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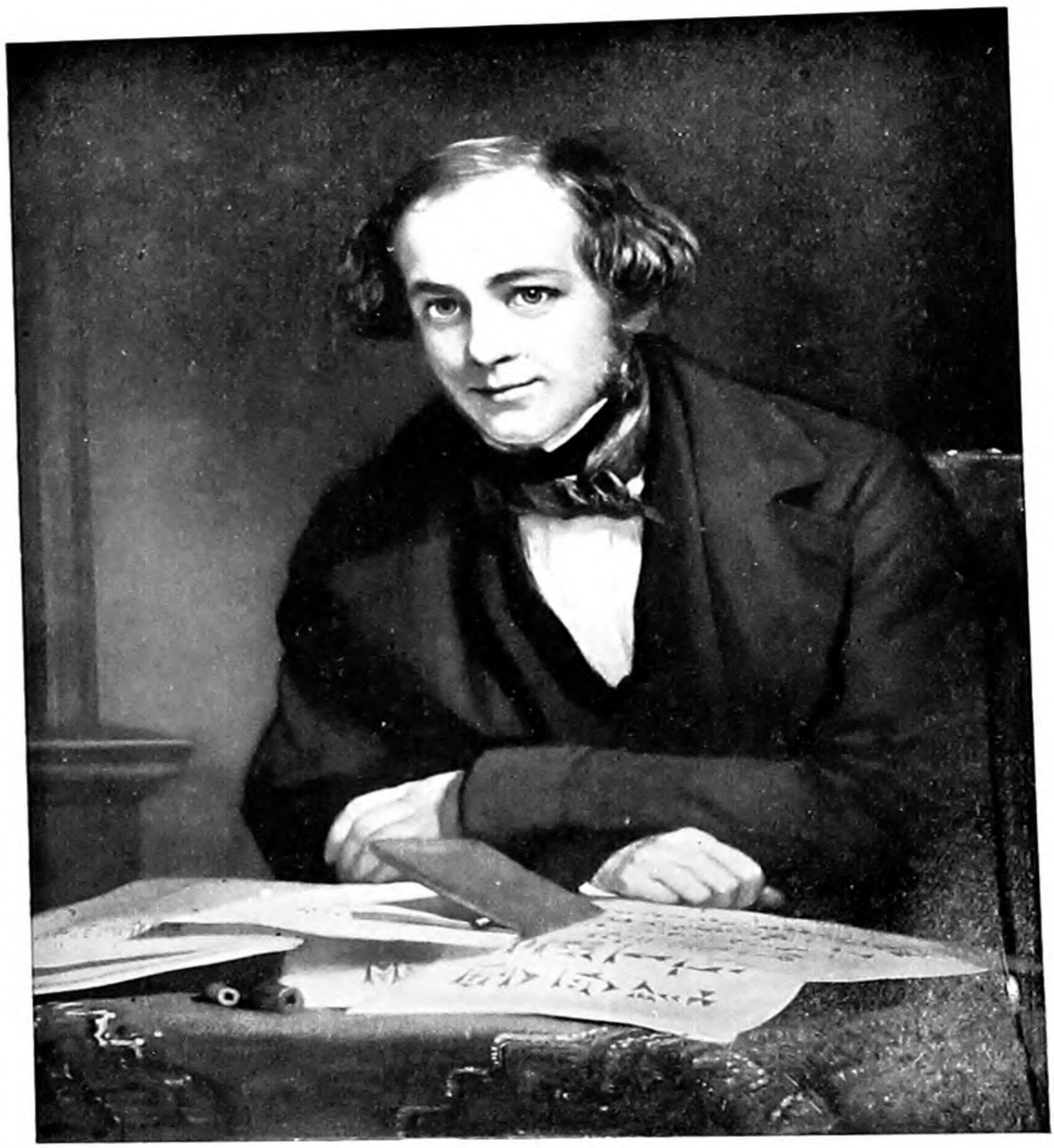

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THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD . . .

A COMPREHENSIVE NARRATIVE OF THE RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONS AS RECORDED BY THE GREAT WRITERS OF ALL AGES

EDITED BY HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS, LL.D.

WITH THE COLLABORATION OF MANY SPECIALISTS

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IN TWENTY-FIVE VOLUMES—VOL. XXV

LONDON
The Times
1907

PRINTED BY MORRISON & GIBB, LIMITED,
EDINBURGH.

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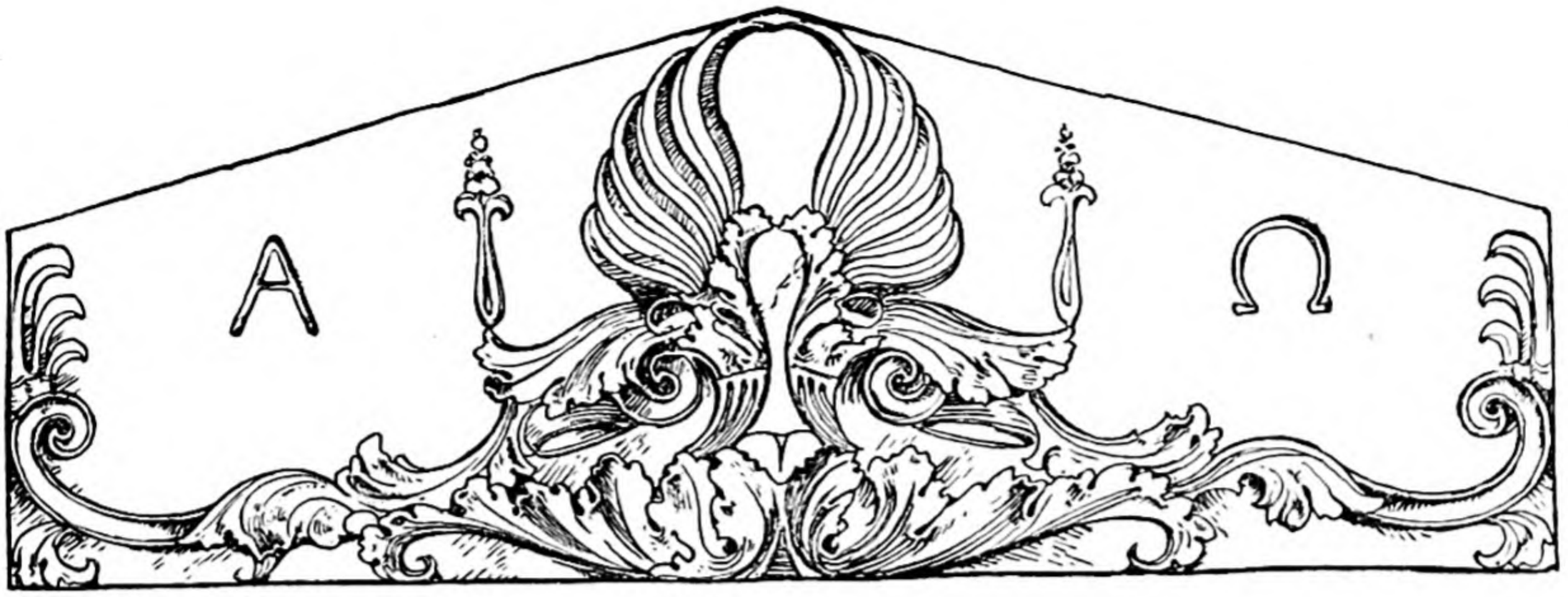

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

TO

THE GENERAL INDEX[1]

As regards its main features the ensuing general index will explain itself. The full-face figures (**1**, **2**, **3**, etc., to **24**) refer to volumes, the other figures to pages. It is believed that the dates and explanatory phrases following a large proportion of the proper names will greatly facilitate the use of the index, while at the same time making it in a sense a dictionary of historical reference.

It should be explained that the names included in this index represent a selection, by no means supplying a full list of the names to be found in our text. To have made the list absolutely complete would perhaps have doubled the bulk of our index, but would not, in the opinion of the editor, have added to its value. The easiest method of index-making would have been simply to give a reference for every proper name, but the result would have been an uncritical jumble of incidental references, which must have been annoying rather than helpful to the reader. As the index actually stands, on the other hand, it is believed that it will serve as a valuable guide to the text, and one which the reader will use habitually.

It has been our constant endeavour to forecast the needs of the average reader. Thus a person who is quite unfamiliar with the text will be enabled at a glance to ascertain where he may find both the main and the supplementary treatments of any important subject. Under "France" or "England," for example, he will be referred at once to the volumes where the different periods of French and English history are treated. In general, the first reference under any given heading will point to the main treatment of the subject in question.

The encyclopædic character of the index is further shown in the complete lists of sovereigns, with page references, appended to the principal countries; in the arrangement by countries, under topical heads, of information on such

[1 For introductory note to the Bibliographical Index, see page 567.]

subjects as Art, Architecture, Finance, Labour, Manufactures, Tariff, Taxation, Transportation, Status of Women, Socialism, etc.; and in lists of famous Assassinations, Executions, Conspiracies, Financial Crises, etc. The lists of Wars, Treaties, and Battles and Sieges are particularly complete.

In Arabic names the original pronunciations have been preserved so far as possible, except in the case of persons whose names have long been Europeanised, such as Saladin. The prophet's name is spelled Mohammed; elsewhere the form used is Muhammed. The article is written *al*.

As the work covers the entire sweep of world-history, it is obvious that opportunity is afforded for an almost endless number of subject-references. It has been a constant puzzle to determine just where to draw the line in this regard. Such subjects as Art, Architecture, Literature, Economics, Battles, Armies, Military Affairs, and Religion naturally suggest themselves; but here, as always with matters of classification, the great difficulty has been to know what constitutes the happy mean between too general and too specific a subdivision of subjects. Shall we, for example, let the term "Economics" include everything that might properly come within its scope, or shall we best subserve the interests of the reader if we make such subdivisions as "Commerce," "Taxation," "Finance," etc.? Again, shall we let "Assemblies" stand sponsor for a great variety of public gatherings, or shall these be variously distributed among "Congresses," "Conventions," "Councils," "Parliaments," and the like? In a word, it may be said that in answering these questions each suggested subject has been considered with reference to the practicalities rather than in strict accordance with any logical system. If a suggested title called for a list of references so long as to be cumbersome, that fact was usually considered sufficient reason for a subdivision. The convenience of the reader — the actual utility of the index — has been the one object kept constantly in mind; and it is hoped that the result will justify the method.

GENERAL INDEX

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Arudj (Horuj, Uruj, Horush) (d. 1518), Barbary corsair, brother of Barbarossa; career of in North Africa, **8**, 520; **24**, 476.

Arundel, town of Sussex, England, famous for its castle; siege of (1101), **18**, 232; battle of (1644), **20**, 22.

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Arundel, Thomas (1353–1413), archbishop of Canterbury; impeached and banished, **18**, 502; incites Henry IV to persecute Lollards, **18**, 520–521.

Aruns (sixth century B.C.), son of Tarquinius Superbus; sent to consult oracle of Delphi, **5**, 85; kills and is killed by Brutus, **5**, 89.

Aruns (d. ca. 500 B.C.), son of Porsena, an Etruscan; defeated at battle of Aricia, **3**, 6.

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Aryans, members of Aryan or Indo-European race; races and language, **1**, 45–46; **3**, 34, 36; early home of, **2**, 482, 525–526; **3**, 34; in India, **2**, 483–492; and Persians, **2**, 482, 565; in Greece, **3**, 34–36; and Romans, **5**, 44.

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Aryenis (sixth century B.C.), daughter of Alyattes, king of Lydia; marries Astyages of Media, **2**, 430, 458, 583.

Arymbas I (Arribas or Tharymbas), king of Molossians in Epirus ca. 429 B.C.; educated at Athens, **4**, 502.

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Asa, king of Judah ca. 917–874 B.C.; reign of, **2**, 107, 108.

Asa, wife of Gudrod, Gothic king of Skåne; causes death of husband and father, **16**, 35.

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Asbrandson, Bjarni, in Icelandic saga, a discoverer of America; adventures of, **22**, 402 seq.

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Ascelin (tenth century), bishop of Laon; conspiracy of, to seize Charles of Lorraine, **11**, 22.

Ascension Island, an island in the Atlantic belonging to Great Britain; discovery of (1501), **10**, 486.

Aschaffenburg, a town in Bavaria; battle of, (1866), **15**, 492.

Ascham, Anthony (ca. 1617–1650), English ambassador to Spain; murdered by English royalists, **20**, 94, 123.

Ascham, Roger (1515–1568), English scholar and author; tutor of Elizabeth, **19**, 246; describes Elizabeth, **19**, 269–270.

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Ascue, Anne, see **Askew.**

Asculum, Apulum or Satrianum, Latin name for modern Ascoli Satriano, a town in Italy; battle of (279 B.C.), **4**, 509; **5**, 207.

Asdiagians, branch of the Vandals in Spain, **6**, 598.

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Asen, Ivan II, Bulgarian czar 1218–1241; reign of, **24**, 171, 173.

Asen, Ivan III, Bulgarian czar 1279–1280, **24**, 174.

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Asen, Peter, Bulgarian czar 1196–1197; with Ivan Asen throws off Byzantine yoke, **24**, 168; succeeds Ivan Asen I, **24**, 169.

Asgard, in Norse mythology, the abode of the gods, **16**, 13 seq.

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Ashraf, mameluke sultan of Egypt; captures Acre (1291), **2**, 306.
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Ashton, Sir Arthur (d. 1649), English royalist soldier; defends Drogheda against Cromwell, (1649), **20**, 97–98.
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Asia, continent; derivation of name, **2**, 425.
Asia Minor, a peninsula of western Asia, occupied in ancient times by Mysia, Phrygia, Lycia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Caria, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Galatia, Lycaonia, Isauria, Armenia, Pontus (see these names)—now belonging to Turkey; position of, in history, special essay by W. J. Hamilton, **2**, 373–379; chronology of minor kingdoms, **2**, 380–390; main treatment, **2**, 391–463; bibliography, **2**, 465–468.
Asian, according to Herodotus the name of a Sardian tribe, **2**, 425.
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Askalon (Ascalon), city of Phœnicia on the Mediterranean; battle of (1099), **8**, 353; naval battle of (1123), **2**, 304; siege of (1153), **2**, 305; **8**, 366; taken by Saladin (1187), **8**, 376.
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Askanian House, powerful feudal family in Germany (twelfth and fourteenth centuries); foundation and end of, **14**, 214.
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Askew (Ascue), Anne (1521–1546), an English woman accused of heresy; martyrdom of, **19**, 199.
Askold (ninth century), Varangian chief; leads expedition against Byzantium, **17**, 96.
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Asmund, legendary prince of Sweden; in battle with Hadding, **16**, 10.
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Aspar (d. 471 A.D.), Byzantine general and son of Ardaburius; in Italy, **6**, 573–578; as a king-maker, **6**, 610; **7**, 61; character of, **6**, 611; and Zeno the Isaurian, **6**, 613; death of, **6**, 614; **7**, 62.
Asparuch (seventh century), Bulgarian chief; leads Bulgars into Moesia, **7**, 189; **24**, 159, 160.
Aspasia (fifth century B.C.), celebrated Milesian woman; relations of, with Pericles, **3**, 462–463; accusations against, **3**, 463, 464, 518.
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Callias, Athenian envoy to Sparta (371 B.C.), **4**, 150, 151.
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Calvert, Cecil, 2d Lord Baltimore (1605–1675), son of George Calvert, first proprietor of Maryland; created absolute proprietor of Maryland, **22**, 599; judicious administration of, **22**, 601; invites New England Puritans to settle in Maryland (1642), **22**, 604; promotes cause of religious freedom in Maryland, **22**, 605; adheres to parliamentary party in Civil War in England, **22**, 606; property rights in Maryland respected by Cromwell, **22**, 607.
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Cambray, League of, an alliance between the pope, the emperor of Germany and the

kings of France and Spain (1508), **9**, 432; **11**, 301; **19**, 58.
Cambray, Peace of, known also as "La paix des dames," "The Ladies' Peace," or "La Traité des dames," a peace negotiated between Francis I of France and Charles V (1529), **9**, 457; **11**, 325; **13**, 369.
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Camillus, M. Furius (d. 365 B.C.), Roman dictator, **5**, 160–165, 171–172.
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Campan, Jeanne Louise (1752–1822), attendant to Queen Marie Antoinette, **12**, 239, 539.
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Carleton, George (1559–1628), bishop of Llandaff; English ambassador at the Hague (1616), **13**, 556; delegate to synod of Dort (Dordrecht), **13**, 563.
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Childeric III (d. 754 A.D.), Frankish king; accession of, **7**, 502; deposed, **16**, 536.

Chili or Chile, a republic of South America; early history of, **23**, 539–540; conquest of, by Spain, **23**, 552, 565; revolution in, **23**, 584–586; as a republic, **23**, 609–612; war with Spain, **23**, 610; relations with the United States, **23**, 483, 611; with Argentina, **23**, 611; with Colombia, **23**, 611; with Bolivia, **23**, 611–618.

Chilianwala, a town in Punjab, British India; battle of (1849), **22**, 157.

Chiliarchs, ancient Greek military commanders, **2**, 653, 655.

Chillon, a castle on Lake Geneva; Bonnivard imprisoned in (1530), **16**, 638; surrenders, **16**, 638.

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Chiloe, an island of southern Chili; taken by revolutionists (1826), **23**, 610.

Chilon or **Chilo** (sixth century B.C.), a Spartan and one of the Seven Sages of Greece; reforms of, **3**, 11.

Chilperic I (d. 584 A.D.), king of Neustria, **7**, 479; **10**, 20.

Chilperic II, (Daniel) (d. 720 A.D.), king of Neustria, **7**, 484, 489, 491.

Chimæra, Greek legendary monster, **3**, 87.

Chimay, Jeanne Marie Ignace Thérèse de Cabarrus, Princess de (1773–1835), influence on Tallien, **12**, 390.

China, an empire in eastern Asia; main treatment, **24**, 523–578; the land and the people, **24**, 523–525; Confucius and Confucianism, **24**, 525–529; religious sects, **24**, 529, 530; the rôle of the state, **24**, 530–533; education and social organisation, **24**, 534–536; literature, science and art, **24**, 536–541; early dynasties, **24**, 542–543; from the Han to Ming dynasties, **24**, 543–544; the Manchu conquest, **24**, 544–545; Opium War with Great Britain (1840–1842), **24**, 546; the Taiping rebellion, **24**, 546–552; accession of Kwang Su, **24**, 552; extension of imperial authority, **24**, 553–555; war with France (1884–1885), **24**, 556–557; war with Japan (1894–1895), **24**, 558–559, 575–578; territorial dispute with France (1894–1895), **24**, 560–561; establishment of foreign powers in China, **24**, 561–562; **15**, 563–564; "open door" and "spheres of influence," **24**, 562–564; internal reforms, **24**, 564–565; the Boxer uprising, **24**, 567–572; Russia in Manchuria, **24**, 573–574; during Japanese-Russian War, **24**, 576; effects of war on China, **24**, 577–578; conquest of, by Jenghiz Khan, **7**, 53; **24**, 278–280; relations with Byzantium, **9**, 312; wars of, against the Turks, **24**, 263–264; chronology, **24**, 683.

Chin-chau, a town in Manchuria; taken by Japanese (1894), **24**, 577.

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Chinese Wall, built by the Tsin dynasty (third century B.C.), **24**, 543.

Chinsura, a town in Bengal, British India; Dutch defeated at, by Clive (1758), **22**, 41.

Chintella or **Chintila,** a Gothic king (seventh century A.D.), **10**, 25.

Chinzeroo, king of Babylon, see **Ukinzer.**

Chioggia, a seaport in Italy; battle of, **9**, 267; captured by the Genoese (1379), **9**, 267; retaken by the Venetians (1380), **9**, 268.

Chionides (fifth century B.C.), a Greek comic poet, **3**, 504.

Chios, a Turkish island in the Ægean Sea; joins the Delian Confederation (477 B.C.), **3**, 391; revolts (412 B.C.), **3**, 619; comes under Roman dominion (146 B.C.), **5**, 317.

Chippenham, a town in Wiltshire, England; Treaty of (878), **18**, 80.
Chippewa, a place near Niagara Falls on the Canadian side; battle of (1814), **23**, 334.
Chippewas (Ojibwas), a North American Indian tribe; confederacy of, **22**, 520; Father Claude Allouez's peace mission to, **23**, 71; in Pontiac's conspiracy, **23**, 224.
Chipping Barnet, see Barnet.
Chirac, Pierre (1650–1732) a French physician; at the death of Dunois, **12**, 21.
Chirisophos, a Lacedæmonian (fourth and fifth centuries B.C.); with Xenophon as nominal commander, **4**, 60, 61.
Chiron (Cheiron), the most famous of the legendary Greek centaurs; instructs Achilles, **3**, 90.
Chiun, Phœnician god; identified with the planet Saturn, **2**, 351.
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Chlodwig, see Clovis.
Chlopicke (Chlylopicke), Joseph (1771–1854), Polish general; dictatorship of, **17**, 547; **24**, 116.
Chlorus the Pole, see Constantius.
Chlum, a village in Bohemia; taken by the Germans (1866), **15**, 490.
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Chœrilus, Athenian dramatist (fifth and sixth centuries B.C.), **3**, 497–498.
Choiseul or Choiseul-Amboise, Étienne François, Duke de, count de Stainville (1719–1785), French statesman; gains the king's favour for the encyclopædia, **12**, 63, 64; supports the legists, **12**, 72; secretary of state, **12**, 75; negotiates alliance with Spain, **12**, 79; banishes the Jesuits, **12**, 80–81; political policy, **12**, 83–85; gains Corsica for Louis XV, **12**, 84, 85; negotiates the dauphin's marriage, **12**, 85; Madame Du Barry and, **12**, 92–94; his banishment, **12**, 97; urges non-interference in the war between England and the American colonies, **12**, 135; attitude toward Turkey and Russia (1768), **24**, 414.
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Cholet, a town near Angers in France; royalists defeated at (1793), **12**, 376.
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Chosartes, Babylonian goddess, **1**, 313.
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Chotin, a town in Russia, situated on the Dniester; taken by the Russians (1739), **24**, 410.
Chotusitz, a village near Czaslau, Bohemia; battle of (1742), **14**, 431; **15**, 170–174.
Chouans, a name given the royal insurgents of Brittany during the French revolution; agitation by, **12**, 299, 404; flight from Quiberon, **12**, 406; chiefs of, summoned to Paris by Napoleon, **12**, 496.
Chow, emperor of China (twelfth century B.C.), **24**, 543.
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Christian V (1646–1699), king of Denmark and Norway 1670–1699; code of (1683), **16**, 365; creates new order of nobility, **16**, 365–366; war of, with Sweden (1675–1679), **16**, 368–369; death of, **16**, 369.

Christian VI (1699–1746), king of Denmark and Norway 1730–1746; reign of, **16**, 413.

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Christian (d. 1183), a German prelate; as archbishop of Mainz represents Frederick Barbarossa in Italy, **9**, 56.

Christian (d. 1245), first bishop of Prussia; feud of, with the Prussians, **14**, 119.

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Christopher I, king of Denmark 1252–1259; reign of, **16**, 172–173.

Christopher II, king of Denmark 1320–1334; reign of **16**, 177–180.

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Christopher, pope 903 A.D.; driven from Rome, **8**, 579.

Christopher, count of Oldenburg (1502 or 1504–1566), a German Protestant leader; supports Christian II of Denmark in war with Holstein and Denmark, **16**, 258–259.

Chronicles, Book of, part of the Old Testament; circumstances of its composition, **2**, 137.

Chrysaphius, favourite of Theodosius the Younger; conspires to assassinate Attila (ca. 449 A.D.), **7**, 58–60.

Chrysippus, a physician of Rhodes (third century B.C.), **4**, 569.

Chrysoloras, Emmanuel (1355–1415), a Greek scholar; influence of, in Italy, **9**, 352.

Chrysostom, St. John (347–407 A.D.), a celebrated father of the Greek church; intercedes for Eutropius, **6**, 545; **7**, 36, 37; conspiracy against, **7**, 39–40; exile of, **7**, 40–41; importance of, for Roman church, **8**, 522.

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Chunar, a town in Mirzapur, British India; taken by the English, **22**, 70.

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Cicero, Quintus Tullius (102–43 B.C.), a Roman commander, brother of the above; favours Cæsar, **5**, 489; as Roman legate in Gaul, **5**, 526; fellow student of Horace, **5**, 650; death of, **5**, 619.
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Cimber, Lucius Tillius, a Roman; in the conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 581–586.
Cimmerians, (Gimirræ, Gimir, Gomer, Kimmirri), an ancient people dwelling north of the Black and Mæotian seas; connection with Umman-Manda, **2**, 585; **7**, 422; invade Asia Minor, **2**, 405, 410, 411, 414, 429, 430, 582, 584, 585; **3**, 87, 198, 292; at war with the Scythians, **2**, 410, 415, 576.
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Cineas (d. 277 B.C.), a Thessalian politician; minister and ambassador for Pyrrhus, **5**, 205–208, 357.
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Cinna, Lucius Cornelius (d. 84 B.C.), a Roman general and statesman; opposes Sulla, **5**, 424, 427–432, 434; daughter of, marries Cæsar, **5**, 477.
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Cinque Ports, name applied to five English channel ports (Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich), which furnished chief part of English naval power up to sixteenth century; mariners of, harry fleet of Prince Louis of France (1216), **18**, 352; furnish fleet for Herbert de Burgh (1217), **18**, 366; support De Montfort and the barons in struggle with Henry III, **18**, 380; maltreat expelled Jews (1290), **18**, 394.

Cintra, Convention of, a convention concluded between France and England relative to Portugal (1808), **10**, 540.
Cinyras, a Greek tragedy, **4**, 251.
Ciompi, plebeians in Italy; Macchiavelli's account of the insurrection of, **9**, 331–343.
Circassians or Tcherkesses, a term applied to the northwestern group of peoples inhabiting the region of the Caucasus; planted in Bulgaria (1864), **24**, 178; origin of, **24**, 407; as mameluke sultans, **24**, 443.
Circles, Army of the, a German army in the Seven Years' War, **12**, 73.
Cirencester or Cicester, town in Gloucestershire, England; battle of (635 A.D.), **18**, 62.
Cisalpine Republic, a state in northern Italy, including the Cispadane and Transpadane republics; established by Napoleon (1797), **9**, 555; oppressed by France, **9**, 557; reorganised by Napoleon, **9**, 564; converted by Napoleon into the Italian Republic (1802), **9**, 566.
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Cisneros y Latorre, Baltazar Hidalgo de (1755–1829), Spanish general; viceroy of Buenos Ayres, **23**, 591.
Cispadane Republic, a state formed (1796) by Napoleon between the Po and Rome, **9**, 552; **12**, 435.
Cisplatine State, the official name of Uruguay from 1821 to 1828, **23**, 594.
Cissey, Ernest Louis Octave Courtot (1811–1882), French general and politician; becomes president of cabinet, **13**, 188.
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Ciudadela, a town in Minorca, Balearic Islands, Spain; seized by the French, **12**, 67.
Ciudad Rodrigo, a Spanish town and fortress, situated on the Agueda; taken by the French under Masséna (1810), **10**, 353; stormed and taken by Wellington (1812), **10**, 358; **21**, 478.
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Civil Service Reform (in United States), the first reform act passed (1871), **23**, 472; Pendleton Act passed, **23**, 479; under Cleveland, **23**, 480.
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Civitella, a small Italian town, in the province of Teramo; Normans defeat Leo IX at (1053), **9**, 69; siege of (1557), **11**, 347.
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Clarence, Lionel, Duke of (1338–1368), second son of Edward III; proposed as heir to Scottish throne, **21**, 144; marries daughter of earl of Ulster, **21**, 385; appointed governor of Ireland, **21**, 386.
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Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of (1608–1674), an English historian and chancellor of Charles II; his estimate of the execu-

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Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 3d Earl of (1661–1723), Viscount Cornbury; deserts cause of James II (1688), **20**, 408; colonial governor of New York and New Jersey 1702–1708, **23**, 165, 168.

Clarendon, George William Frederick, 4th Earl of (1800–1870), an English statesman; in Aberdeen ministry, **21**, 614; reply to Count Walewski's dispatch, **21**, 620.

Clarendon, Assize of, see **Assize of Clarendon.**

Clarendon, Constitutions of, ordinances adopted at the Council of Clarendon to limit the abuses of the Vatican (1164), **18**, 267.

Clark, George Rogers (1752–1818), American soldier and frontiersman; leads expedition against British posts in the Northwest (1778–1779), **23**, 269.

Clark, William (1770–1838), American soldier and explorer; part of, in the Lewis and Clark expedition, **23**, 318.

Clarke, George (d. 1763), an English governor of New York; contest of, with Van Dam, **23**, 167.

Clarke, John (1609–1676), an English physician and one of the founders of Rhode Island; gets charter from Charles II (1662), **23**, 141.

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Clary, Count (1844–), an Austrian statesman; ministry of (1899), **15**, 61.

Claude or Claudia (1499–1524), queen of Francis I of France; marriage of, with Charles V stipulated in treaty of Blois, **11**, 300; **14**, 242; marriage of, with Francis agreed upon, **11**, 300; residence of Anne Boleyn with, **19**, 102; Henry VIII dines with (1520), **11**, 312; relations to king, **11**, 314.

Claudii, Roman family, **5**, 136–137.

Claudius I (Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus) (10 B.C.–54 A.D.), Roman emperor; main treatment, **6**, 168–183; accession of, **2**, 171; adds Judea, Samaria, and part of Lebanon to Agrippa's kingdom, **2**, 172–174; character of, **6**, 179, 183; reforms of, **6**, 210; cost of the purple to, **6**, 213; sends Aulus Plautius against Britain, **18**, 13; death of, **6**, 181.

Claudius II (Marcus Aurelius Claudius) (214–270 A.D.), Roman emperor; reign of, **6**, 420–421.

Claudius (Appius Claudius Cæcus), (d. after 280 B.C.), a Roman statesman; consul (296 B.C.), **5**, 195; in Samnite War, **5**, 195; speech of, against Pyrrhus, **4**, 509; **5**, 206; constructs Appian Way and Appian Aqueduct, **5**, 357.

Claudius (Appius Claudius Caudex), a Roman consul (264 B.C.) and brother of Cæcus Appius; defeats Hiero, **5**, 218.

Claudius (Appius Claudius Sabinus Regillensis, a Sabine, later Roman consul (495 B.C.); joins the Romans, **5**, 123.

Claudius (Appius Claudius Crassus Regillensis Sabinus), Roman consul (451 B.C.); heads the decemvirate, **5**, 132; character of, **5**, 132; attempt of, against Virginia, **5**, 132–137.

Claudius (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (212 B.C.); lays siege to Capua, **5**, 267.

Claudius (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (143 B.C.); relation of, to Scipio, **5**, 320; marries daughter to Tiberius Gracchus, **5**, 360; appointed commissioner to execute new law (133 B.C.), **5**, 363; death of, **5**, 368.

Claudius (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (54 B.C.); elected consul, **5**, 509, 511.

Claudius (Caius Claudius Appius Pulcher), (d. 167 B.C.), Roman consul (177 B.C.); mission of, to Achaia, **4**, 539.

Claudius (Claudius Cossus) (first century A.D.), a Helvetian; saves Helvetia, **16**, 532.

Claudius (Publius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (249 B.C.); defeated by the Carthaginian fleet, **5**, 231.

Claudius, see **Clodius.**

Clausel, Bertrand (1772–1842), French marshal; succeeds Marmont in Spain, **10**, 365; pursued by Wellington, **10**, 365; in war with Arabs, **13**, 67, 68.

Clausewitz, Karl von (1780–1831), a Prussian soldier and military writer; work of, **15**, 302.

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Clavering, Sir John (d. 1777), English general; appointed member of new council for India (1772), **22**, 79; arrival in India, **22**, 86; position in council, **22**, 86–88; attempts to seize government of India by force, **22**, 89; death, **22**, 89.

Clavière, Étienne (1735–1793), French Girondist politician, minister of finance (1792); restored to office, **12**, 267; suicide, **12**, 328.

Clavijo, Don Ruy Gonzalez de (d. 1412), a Spanish traveller; at court of Timur, **24**, 301.

Clay, Green (1757–1826), American soldier; defends Fort Meigs against British, **23**, 330.

Clay, Henry (1777–1852), American statesman; as speaker of House of Representatives a leader of war party (1812–1813), **23**, 328; instrumental in securing admission of Missouri, **23**, 349; defeated candidate for presidency (1824), **23**, 354–355; brings about tariff compromise (1833), **23**, 359; defeated for presidency by Jackson (1832), **23**, 360; moves resolution of censure of Jackson in senate (1834), **23**, 360; defeated for the presidency by Polk (1844), **23**, 369; proposes compromise on slavery question (1850),

23, 379; in debate on the compromise measures, **23**, 380; urges acquiescence in compromise, **23**, 387–388; death of (June 29th, 1852), **23**, 389.

Claybourne or **Claiborne, William** (1589?–1676?), an American colonial politician; seeks shelter in Virginia, **22**, 591; establishes trading colony on Kent Island, **22**, 598; harasses Maryland, **22**, 601; instigates Indian war, **22**, 602; excites rebellion in Maryland, **22**, 602; claims Maryland, **22**, 606; appoints ten commissioners to govern Maryland, **22**, 606–607.

Claypole, Elizabeth (1629–1658), a daughter of Oliver Cromwell, **20**, 176.

Clayton, John Middleton (1796–1856), an American jurist and politician; as secretary of state, **23**, 383.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, to facilitate the construction of a canal across the American isthmus; signed (1850), **23**, 383; abrogated by Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901), **23**, 490, 603.

Cleander (d. 325 B.C.), a Macedonian general; reinforces Alexander with troops from Greece, **4**, 310; at Arbela, **4**, 325, 326; kills Parmenion, **4**, 345, 370; excesses in Ecbatana, **4**, 383.

Cleander (second century A.D.), a Phrygian slave and favourite of the Roman emperor Commodus; succeeds Perennis, **6**, 379; sells offices, **6**, 380; death of (189 A.D.), **6**, 381.

Clearchus (d. 401 B.C.), Lacedæmonian adventurer; commands army of Cyrus the Younger, **4**, 51–58; seized and slain by Tissaphernes, **4**, 60.

Clémenceau, Eugène (1841–), a French politician; brings about Ferry's resignation (1885), **13**, 193; secures the nomination and election of Carnot, **13**, 194.

Clement I or **Clemens Romanus,** pope first century A.D., **2**, 176.

Clement II (Suidgar), pope 1046–1047; pontificate of, **8**, 591.

Clement III (Paolo Scolari), pope 1187–1191; relation of, to the senate and people, **8**, 607; founds a bishopric, **14**, 118; exhorts Danes to a crusade, **16**, 156.

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Clement IV (Guy Foulques), pope 1265–1268; secures treaty between Baldwin II and Charles of Anjou, **7**, 312; pontificate of, **8**, 616; invests Charles of Anjou with kingdom of Sicily, **9**, 109; intervenes in Denmark, **16**, 174; contest following death of, **8**, 616; **9**, 111.

Clement V (Bertrand d'Agoust), pope 1305–1314; pontificate of, **8**, 624–625; transfers papal court to Avignon, **8**, 619; condemns Templars, **8**, 457; suppresses order of Knights Templars, **8**, 459, 625; sends missionaries to China, **24**, 293; death of, **8**, 626.

Clement VI (Pierre Roger), pope 1342–1352; pontificate of, **8**, 628; requested to return to Rome, **9**, 213; begins to oppose Rienzi, **9**, 220; confides the government of Rome to four cardinals, **9**, 223; cedes Bologna to John Visconti, archbishop of Milan, **9**, 243; feud with Ludwig of Brandenburg, **14**, 176–178; issues the bull *Unigenitus*, **14**, 255.

Clement VII, anti-pope, see **Robert of Geneva.**

Clement VII (Giulio de' Medici), pope 1523–1534; rules Florence while cardinal, **9**, 438, 446; election of, **9**, 448; in war against the French, **9**, 448, 449; in war against Charles V, **9**, 450; **11**, 323–324; **19**, 93; escapes to the French, **9**, 455; **11**, 324; bribed by Francis I of France, **11**, 332; difficulties of, relative to Henry VIII's divorce, **19**, 107; commission of, to Wolsey and Campeggio, **19**, 108, 113; vacillation of, toward Henry VIII, **19**, 108, 125; opposition of, to Henry VIII, **19**, 111, 129; annuls sentence of Cranmer, **19**, 142, 143; excommunicates Henry, **19**, 156.

Clement VIII (Ippolito Aldobrandini), pope 1592–1605; absolves Henry IV, **9**, 481; **11**, 405; Italy during pontificate of, **9**, 481–483.

Clement VIII (Ægidius Nuños), anti-pope 1425–1429; succeeds Benedict XIII, **8**, 635; resigns government to Martin V, **8**, 635.

Clement IX (Giulio Rospigliosi), pope 1667–1669, **9**, 497.

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Clement XI (Giovanni Francesco Albani), pope 1700–1721; persecutes the Camisards, **11**, 617.

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Clement XIV (Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio Ganganelli), pope 1769–1774, **8**, 518; **9**, 539.

Clement of Alexandria, Saint (d. 217 A.D.), a father of early Christian church; an Alexandrian catechist, **1**, 572.

Clément, Jacques (1567–1589), a fanatical French monk; assassinates Henry III of France, **4**, 266; **11**, 394.

Clements, Gregory (d. 1660), English parliamentary leader, one of the regicides; trial and execution, **20**, 236.

Cleobis and Bito, sons of Cydippe, a priestess of Hera at Argos; story of, **2**, 450.

Cleocritus, an Athenian herald of the initiated; address of (404 B.C.), **4**, 12.

Cleombrotus I (d. 371 B.C.), king of Sparta; invades Thebes, **4**, 142, 156; checks expedition against Phocis, **4**, 144; remains with army in Phocis, **4**, 155–156; military skill of, **4**, 156; breaks truce with Thebans, **4**, 158; killed at Leuctra, **4**, 157.

Cleombrotus (ca. 480 B.C.), son of Anaxandrides, king of Sparta; regency of, after death of Leonidas, **3**, 334; defends the isthmus of Corinth against Xerxes, **3**, 334.

Cleomedes, an Athenian; one of the Thirty (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.
Cleomenes I, king of Sparta (ca. 520–491 B.C.), expels the Pisistratidæ, **3**, 235; makes himself master of Athens, **3**, 251–252; Platæans surrender Thebes to, **3**, 253; incensed at Athens, **3**, 253, 256; allies of, **3**, 253; declines an alliance with Ionia, **3**, 265; Thebans solicit protection of, **3**, 271; utilises sacrilege of Megacles, **3**, 517, 518; Platæans ask protection from, **4**, 68; death of, **3**, 267, 305.
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Cleomenes III, king of Sparta 236–220 B.C.; promises liberty to helots, **4**, 79; condition of Sparta on accession of, **4**, 523; character of, **4**, 523, 606; wars and reforms of, **4**, 523–526, 571.
Cleomenes (third century B.C.), an Egyptian Greek of Naucratis; as monarch in Egypt under Alexander, **4**, 318, 389, 428, 563; put to death by Ptolemy, **4**, 563.
Cleon (d. 422 B.C.), an Athenian demagogue; opposes system of Pericles, **3**, 546, 584; victory of, at Sphacteria, **3**, 577–578; banishes Thucydides, **3**, 581; increases pay of jurors, **4**, 26; persecutes Aristophanes, **4**, 28; satirised by Aristophanes, **4**, 29.
Cleon (second century B.C.), a Cilician slave; leads slave revolt in Sicily, **5**, 325.
Cleonymus, Spartan prince (flourished about 300 B.C.); leads unsuccessful expedition against the Romans, **3**, 12; **4**, 450, 488; claims Spartan throne, **4**, 488; aided by Pyrrhus, attempts conquest of Sparta, **4**, 512.
Cleopatra (69–30 B.C.), last queen of Egypt; reign of, **4**, 576–577; **5**, 546–551; personal relations of, with Julius Cæsar, **4**, 576; **5**, 547, 550, 551, 590, 603; visits Cæsar in Rome, **5**, 569, 578; Cæsar's attachment to, denounced, **5**, 576; relations of, with Antony, **5**, 624–625, 628–636; character of, **5**, 632; death of, **5**, 631.
Cleopatra, a niece of Attalus; marries Philip of Macedon (337 B.C.), **4**, 251.
Cleopatra, sister of Alexander the Great; marries Alexander, king of Epirus (336 B.C.), **4**, 251; intrigues for throne, **4**, 433–435, 467; assassinated, **4**, 493.
Cleopatra, wife of Ptolemy (III) Euergetes, see **Berenice**.
Cleopompus, Athenian naval commander; in the Peloponnesian war (431), **3**, 531, 543.
Cleph, a Lombard chief; besieges Rome (574 A.D.), **7**, 439; murdered, **7**, 439.
Clérac, a small French town, upon the Lot; taken by Condé (1621), **11**, 446.
Clerfayt or **Clairfait, François Sebastian Charles Joseph de Croix, Count of** (1733–1798), an Austrian general; repulses Dampierre, **12**, 362; defeated by Pichegru, **12**, 377; succeeds Coburg in command, **14**, 508; victories of, on the Rhine, **12**, 409; **14**, 512; resigns command of army, **14**, 513; defeats Jourdan at Höchst (1795), **15**, 280.
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Clericis Laicos, papal bull (1296), **11**, 77.
Clermont, city in France; council of (1095), **8**, 332, 333.
Clermont, Louis de Bourbon-Condé, Count of (1709–1770), French general; defeated at the battle of Dettingen, **12**, 38; supersedes Richelieu as general-in-chief (1758), **12**, 75; **15**, 203; at Crefeld, **12**, 75; replaced by Count Contades, **12**, 75.
Clermont, Charles I, Duke de Bourbon, Count of, French nobleman; at battle of the Herrings (1429), **11**, 192.
Clermont, Count of (d. 1235), French nobleman; kills Floris IV, **13**, 292.
Clermont-Tonnerre, Aimé Marie Gaspard, Duke of (1780–1865), French statesman; minister of war (1827), **13**, 43.
Clermont-Tonnerre, Stanislas, Count of (1747–1792), a French orator; opposes joint constituent assembly (1789), **12**, 162.
Cléry, Jean Baptiste Auguste (1759–1809), attendant of Louis XVI of France in captivity 1792–1793; during last hours of Louis XVI, **12**, 294.
Cleveland, Grover (1837–), American statesman; nominated by Democratic party for president, **23**, 479; elected president over James G. Blaine (1884), **23**, 479; attitude of, toward civil service reform, **23**, 480; tariff message of (December, 1887), **23**, 481; defeated for reëlection (1888) by Benjamin Harrison, **23**, 481; renominated, and again elected president (1892) over Harrison, **23**, 483; attitude in regard to Hawaii, **23**, 483–484; Venezuela message of (December 17th, 1895), **23**, 484–485, 599; refuses to sign Wilson-Gorman Tariff Act (1894), **23**, 485; recommends currency reform to Congress, **23**, 485; sends federal troops to suppress Chicago riots (1894), **23**, 486; Cuban message (December, 1896), **23**, 487.
Cleveland or Cleaveland, John (1613–1659), English poet; supports Charles I in conflict with commons, **20**, 4.
Cleveland, Sir Thomas Wentworth, 1st Earl of, fourth baron Wentworth, (1591–1667); royalist leader; taken prisoner at Worcester by Cromwell (1651), **20**, 109.
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Cleves, Henry V, Duke of (1539–1592), German prince; alliance of, with Francis I of France, **14**, 276; punished and pardoned by Emperor Charles V, **14**, 277.
Cleves, an ancient duchy of Germany; dispute over succession in, after death of John William (1609), **14**, 325.
Clichy, Club of, French parliamentary organisation in opposition to Directory (1797); establishment of, **12**, 445; efforts of, against revolutionists, **12**, 446.
Clifford, Sir Robert de (1273–1314), 5th Baron Clifford, English military commander; campaigns of, against Scots (1297), **18**,

410; **21**, 75; (1306), **21**, 89; at battle of Bannockburn, **21**, 99–100; death of, **21**, 102.

Clifford, Sir Robert, an English nobleman, secret agent of Yorkists; assistance of, to Perkin Warbeck (1493), **19**, 28; deserts Yorkists and accuses Sir William Stanley of treason (1494), **19**, 29.

Clifford, Rosamond ("Fair Rosamond") (d. 1176), ancestor of great Clifford family, and mistress of Henry II of England; story of, **18**, 289–290.

Clifford, Sir Thomas (1630–1673), English politician; member of Cabal ministry (1667), **20**, 264; made Lord Clifford of Chudleigh and lord-treasurer (1672), **20**, 277; resignation of, **20**, 279.

Clinchant, Justin (1820–1881), French soldier; commander-in-chief of the army of the east (1871), **13**, 170.

Clinias (d. 447 B.C.), an Athenian commander, father of Alcibiades, **3**, 584.

Clinias (d. 264 B.C.), father of Aratus of Sicyon, **4**, 519.

Clinton, Edward Fiennes de (1512–1585), ninth Lord Clinton and Say, English admiral: attempts to relieve garrison of Havre, **19**, 333.

Clinton, George (1739–1812), American statesman; elected vice-president (1804), **23**, 319; reëlected vice-president (1808), **23**, 324.

Clinton, George (d. 1761), English admiral and colonial governor; makes peace with the Six Nations, **23**, 168; liberality of, in expedition against Louisburg, **23**, 196.

Clinton, Sir Henry (1738–1795), English soldier; becomes commander-in-chief of British troops in America, **20**, 627; arrives at Boston, **23**, 246; at Charleston, **23**, 255; at New York, **23**, 256; captures American forts and fleet on the Hudson, **23**, 265; evacuates Philadelphia, **23**, 268; campaigns in South Carolina (1780), **23**, 274; Arnold betrays West Point to, **20**, 629; **23**, 275; attempts to save André, **20**, 629.

Clinton, Sir William Henry (1769–1846), British soldier; commands British forces sent to Portugal (1827), **10**, 547.

Clisson, Olivier de (ca. 1332–1407), a constable of France; Peter de Craon attempts to assassinate, **11**, 162–163.

Clisthenes, an Athenian statesman, one of the Alcmæonidæ; helps to rebuild temple at Delphi, **3**, 234, 235; establishes democracy (510 B.C.), **3**, 235–252, 257, 260, 307, 395, 517, 626; makes overtures to Persia, **3**, 252, 263.

Clisthenes (d. 570 B.C.), tyrant of Sicyon, **3**, 169, 184.

Clitarchus (ca. 300 B.C.), Greek historian; on Alexander's expedition, **2**, 299; on Themistocles in Persia, **3**, 399.

Clitus, king of Illyria; defeated by Alexander the Great (335 B.C.), **4**, 269.

Clitus, Melas ("The Black"), (d. 328 B.C.), a Macedonian general; commands Alexander's body-guard, **4**, 279; kills Spithridates, thus saving Alexander's life at the Granicus, **4**, 287–288; as division commander, **4**, 324, 346, 348; slain by Alexander, **4**, 348–350, 352, 403–404.

Clitus (d. 318 B.C.), a Macedonian admiral; victorious over the Athenians, **4**, 468; conveys Phocion to Athens, **4**, 482; repudiates torture, **4**, 483; defeated by Nicanor, **4**, 486.

Clive, Robert (1725–1774), British soldier and statesman; early years of, **22**, 49–50; escapes from Pondicherry (1746), **22**, 47; rise of, **22**, 50; captures Arcot, **22**, 50; besieged in Arcot (1751), **22**, 51; defeats Raja Sahib at Arni, **22**, 51; marriage and visit to England (1753), **22**, 53; returns to India as governor of Fort St. David (1755), **22**, 54; becomes commander of expedition against Siraj-ud-Daula (1756–1757), **22**, 56–57; commands land forces in expedition against Chandarnagar, **22**, 58; duplicity of, toward Omichund, **22**, 58–59, 61; defeats Siraj-ud-Daula at battle of Plassey (1757), **22**, 59–61; installs Mir Jafar as nawab of Bengal, **22**, 61; made governor of Calcutta, **22**, 61; repulses Dutch, **22**, 62; second visit to England, **22**, 62–63; created Lord Clive, baron of Plassey, **22**, 62; personal wealth of, **22**, 61, 63; intrigues in management of East Indian affairs in England, **22**, 71; made governor and commander-in-chief in Bengal (1764), **22**, 71–72; last administration in India, **22**, 72–73; refuses personal gifts from native princes, **22**, 73; reforms of, **22**, 73; defends himself in Parliament, **22**, 79; censured by Parliament, **22**, 79; commits suicide (1774), **22**, 80; Macaulay's estimate of, **22**, 80.

Cloaca Maxima, a great drain of ancient Rome, built about 600 B.C.; description of, **5**, 105.

Clodia, second wife of Octavian; repudiated by her husband, **5**, 630; **6**, 116.

Clodii, old Roman family, traditionally of Trojan origin, **5**, 70.

Clodion (d. 447 A.D.), king of the Franks; conquests of, **6**, 583; **7**, 464–465.

Clodius, Albinus, Roman general in Britain; proclaimed emperor (193 A.D.), **18**, 19; defeat and death of, **18**, 20.

Clodius Pulcher, Publius (d. 52 B.C.), Roman demagogue; impeaches Catiline (69 B.C.); **5**, 471; accused of violating sacred mysteries of Bona Dea, **5**, 497–499; made tribune, **5**, 503–504; exiles Cicero, **5**, 504–506; death of, **5**, 512–513.

Clœlia, Roman maiden of sixth century B.C.; legend concerning, **5**, 92.

Clœlius, king of Alba, see **Cluilius.**

Clontarf, a suburb of Dublin, Ireland; battle of (1014), **21**, 18, 354–355.

Clootz, Jean Baptiste du Val de Grâce, Baron of, usually called **Anarcharsis Clootz** (1755–1794), French revolutionist; arrest and execution of, **12**, 335, 336.

Closter-Seven or **Kloster-Zeven, Convention of**; a compact between the duke of Cum-

berland and the duc de Richelieu concluded at Zeven, a village in Prussia (1757), **12**, 73; **15**, 201; **20**, 588.
Clotaire I (497–561 A.D.), king of Franks, fourth son of Clovis I; marriage of, **7**, 431; conquers Thuringia, **7**, 477; usurpation of throne and reign of (558–561), **7**, 478–479; invades Spain, **10**, 19.
Clotaire II (584–628 A.D.), king of the Franks, son of Chilperic I of Soissons; accession and reign of, **7**, 480; state of Helvetia under, **16**, 535.
Clotaire III (652-670 A.D.), king of the Franks, son of Clovis II; reign of, **7**, 481–482.
Clotaire (Clotaric), Frankish prince, son of Sigebert; killed by Clovis (508 A.D.) **7**, 475.
Clotilda (Clothildis, Hlothehild), Saint (ca. 475–545 A.D.), queen of the Franks, daughter of Chilperic, king of Burgundy; marries Clovis, **7**, 469; instigates her sons to take vengeance on Sigismund, **7**, 478.
Clotilda (d. 531 A.D.), daughter of St. Clotilda; marries Amalaric, king of the Visigoths, **10**, 19.
Clotosuinda or Flutswinda, daughter of Clotaire I; marries Alboin (ca. 551 A.D.) **7**, 433, 448.
Clovis I (Chlodwig, Hlodowig) (ca. 465–511 A.D.), founder of Merovingian line of Frankish kings; main treatment of, **7**, 466–477; defeats Syagrius, **7**, 467–468; defeats Alamanni, **7**, 469; **16**, 534; accepts Christianity, **7**, 469–471; defeats Burgundiones (500 A.D.), **7**, 472; conflict of, with Visigoths, **7**, 472–473; **10**, 18; receives titles from Byzantine emperor, **7**, 473; unifies kingdom, **7**, 475–476; death of, **7**, 476.
Clovis II (ca. 633–656 A.D.), king of Neustria and Burgundy, son of Dagobert I, king of the Franks; reign of, **7**, 480, 481.
Clovis III (d. 695 A.D.), king of the Franks 691–695 A.D., son of Thierry I; reign of, **7**, 486.
Cluentii, old Roman family, claiming to be of Trojan origin, **5**, 70.
Cluentius, a Samnite general in the Social war; defeated by Sulla (89 B.C.), **5**, 417; name of, ranks among aristocracy of Rome, **5**, 418.
Clugny de Nuis, Jean Étienne Bernard (d. 1776), a French financier; succeeds Turgot as minister of finance (1776), **12**, 129.
Cluilius or Clœlius (seventh century B.C.), said to be last king of Alba; war of, with Rome, **5**, 76–77.
Cluny or Clugny, a town in France; abbey of, **8**, 591; **14**, 92.
Cnemus (fifth century B.C.), Spartan naval officer; admiral in Peloponnesian war, **3**, 544; commands Lacedæmonian hoplites in Zacynthus, **3**, 561; gains victory over Athenians at Naupactus, **3**, 563 seq.
Cnidus, ancient city of Asia Minor; battle of (394 B.C.), **4**, 74, 107.
Cniva (ca. 250 A.D.), Gothic king; defeats Romans under Decius, **6**, 413.
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Coalemos, see **Cimon**.
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Cobb, Howell (1815–1868), American politician; secretary of the treasury under Buchanan, **23**, 402.
Cobbett, William (1762–1835), English political writer and reformer; influence of, **21**, 498; publications of, **21**, 498–499; in the Hampden Club, **21**, 500; withdraws to America, **21**, 507.
Cobden, Richard (1804–1865), English reformer and statesman; associated with Anti-Corn-Law League, **21**, 600; proposes enquiry into agricultural distress (1845), **21**, 602; lauded by Sir Robert Peel for services to cause of free trade, **21**, 605; opposes Palmerston's Chinese policy (1857), **21**, 619; declines to enter second Palmerston ministry (1859), **21**, 623; negotiates commercial treaty with France, **21**, 624; supports cause of the North in American Civil War, **23**, 424.
Cobenzl, John Louis Joseph, Count (1753–1809), Austrian statesman; negotiates treaty of Campo-Formio (1797), **12**, 452; **14**, 527; protests against French operations in Tuscany, **12**, 509; negotiates Austro-Russian alliance (1781), **14**, 486; dismissed from St. Petersburg (1800), **17**, 437; negotiates with Talleyrand about the French imperial title, **14**, 533–535.
Cobenzl, Philip, Count (1741–1810), Austrian statesman; favours Austro-Prussian alliance (1792), **14**, 507; ambassador to Paris (1804), **14**, 533–536.
Cobham, Eleanor (d. ca. 1443), wife of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester; prosecuted for treason, **18**, 562.
Cobham, Henry Brooke, 10th Lord (d. 1619), tried with Sir Walter Raleigh for treason, **19**, 472–474.
Cobham, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord, see **Oldcastle**.
Coblenz, capital of the Rhine province of Prussia; siege of (1688), **11**, 600.
Coburg or Saxe-Coburg, Friedrich Josias, Prince of (1737–1815), Austrian soldier; in war of First Coalition (1794), **12**, 362–

366, 377, 379; defeats French at Aldenhoven, **14**, 507.
Cocalus, in Greek legend, king of Sicily; daughters of, kill Minos, **3**, 194.
Cocherel, battle of (1364), **11**, 145–146.
Cochin China, a French colony in Indo-China; Duarte Coelho discovers (1516), **10**, 486; see **French Indo-China.**
Cochlæus, Johannes (1479–1552), a German Roman Catholic theologian; appointed to write confutation of the Augsburg confession (1530), **14**, 269.
Cochrane, Sir Alexander Forester Inglis (1758–1832), English soldier; in British attack on Washington (1814), **23**, 336.
Cochrane, Sir John (d. 1695), son of Lord Dundonald; pardon of, for his treason against James II purchased by his father (1685), **20**, 378.
Cochrane, Thomas, 10th Earl of Dundonald (1775–1860), an admiral in the British navy, distinguished for his exploits in revolutions in Spanish-America and his command of the Greek navy in 1827 and 1828; appointed commander of the Chilian navy (1818), **23**, 585; quarrels with Chilian authorities, **23**, 585; ineffectual efforts of, in Greece, **21**, 534.
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Cockburn, Sir George (1772–1853), English naval officer; in attack on Washington (1814), **23**, 336.
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Codrington, Sir Edward (1770–1851), an English admiral; commander-in-chief of allied fleet in Greek revolution (1827), **21**, 536; **24**, 232–233.
Codrus, king of Athens (1068 B.C.); title abolished at death of, **3**, 162; ancestor of Solon, **3**, 209.
Cods and Hooks, Wars of the, a name given in Holland to the struggle in the middle ages between the nobles and the towns, **13**, 336–338.
Coehoorn, Menno van (1641–1704), a Dutch military engineer; defends Namur (1692), **11**, 605.
Cœle-Syria, Southern Syria; conquered by Alexander the Great (333 B.C.), **2**, 294, 296; **4**, 380; under the Ptolemies, **2**, 135; **4**, 443–445, 564 seq.
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Coelho Pereira, Duarte (1485–1554), a Portuguese soldier; discovers Cochin China, **10**, 486.
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Coffinhal, J. B. (1754–1794), French revolutionist, **12**, 343.
Coffinière, Chevalier de la, French naval officer, cruises along New England in King William's War (1690), **23**, 185.
Cognac, Holy League of, a league concluded between Pope Clement VII, Francis I of France, Milan and Venice, against Charles V (1526), **11**, 322.
Coigny, François de (1670–1759), French soldier; at battle of Parma (1734), **12**, 29.
Coimbra, city in Portugal; captured by Ferdinand I of Castile (1058), **10**, 48, 428.
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Coire (Chur), capital of the Grisons, Switzerland; in Swiss struggle with Austria (seventeenth century), **16**, 647, 648; bishopric of, **16**, 587, 647.
Cok, supposed successor of Crum, king of Bulgaria (815 A.D.), **24**, 161.
Coke, Sir Edward (1552–1634), English jurist; at trial of Raleigh, **19**, 472–473; fall of, **19**, 499; defends parliamentary privilege, **19**, 508; opposes Buckingham, **19**, 540; proposes the Petition of Right, **19**, 550.
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Colbert, Jean Baptiste, marquis de Seignelay (1651–1690), French statesman; secretary of navy (1676), **11**, 538; at siege of Genoa, **11**, 598.
Colbert de Croissi, Charles (1629–1696), French diplomat; ambassador of Louis XIV in England, **11**, 572; French plenipotentiary at Nimeguen (1678), **11**, 589.
Colborne, Sir John (Lord Seaton) (1778–1863), British soldier and colonial governor; appointed lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada (1830), **22**, 335; quells revolt in Lower Canada (1837), **22**, 336; succeeds Lord Durham as governor-general of Canada, **22**, 339.
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Coldstream, small town in Scotland; treaty of (1488), **21**, 205.
Colenso, town in Natal, South Africa; battle of (1899), **22**, 309.
Colesberg, district in Cape Colony; French's operations in, **22**, 310.
Coleshill (Cynsyllt) Forest, in Wales; battle of (1157), **18**, 261.

Colfax, Schuyler (1823–1885), American statesman; charged with complicity in Crédit Mobilier scandal (1872), **23**, 472,
Coligny, Gaspard de (1517–1572), French general and Huguenot leader; at St. Quentin, **11**, 347; at battle of Dreux (1562), **11**, 358; raises insurrection against Guises, **11**, 360; as Huguenot leader in the Religious War, **11**, 362, 364–365; favours Huguenot settlement in America, **11**, 367; **22**, 547; Catherine de' Medici plots against, **11**, 368–370; plans conquest of Spanish Netherlands, **11**, 364, 367; **13**, 426; murder of, **11**, 374, 375.
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Collegium Germanicum, a theological school founded by the Jesuits (sixteenth century), **9**, 472.
Colleton, James, colonial governor of South Carolina 1686-1690; unpopular rule of, **23**, 58.
Collett, Jonas (1772-1851), Scandinavian minister of finance; becomes minister, **16**, 474; becomes president of Norwegian government, **16**, 476; dismissal of, **16**, 477.
Colley, Sir George Pomeroy (1835–1881), a British soldier; in Boer War (1881), **21**, 643; **22**, 291.
Colli, Baron (1760–1812), a Piedmontese general; commands Piedmontese army, **12**, 409; commands Sardinian army, **12**, 426–427.
Colline Gate, a gate at the northeastern extremity of ancient Rome; Sulla defeats Samnites at battle of (82 B.C.), **5**, 437; slaughter of prisoners after battle, **5**, 438.
Collingwood, Cuthbert, Lord (1750–1810), British naval commander; at battle of Trafalgar, **21**, 467.
Colloredo, Hieronymos (d. 1632), Austrian general; at battle of Lützen (1632), **14**, 358; death of, **14**, 361.
Colloredo, Rudolf von (1585–1657), Austrian general; at battle of Lützen (1632), **14**, 358.
Colloredo, Rudolf Joseph (1706–1788), Austrian general; campaign of, in Italy (ca. 1743–1747), **14**, 433.
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Cologne, Electorate of, a former electorate of the German Empire; joins coalition against France (1672), **11**, 580.
Colombey, a town in Lorraine; battle of (Aug. 14th, 1870), **13**, 154.
Colombia, Republic of, a republic in South America; vice-royalty of New Granada incorporated with, **23**, 563; revolution in, **23**, 581 seq.; republic of, established (1819), **23**, 584; separated into Venezuela, New Granada and Ecuador (ca. 1830), **23**, 597; republic of New Granada becomes the United States of Colombia (1863), **23**, 601; history of, from 1861 to 1903, **23**, 601–604; signs treaty with Chili, **23**, 611.
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Spain: beginning of colonisation in America, **10**, 205–207; earliest colonial methods (fifteenth century), **22**, 535–540; in Florida, **22**, 547–552; in New Mexico, **22**, 552–553; in Mexico, **23**, 505–535; in Peru, **23**, 536–561; administrative methods, **23**, 568–576; revolt of American colonies, **10**, 283–284; **23**, 586–596; end of Spanish colonial empire (1898), **10**, 420; **23**, 489.
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Colonna, an Italian family, prominent at Rome from the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries; in thirteenth century, **9**, 114 seq.; in fourteenth century, **9**, 151; expelled from Rome by Rienzi (1347), **9**, 214; defeated by Rienzi, **9**, 221.
Colonna, Marco Antonio (1535–1584), Italian commander; at battle of Lepanto (1571), **9**, 474 seq.
Colonna, Otto, see **Martin V**, pope.
Colonna, Prospero (1452–1523), an Italian soldier; wins battle of Bicocca, **11**, 314.
Colonna, Sciarra (d. 1329), Roman baron; contest of, with Stefano Colonna, **9**, 151; opposes Boniface VIII, **11**, 81 seq.
Colonna, Stefano, the Elder (d. ca. 1348), Roman baron, brother of Sciarra; flees before Rienzi (1347), **9**, 214; imprisoned by Rienzi, **9**, 220; death of, **9**, 223.
Colorado, one of the United States of America; admission of, to the Union (July 4th, 1876), **23**, 474.
Colorados, one of the two great political parties in Uruguay, **23**, 618.
Colpepper, see **Culpeper**.
Columba, Saint (521–597), a Celtic missionary in Scotland; work of, in Scotland, **21**, 8–10, 341; founds monastery of Iona, **21**, 9; protects bards, **21**, 9, 343; reforms orders of druids, **21**, 341; relics of, removed to Dunkeld, **21**, 13.
Columban or Columbanus, Saint (ca. 540–615), an Irish missionary; preaches in Helvetia, **8**, 532.
Columbian Exposition, an international exposition held at Chicago (U. S. A.) in 1893, **23**, 486.
Columbus, Christopher (1446?–1506), Genoese navigator; importance of, as discoverer of America, **22**, 411; characterisation of, **22**, 412; early life of, **22**, 415–416; voyage of, to north of Europe, **22**, 416 seq.; at Portuguese court, **22**, 417–420; at Spanish court, **10**, 156; **22**, 420 seq.; at council of Salamanca, **22**, 421–424; receives invitation to England from Henry VII, **22**, 424; at convent of Sta. Maria de Rabida, **22**, 425–426; returns to Spanish court, **22**, 426 427; first voyage of (1492), **22**, 427 seq.; in San Salvador, **22**, 432–435; prayer used by, preserved by Clemente, **22**, 432; letter of, giving account of discovery, **22**,

435 seq.; discovers Cuba and Haiti, **22**, 439; return and triumph of, **22**, 440 seq.; project of, for rescue of Holy Sepulchre, **22**, 444; honoured by sovereigns of Spain, **22**, 446; second voyage of, **22**, 446 seq.; return of, to Haiti, **22**, 447; imposes *ripartimiento*, **22**, 539; returns to Spain to answer accusations, **22**, 448; third voyage of, **22**, 448; discovers Trinidad, **22**, 448; returned in chains to Spain, **22**, 449; fourth voyage of, **22**, 450; on Isthmus of Darien, and in Jamaica, **22**, 450; death of, **22**, 451.

Columbus, Diego (ca. 1476–1526), son of Christopher Columbus; as governor of Hispaniola, **22**, 469.

Columbus, Fernando (1488–1539), son of Christopher Columbus; as biographer of his father, **22**, 417, 418, 418 note.

Columbus, a town in western Kentucky; a strategic point of the Confederates in American Civil War, **23**, 425.

Colville, Sir Charles (1770–1843), British soldier; at Badajoz (1812), **10**, 364; at battle of Waterloo (1815), **12**, 629.

Colvin, Sir Auckland (1838–), English colonial official; financial counsellor of Khedive of Egypt (1882–1883), **24**, 460.

Comans, see **Kumani.**

Combalet, Madame de, niece of Richelieu; on Day of Dupes (1630), **11**, 462 seq.

Combermere, Stapleton Cotton, Viscount (1773–1865), an English soldier; in Peninsular War, **17**, 459; as commander-in-chief of the army in India, **22**, 135.

Comely Beard, see **Baldwin IV.**

Comgall, Saint; an Irish saint of Bangor, of second half of sixth century, **21**, 341.

Cominius, Pontius (fourth century B.C.), a Roman youth; floats down Tiber and carries despatches, **5**, 162.

Commagene, in ancient geography, a district in Syria, **6**, 136, 139, 162.

Commerce, see **Trade and Commerce.**

Committee of Public Safety, see **Public Safety, committee of.**

Committees of Correspondence, organisations formed on the eve of the revolution in North America to facilitate intercourse between the colonies; in New York, **23**, 234; in Boston, **23**, 240.

Commodus, Lucius Aurelius (Marcus Lucius Ælius Aurelius Commodus Antoninus) (161–192 A.D.), emperor of Rome, son of Marcus Aurelius; early life of, **6**, 301, 303; reign of, **6**, 378–382.

Common Penny, name given to a form of poll tax; imposition of, in Germany (1471), **14**, 234; under Emperor Maximilian I, **14**, 238 seq.

Common Sense, political pamphlet by Thomas Paine (1776), **23**, 251.

Commonwealth of Australia, see **Australia.**

Commonwealth of England, title generally given to the government of England from the death of Charles I (1649) to the restoration of Charles II (1660); the victorious commonwealth, **20**, 84–112; during struggle of Cromwell against Parliament (1651–1653), **20**, 113–143; during protectorate of Cromwell (1653–1658), **20**, 144–191; end of (1658–1660), **20**, 192–221.

Communes, see **Towns and Cities.**

Commune of Paris (1792), the revolutionary municipal government established in 1792; rise of, **12**, 259; gathering of, **12**, 260; takes direction of affairs, **12**, 265; the king's execution and, **12**, 267–296.

Commune of Paris (1871), the insurrectionary body which held control of Paris from March 18th to May 27th, 1871; organisation of, **13**, 183 seq.

Comnenus, a family, members of which occupied the throne of the Byzantine empire, Trebizond, and of Epirus; rise of, **7**, 251–253; in Eastern Empire to capture of Constantinople (1204), **7**, 251–281; after division of Byzantine empire (1204), **7**, 287–288; **8**, 416; see also **Alexius I** and **II, Andronicus I, Anna Comnena, David Comnenus, Isaac I, Manuel I,** and **Michael Angelus.**

Comnenus, Joannes, see **Joannes.**

Comnenus, Manuel (ca. 1048–ca. 1070), Byzantine soldier; in campaign against Turks (1070), **7**, 254 note.

Comonfort, Ignacio (1812–1863), Mexican soldier and statesman; acting president of Mexico, **23**, 628–629; elected constitutional president (1857), **23**, 629.

Company of the Indies, see **Mississippi Bubble.**

Companies of Adventure, troops of Italian mercenaries in fourteenth century, **9**, 241.

Compass, Mariners', invented at Amalfi, **7**, 440.

Compiègne, a town in France; siege of (1430), **11**, 204–205; **18**, 556.

Compitalia, a yearly festival at Rome, **5**, 113–114.

Complutensian Polyglot, the Bible of Cardinal Ximenes, showing the text in different ancient languages, **10**, 201.

Compromise of 1850, also called **Omnibus Bill**, a series of measures passed by the United States Congress in 1850, aiming at a general settlement of disputes over the slavery question; as proposed by committee, **23**, 379; discussion of, **23**, 380 seq.; effected, **23**, 383.

Compton, Henry (1632–1713), an English bishop; in struggle between church and king, **20**, 384–385.

Compton, Sir Spencer (ca. 1673–1743), English politician, son of third earl of Northampton; character and abilities of, **20**, 540.

Comuneros, Castilian name for "commoners"; revolt of, under Charles V, **10**, 218, 219.

Comyn, Alexander (d. 1288) 2nd earl of Buchan; constable of Scotland, **18**, 401.

Comyn, John (d. ca. 1300), Scottish noble, lord of Badenoch; at battle of Lewes (1264), **18**, 380; **21**, 55; marries sister of John Baliol, **21**, 85.

Comyn, John, "the Red" (d. 1306), Scottish noble, son of John Comyn; chosen

guardian of Scotland, **18**, 419; **21**, 78; commander at Roslin, **18**, 420; **21**, 78; title of, to throne, **21**, 85; rival of Bruce, **21**, 86–87; killed by Bruce, **18**, 422; **21**, 87–88.
Comyn, John (d. 1313?), 3rd earl of Buchan; opposes Robert Bruce (1307), **21**, 94.
Comyn, Walter, earl of Menteith (d. 1258), Scottish noble; at coronation of Alexander III of Scotland, **21**, 54; conflict of, with government, **21**, 54.
Conall Crimthand (fifth century), an Irish king, son of Niall; stem-father of southern Hui Neill, **21**, 342.
Conall Gulban (fifth century), Irish king, son of Niall; ancestor of O'Donnells, **21**, 342.
Conan, count of Brittany; submits to Henry II (1157), **18**, 262.
Conant, Roger (1593–1679), English pioneer in America; made general manager of Cape Ann colony, **22**, 639.
Concentration Camps (British), in South Africa (1900–1901), **22**, 345.
Concha, Manuel de la, marquis of Duero (1808–1874), Spanish soldier; defeated by Carlists, **10**, 415.
Concini, Concino, Baron de Lussigny, Marquis d'Ancre (d. 1617), a Florentine courtier, marshal and prime-minister of France; favourite of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 414; assassination of, **11**, 441, 443.
Concise, an aquatic village in Lake Neuchâtel, Switzerland; relics of lake-dwellers from, **16**, 521.
Concord, a town in Massachusetts; provincial congress adjourns to, **23**, 240; battle of (1775), **23**, 241–243.
Concordat of 1801, The, an agreement concluded between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII concerning the relations of church and state in France; reëstablishes state religion, **12**, 511–512; presentation of, **12**, 522–523; text, **13**, 240. -523.
Concordat of 1855, The, an agreement concluded at Vienna between Austria and the pope; conclusion of, **15**, 9–10; revocation of, **15**, 34.
Concordat of Francis I or **Concordat of Bologna,** an agreement concluded in 1516 at Bologna, between France and the pope; discussion of, **11**, 309–310.
Concordat of Worms, see **Worms, Concordat of.**
Concordia, Viennese club; a political and literary club founded in Vienna (1842), **14**, 606.
Concressault, Lord of, a French soldier and politician; commands guard of honour allotted Perkin Warbeck in France, **19**, 28; ambassador to James II of Scotland (1496), **19**, 320.
Concubinage, in Ireland, pre-Norman period, **21**, 361.
Cond (Con, Conn, Conla) of the Hundred Battles, Irish king of the second century; divides Ireland with Mug Nuadat, **21**, 335.
Condé, Henri I de Bourbon, Prince of (1552–1588), a French Protestant leader, son of first prince of Condé; recants, **11**, 377; escapes from France, **11**, 378; at battle of Coutras (1587), **11**, 386–387.
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Convention, National, the third national legislative assembly of deputies of the French people (Sept. 21st, 1792, to October 26th, 1795); election and first meeting of, **12**, 281; factional groups and leaders in, **12**, 281; fusion of, with legislative assembly, **12**, 281; declares abolition of kingship and proclamation of the republic, **12**, 282; struggles between Jacobins and Girondists, **12**, 283–288; speech of Marat in, **12**, 285; accusation and defense of Robespierre in, **12**, 287; determines to bring King Louis to trial, **12**, 289; trial of Louis by, **12**, 290–292; Dumouriez declares against, **12**, 299; establishes committees of general security and public safety, **12**, 299–300; orders arrest of Girondists, **12**, 300; proclaims constitution of the year III, **12**, 308; legislation of, **12**, 311; reorganises revolutionary tribunal, **12**, 313; organises and directs the Terror, **12**, 314–315; decrees Marie Antoinette's trial, **12**, 317; acts against Hébertists, **12**, 335; procures condemnation of Danton and Desmoulins, **12**, 337; decrees existence of a supreme being, **12**, 339; coalition against Robespierre in, **12**, 340; Robespierre accused in, **12**, 341–342; decrees Robespierre's arrest, **12**, 342; appoints Barras commander-in-chief, **12**, 343; part of, in fall of Robespierre, **12**, 344–345; orders Kellerman to Lyons, **12**, 367; condemns Houchard after battle of Hondschoote (1793), **12**, 365; passes Barrère's decree against Lyons, **12**, 369; directs suppression of revolt at Toulon, **12**, 371–374; issues decree during war in La Vendée, **12**, 380: quarrels in, after Robespierre's fall (1794), **12**, 389, 391; orders Jacobin Club closed, **12**, 391; sits in judgment on Billaud-Varennes, Collot d'Herbois, and Barrère (1795), **12**, 393; appoints Pichegru to command of Paris, **12**, 393; insurrection of the first Prairial against, **12**, 394–397; causes fall of "the Mountain," **12**, 398; France weary of, **12**, 410; looks to army for support, **12**, 413; precipitates civil war, **12**, 414; dissolves itself into an electoral assembly, **12**, 415; résumé by Duruy, **12**, 415 seq.; character and methods, **12**, 416 seq.; reorganisation of (1795), **12**, 418 seq.

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Convention of the Straits (1840), international agreement to close the Dardanelles to warships of all nations, and make Egypt subject to Turkey, **13**, 73.

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Buffalo: (1848), nomination of Martin Van Buren by Free-Soil party, **23**, 378.

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Chicago: (1860), nomination of Abraham Lincoln by Republicans, **23**, 407; (1864), nomination of George B. McClellan by Democrats, **23**, 450; (1868), nomination of U. S. Grant by Republicans, **23**, 466; (1880), nomination of James A. Garfield by Republicans, **23**, 478; (1884), nomination of James G. Blaine by Republicans, **23**, 479; (1884), nomination of Grover Cleveland by Democrats, **23**, 439; (1888), nomination of Benjamin Harrison by Republicans, **23**, 481; (1892), nomination of Grover Cleveland by Democrats, **23**, 483; (1896), nomination of William J. Bryan by Democrats, **23**, 486; (1904), nomination of Theodore Roosevelt by Republicans, **23**, 491.

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Pittsburg: (1852), nomination of J. P. Hale by Free-Soil party, **23**, 389; (1856), preliminary Republican convention, **23**, 399.

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Convict system, in New South Wales, **22**, 235–238; in Van Diemen's Land, **22**, 242–244; agitation against, in South Africa, **22**, 268–270; in early Virginia, **22**, 582–584.

Convito, The, of Dante; quality of its prose, **9**, 195.

Conway, Henry Seymour (1721–1795), an English soldier and politician; in first Rockingham ministry, **20**, 605; moves repeal of Stamp Act, **20**, 605; appointed secretary of state, **20**, 609; in Grafton ministry (1766), **20**, 609; leads attack on Lord North's administration, **20**, 638; in new ministry (1782), **20**, 638.

Conway, Thomas (1733–1800), an Irish soldier in American continental service; head of notorious Conway cabal (1777), **23**, 266–267.
Conway Cabal (1777), a cabal against Washington to deprive him of command, **23**, 266–267.
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Conync, Peter de, Flemish weaver, leads citizens of Bruges in attack on French (Bruges Matins) (1302), **13**, 317.
Conyngham, William, see **Plunkett.**
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Cook, Captain James (1728–1779), English navigator; discoveries of, in Australia, **22**, 234; explores coast of New Zealand (1769), **22**, 259.
Cook or Coke, John (d. 1660), English lawyer, one of council at trial of Charles I; trial and execution of, **20**, 236.
Cooke, Jay (1821–1905), American financier; banking house of, suspends during panic of 1873, **23**, 473.
Cooke, John Esten (1830–1886), American novelist; defends story of Pocahontas, **22**, 575.
Cooper, Anthony Ashley, see **Shaftesbury,** earl of.
Coote, Sir Charles (d. 1661), Irish soldier and judge; campaign in Ulster (1652), **20**, 116.
Coote, Sir Eyre (1726–1783), British soldier; at battle of Hooghly (1757), **22**, 57; defeats French at Wandewash, **22**, 65; captures Pondicherry (1761), **22**, 66; in command at Calcutta (1779), **22**, 94; defeats Hyder Ali at Porto Novo (1781), **22**, 97, 98; death of, **22**, 102.
Coote, Richard, see **Bellamont.**
Cope, Sir John (d. 1760), British soldier; commands army in Scotland in rebellion of 1745, **20**, 563.
Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark; taken by Hanseatic cities (1361), **14**, 187; besieged by Swedes (1523), **16**, 245; (1654), **13**, 623 seq.; (1658), **16**, 339–340; and battle of the North (1801). **16**, 421 seq.; **21**, 461; bombarded by the British (1807), **12**, 567; **16**, 423; **17**, 457.
Copenhagen, Diet of (1536), **16**, 262–265, (1660), **16**, 364.
Copenhagen, Treaties of (1308), **16**, 176, (1660), **16**, 340–341.
Copenhagen, University of, 16, 413.
Copernicus (1473–1543), Prussian astronomer, the founder of modern astronomy; astronomical work of, **9**, 494; predecessor of Bacon, **19**, 525; life of, **24**, 47.
Copley, John Singleton, see **Lyndhurst, Baron.**
Copper, as a unit of value in Rome, **5**, 112.
Copperheads, name applied to radical Democrats during Civil War in America, **23**, 449.
Copronymus, see **Constantine V.**
Copt (Egyptian), one of the Afro-Semitic races, **10**, 3.
Coptic, language of Egypt in use until late seventeenth century; akin to hieroglyphic language, **1**, 251–252.
Coptos (Qobt), ancient Egyptian city, **1**, 89.
Coradin (thirteenth century), second son of Saphedin, prince of Syria, **8**, 426.
Corbie, town in Somme, France; siege of (1635), **11**, 469.
Corbière, Jacques, Count of (1767–1853), French politician; minister of interior (1822), **13**, 28.
Corbitant, Indian chief; conspires against colonists of Plymouth (1621), **22**, 631.
Corbulo, Cn. Domitius (d. 67 A.D.), Roman general, **6**, 170, 216, 274.
Corcyra, ancient name for the island of **Corfu,** *q. v.*
Corday d'Armans, Marie Anne Charlotte, known as **Charlotte Corday** (1768–1793), French heroine; kills Marat, **12**, 302; execution of, **12**, 303–306.
Cordeliers, French revolutionary society; founded (1790), **12**, 246, 305, 333.
Cordero, Luis, president of Ecuador 1892–1895, **23**, 615.
Cordova, capital of province Cordova. Spain; Phœnicians in, **10**, 4; taken from the Christians by Arabs, **8**, 193; seat of Arab caliphate in Spain, **8**, 196; decline of Saracen power in, **8**, 239; taken by Ferdinand III of Castile (1236), **8**, 253; **10**, 65; Pedro I of Castile unsuccessful against, **10**, 89; stormed by French (1808), **10**, 339.
Cordova, Treaty of, treaty made at Cordova, Mexico, between Iturbide and the Spanish viceroy, **23**, 623.
Cordova, Francisco Hernandez de (1475–1526), Spanish soldier and explorer; success of, in Nicaragua, **23**, 641.
Cordova, Gonsalvo de, see **Gonsalvo.**
Cordova, Don José de, Spanish admiral; defeated by Sir John Jervis (1797), **10**, 317–318.
Cordus, Aulus Cremutius (d. ca. 25 A.D.), Roman historian; accused of treason, **6**, 145; suicide of, **6**, 146, 159.
Core, see **Persephone.**
Corea, see **Korea.**
Corfu (Corcyra), the most northerly of the Ionian islands; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 308, 312, 439–444, 525, 570–575, 607; **4**, 144–148; relations of, with Corinth, **3**, 192, 201, 440–444; Spartan expedition against (374 B.C.), **4**, 144–149; naval battles of Robert Guiscard and Venetians off (1084), **9**, 76.
Corinth (the modern Gortho), a city of Greece, on the isthmus and gulf of Corinth; traditions of, **3**, 75; early settlement of, **3**, 113, 120; government of, under Periander (ca. 600 B.C.), **3**, 191; relations with Athens, **3**, 257; wars with Athens, **3**, 424, 443–447; war with Corcyra, **3**, 439–442; Corinthian architecture, **3**, 478, 482; part of, in the Peloponnesian War (431–404 B.C.), **3**, 508–583; relations with Syracuse, **3**, 593, 604; refuses alliance with Persia, **4**, 183; aids Syracuse, **4**, 206;

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Corinth, a village in northeastern Mississippi; battle of (1862), **23**, 434.
Corinthian War, The (395–387 B.C.), **4**, 104–125.
Coriolanus, Caius Marcius (fifth century B.C.), Roman patrician; legend of, **5**, 145–150.
Cork, capital of the county of Cork, Ireland; surrenders to Marlborough (1690), **20**, 427; **21**, 433.
Cormac, king of Ireland ca. 254–277 A.D., son of Art; insulted by Fiacha Srabtine, **21**, 335; conquers Alba, **21**, 335.
Cormac (836–908), a king of Ireland, 900–908 A.D., **21**, 349, 350.
Cormac (sixth century A.D.), Irish navigator; first missionary to the Orkneys, **21**, 9; discovers Iceland before the Northmen, **21**, 341.
Cornaro, Catherine (1454–1510), queen of Cyprus; Venice adopts, **9**, 296.
Cornaro, Girolamo (seventeenth century), Venetian commander; in campaign against Turks, **9**, 522.
Cornavii, pre-Roman nation in Britain, **18**, 3.
Cornbury, Viscount, see **Clarendon, 3rd Earl of.**
Corneille, Pierre (1606–1684), French dramatist; life and works of, **11**, 550, 643–644; part of, in founding French Academy, **11**, 633.
Cornelia (second century B.C.), daughter of Scipio Africanus and mother of the Gracchi; refuses to share throne of Egypt, **5**, 360; devotes herself to the education of her sons, **5**, 360; rumours against, **5**, 370; retires to Misenum, **5**, 379.
Cornelia (first century B.C.), daughter of Metellus Scipio; marries Pompey, **5**, 514; at Pompey's death in Africa, **5**, 542–543.
Cornelia (first century B.C.), daughter of Cinna; marries Julius Cæsar, **5**, 477–478.
Cornelius, Caius, Roman tribune of the plebs (67 B.C.); law against usury proposed by, **5**, 476–477.
Cornelius, Cnæus (Cornelius Cnæus Scipio Asina), Roman consul (260 B.C.); defeated by the Carthaginians, **5**, 220, 226.
Cornelius Nepos, see **Nepos.**
Cornelius, see **Dolabella.**
Cornelius, see **Tacitus.**
Cornish, Henry (d. 1685), a whig merchant in London; arrested, tried, and executed, **20**, 380.
Cornish, Sir Samuel (d. 1770), English sailor; commands British fleet at taking of Manila (1762), **20**, 600.
Corn Laws, The, a series of laws in England, extending from 1436 to 1842, regulating the grain trade; repeal of (1846), **21**, 601–605.
Cornwall, a southwestern county of England; uprising in, **19**, 33–34.
Cornwall, Richard Plantagenet, Earl of, see **Plantagenet.**
Cornwallis, Charles, Lord (1738–1805), English soldier and statesman; in New Jersey (1779), **23**, 259–261; in South Carolina (1780), **23**, 274; routs Gates at Camden, **23**, 274; at battle of Guilford, **23**, 278; surrenders at Yorktown (October 17th, 1781), **20**, 638; **23**, 279; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **21**, 442–443; governor-general of India (1786), **22**, 110–114; in war with Tipu, **22**, 110–112; return to India and death of, **22**, 121.
Cornwallis, William (1744–1819), English admiral; defeats French fleet off Cape Finisterre (1805), **21**, 466.
Corona, Heights of, in Italy; battle of (1797), **12**, 438–439.
Coronado, Francisco Vasquez de (ca. 1500–1542), Spanish soldier; great march of, in New Mexico, **22**, 452, 485–491.
Coronea, ancient town of Bœotia; battles of (447 B.C.), **3**, 433–434, 642; (394 B.C.), **4**, 108–110.
Corporation Act, an act passed by the British parliament (1661), aimed against the Dissenters, **20**, 240; agitation against (1790), **20**, 651.
Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean and a department of France; Saracen colonies in, **9**, 36; possession of, disputed by Pisa and Genoa (twelfth century), **9**, 36; as an independent state (eighteenth century), **9**, 541–542; struggle of, with Genoese (eighteenth century), **12**, 84–85; receives Jesuits expelled from Spain (1767), **10**, 307; ceded to France by Genoa (1768), **9**, 542; **12**, 85; occupied by the British (1793), **9**, 548; birthplace of Napoleon, **12**, 85; English driven out of (1796), **12**, 431.
Corso, head of the Donati family in Florence (ca. 1300); joins Neri against the Bianchi, **9**, 121 seq.
Cortemberg, Charter of, a charter granted by John II of Brabant (1312), **13**, 309, 309 note.
Cortenuova, a village in Italy; battle of (1237), **9**, 93, 94.
Cortereal, Gasper (ca. 1450–1501), a Portuguese navigator; discovers Labrador, **10**, 486; claimant to discovery of America, **22**, 401; voyage of (1501), **22**, 457.
Cortereal, Miguel (d. ca. 1502), a Portuguese navigator, brother of Gasper Cortereal; voyage of, **22**, 457.
Cortes or Cortez, Hernando (Hernan, Fernando) (1485–1547), a Spanish soldier, the conqueror of Mexico; main treatment of, as conqueror of Mexico, **23**, 508–535; expedition of, to Mexico, **23**, 508; embassy of, to Montezuma, **23**, 509–510; opposition to, of Diego de Ordaz, **23**, 510; founds Vera Cruz, **23**, 511; meets and imprisons Montezuma, **23**, 514–516; leaves Mexico City to encounter Narvaez, **23**, 517; fight of, with Mexicans (La Noche Triste), **23**, 519–521; retreat of, **23**, 521– 522; second march of, upon

Mexico City, **23**, 523 seq.; takes Tezcuco, **23**, 523; his remarkable transport overland of vessels to Tezcuco, **23**, 525 seq.; conspiracy against, **23**, 526; captures Mexico (1521), **23**, 530 seq.; as governor of Mexico, **23**, 534–535; conquests of, in Central America, **23**, 642 seq.; takes part in expedition against Algiers, **24**, 478.

Corti, Count Luigi (1823–), Italian statesman and diplomat; minister of foreign affairs in Cairoli cabinet (1878), **9**, 630; Italian representative at Congress of Berlin, **9**, 630; resignation of, **9**, 630.

Coruncanius, Caius, Roman envoy; sent to Illyria (228 B.C.), **5**, 235.

Coruncanius, Lucius, Roman envoy; sent to Illyria (228 B.C.) **5**, 235.

Coruncanius, Tiberius (ca. 280 B.C.), Roman plebeian consul; in wars against Pyrrhus, **5**, 204, 206.

Corunna (da Coruña), a seaport in Galicia, Spain; battles of (1589), **19**, 409; (1809), **21**, 474.

Corupedion, a place in Phrygia; battle of (281 B.C.), **4**, 505, 555.

Corvée, service in the form of labour on the public roads and bridges; exacted from the French peasants (1738–1740), **12**, 34-35.

Corvinus, see **Matthias I.**

Corvus, Manius Valerius (ca. 349 B.C.), Roman consul and dictator; legend of, **5**, 166, 177; in war with Samnites (343 B.C.), **5**, 180 seq.

Corylas, see **Cotys.**

Corzuola (Corcyra the Black), town at extremity of Adriatic Gulf; naval battle off (1298), **9**, 128.

Cosa, Juan de la (ca. 1460–1509), a Spanish navigator; discovers Terra Firma (ca. 1507), **22**, 468; conflicts of, with natives, **22**, 471.

Cosby, William (d. 1736), English soldier, colonial governor of New York; prosecutes John Zenger, a printer, **23**, 166–167; death of, **23**, 167.

Cosmas, Greek leader in revolt against the emperor Leo (727 A.D.), **7**, 205.

Cosmo (I) de' Medici, "The Great" (1519–1574) grand duke of Tuscany; proclaimed duke of Florence (1537), **9**, 461; furthers peace between Paul IV and Philip II, **9**, 470; works of, **9**, 472; becomes grand duke of Tuscany (1569), **9**, 461, 477.

Cosmo (II) de' Medici (1590–1621) grand duke of Tuscany 1609–1621, **9**, 501.

Cosmo (III) de' Medici (d. 1723), grand duke of Tuscany 1670–1723; unfortunate rule of, **9**, 502, 526.

Cossæi, see **Kossæans.**

Cossacks, a military people of Russia, of whom two main groups were formerly distinguished—Cossacks of the Ukrain, including the Zaporogian Cossacks and the Cossacks of the Don; origin of name, **24**, 260; services of, to Poland, **24**, 50–51; oppression of, under Wladislaw IV, **24**, 54; reduced by John III of Poland, **24**, 62; connected with Poland, **24**, 387; depredations of, under Murad IV, **24**, 375; Turkish intervention in behalf of (1672), **24**, 387; persuaded to revolt by Krim Girai, **24**, 415; submit to Russia (1549) **24**, 387; (1654), **24**, 55; republic of, formed on the Don (1320), **17**, 147; dominion over, disputed by Poland, Russia, and Turkey, **24**, 387; uprisings of, against Russia (1627), **17**, 239, 242; (1658), **17**, 245; (1706), **17**, 277; and Little Russia, **17**, 92.

Cossus, Aulus Cornelius (fourth century B.C.), Roman dictator, **5**, 168, 181.

Costa Cabral, Antonio Bernardo da, Count de Thomar (1803–1889), a Portuguese statesman; rise of, under Maria II, **10**, 553; fall of, **10**, 554.

Costa, Edward da (sixteenth century), Portuguese soldier; becomes governor general of Brazil (ca. 1553), **23**, 654.

Costa Rica, a republic of Central America; as part of old Guatemala, **23**, 639; revolution in, **23**, 650.

Costume, see **Dress.**

Cotgrave, English naval officer; defeated by the French at Boulogne (1801), **12**, 515.

Cotrigurs, a tribe of Huns; invade the Eastern empire (559 A.D.), **7**, 127–129.

Cotta, Lucius Aurelius, Roman consul 119 B.C.; opposes Marian law, **5**, 389.

Cotta, Lucius Aurelius, Roman prætor 70 B.C.; jury law of, **5**, 462; moves the recall of Cicero, **5**, 506; Cæsar and, **5**, 599.

Cotta, Marcus Aurelius, Roman consul 74 B.C.; defeats Mithridates, **5**, 467–469.

Cotta, Lucius Aurunculeius, Roman soldier; with Cæsar in Gaul (54 B.C.), **5**, 525, 600.

Cottenham, Charles Christopher Pepys, Earl of (1781–1851). English statesman and jurist; favours Prisoners' Counsel Bill (1836), **21**, 579; as lord chancellor administers oath to Queen Victoria (1837), **21**, 588.

Cottereau, Jean (1757–1794), French leader of the insurgent Bretons (chouans), **12**, 299, 299 note.

Cotton, John (1585–1652), a Puritan clergyman; arrives in Massachusetts, **22**, 647.

Cotton, John (1640-1699), American colonial clergyman, son of preceding; assists Eliot in revising Indian testament, **23**, 149.

Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce (1571–1631), English historian; remonstrates against policy of Charles I, **19**, 547.

Cotton, Sir Stapleton; see **Combermere.**

Cotton, Sir Willoughby (1783–1860), English soldier; in Afghan War of 1838–1842, **22**, 139.

Cotton States and International Exposition, at Atlanta, Georgia (1895), **23**, 486.

Cotys (Corylas), a king of Paphlagonia in the fourth century B.C.; alliance of, with Sparta, **4**, 101.

Cotys, a king of Thrace 382–358 B.C.; murder of, **4**, 200.

Coucy, Edict of, an edict ordering the suspension of religious persecution (1535), **11**, 335.

Coucy, Enguerrand de (late fourteenth century) French nobleman; Bern invaded by (1375), **16**, 575.
Coudray, Tronson du (d. 1797), a French lawyer; defends Marie Antoinette, **12**, 319; condemned, **12**, 448.
Coullioure, a small place in France; battle of (1794), **10**, 315.
Council of Five Hundred, see **Five Hundred, Council of.**
Council of Forty (the Criminal Forty), governmental body of Venice, **9**, 269–273.
Council of the Indies, a body created in 1511 for the regulation of Spanish colonial affairs; established, **23**, 568.
Council of Princes (1742), **15**, 177–178.
Council of Ten, at Venice (1310–1797); established, **9**, 271; power of **9**, 271 seq.; despotic power of, in later times, **9**, 299–300; crushes conspiracy of duke of Osuna, marquis of Bedmar, and Don Pedro de Toledo (1618), **9**, 516–517.
Council of Troubles (Blood Council), main treatment, **13**, 416–419; suppression of, **13**, 446.
Councils and Synods (Ecclesiastical):
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Autun: (1094), **11**, 30.
Bâle: (1431–1449), **8**, 637–639; **14**, 212.
Berlin: (1847), **15**, 418.
Clermont: (1095), **8**, 332–334.
Constance: (1411–1418), **8**, 634–635; **11**, 185; **14**, 200–207.
Constantinople: (680), **8**, 541–542; (692), **8**, 542; (746), **8**, 549–550; (867), **8**, 570–571; (869), **24**, 162.
Copenhagen: (1537), **16**, 264.
Dort: (1618–1619), **13**, 556, 562–564.
Ferrara-Florence: (1438–1442), **8**, 638–639.
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Illiberis: (305), **10**, 12.
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Lambeth: (1675), **20**, 281.
Lateran: (649), **8**, 540; (1059), **8**, 592; (1215), **8**, 424–425, 462, 612; (1512–1517), **11**, 310.
Lyons: (1245), **11**, 59; (1274), **8**, 453.
Mainz: (1049), **8**, 591.
Meaux: (846), **11**, 10.
Nicæa: (787), **8**, 549, 552–553.
Örebro: (1529), **16**, 283–284.
Paris: (829), **8**, 572; (846), **11**, 10.
Pisa: (1409), **8**, 631, 632, 634; **14**, 194.
Placentia: (1095), **8**, 332.
Rheims: (1049), **8**, 591.
Rome: (502), **8**, 523; (953–954), **8**, 583–584; (1049), **8**, 591; (1074), **8**, 597–598.
Saragossa: (380), **10**, 12.
Sens: (1140), **11**, 43.
Toledo: (400), **10**, 12; (688), **8**, 542.
Toulouse: (1167), **8**, 461.
Trent: (1545–1563), **9**, 472; **14**, 282, 304–305.
Vatican: (1869–1870), **9**, 621.
Vienne: (1307), **11**, 83–84; (1311), **8**, 458–459, 625.
Country Party, a political party in England in the reign of Charles II; leaders of, **20**, 281; proposes to deprive Charles of support of Louis XIV, **20**, 286.
Counts' Feud, a war between Lübeck and Denmark in 1534, **16**, 258–259, 289.
Courbet, Amédée Anatole Prosper (1827–1885), French admiral; career and death of, in China, **13**, 197.
Courbière, Guillaume René, Baron de l'Homme de (1733–1811), Prussian soldier; bravery of, **15**, 297.
Courland, one of the Baltic provinces of Russia; annexed to Poland under Sigismund, **24**, 46; annexation of, to Russia (1795), **17**, 420–421.
Courselles, Daniel de Rémy (seventeenth century), French soldier; appointed governor of Canada (1665), **23**, 71; expedition of, against Indians, **23**, 155.
Courtais, Amable Gaspard Henri de (1786–1877), French soldier; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, 97.
Courtenay, Edward (ca. 1526–1556), an English noble; created earl of Devon by Henry VII, **19**, 15.
Courtenay, Peter, bishop of Exeter; flees to France after failure of Buckingham's revolt (1485), **18**, 618.
Courtenay, William (ca. 1342–1396), archbishop of Canterbury 1381–1396; quarrel with Richard II, **18**, 499.
Courtenay or Courtenai, Pierre de (d. 1220), a French noble; elected emperor of the Latin Empire, **7**, 298.
Courtin, Antoine (1622–1685), French diplomatist and moralist; as French ambassador to England, **11**, 586.
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Ealdred or **Aldred** (d. 1069), archbishop of York; crowns William the Conqueror, **18**, 172.

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East Jersey, reunited with New Jersey (1702), **23**, 168; see also **New Jersey.**

Easterlings, a name formerly applied in England to the Hanse merchants and to traders from parts of Germany and from the Baltic; attack squadron of Edward IV of England (1470), **18**, 591–592.

Eastern Empire, also known as **The Byzantine, Greek,** or **Lower Empire,** the eastern division of the Roman empire; main treatment, **7**, 25–358; Chapter I, the reign of Arcadius (395–408); 25–42; Chapter II, reign of Theodosius the Younger to the Elevation of Justinian (408–527), 42–66; Chapter III, Justinian and Theodora (525–548), 66–106; Chapter IV, the later years of Justinian's reign (535–565), 106–137; Chapter V, reign of Justin II to Heraclius (565–629), 137–170; Chapter VI, Heraclius and his successors (610–717), 170–197; Chapter VII, Leo the Isaurian to Joannes Zimisces (717–969), 197–235; Chapter VIII, glory and decline of the Empire (969–1204), 235–282; Chapter IX, the Latin Empire (1204–1261), 282–304; Chapter X; the restoration of the Greek Empire (1204–1391), 304–331; Chapter XI, Manuel II to the fall of Constantinople (1391–1453), 331–359; bibliography (Roman History), **6**, 645–672; chronology (later Roman history in the East), **7**, 6–25.

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Edgehill, a ridge twelve miles south of Warwick, England; indecisive battle at, opens the civil war (1642), **20**, 7–8.
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Eeckeren, a town of Belgium, near Antwerp; Dutch defeated at, by French (1703), **11**, 615.

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Égalité, Philippe, the name assumed during the French revolution by Louis Philippe Joseph, duke of Orléans; see **Orléans.**

Egbert (ca. 775–839 A.D.), king of Wessex 802–839; driven from England by Beorhtric, **18**, 66; recalled to England (802), **18**, 66; improves condition of people, **18**, 66; extends power over Britain, **18**, 67; defeats allied Britons and Northmen at Hengests' Down (836), **18**, 68; death of, **18**, 68.

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Egeric (d. 635 A.D.), king of East Anglia; death of, **18**, 50.

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Egmont or **Egmond, Lamoral,** count of Egmont and prince of Gâvre (1522–1568), a Flemish general and popular hero; defeats French at San Quentin (1557), and at Gravelines (1558), **13**, 382; character of, **13**, 386–387; member of the council of state under Margaret of Parma, **13**, 388–389; opposes Cardinal Granvella, **13**, 390; **10**, 241; envoy to Philip II, **13**, 391; opposes the compromise, **13**, 397; summoned to secret conference at Dendermonde, **13**, 408; his fatal confidence in the king, **13**, 411; arrest of, **13**, 415–416; trial and fate of, **13**, 421–424.

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Ehrenbreitstein, a town of Prussia, opposite Coblenz on the Rhine; capture of, by the Imperialists (1637), **14**, 369; fortress of, razed to the ground by the French (1799), **15**, 283.

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Eichhorn, Johann Albrecht Friedrich (1779–1856), a Prussian statesman; religious reforms of (1846), **15**, 419.

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Einar Tambarskelver, a follower of King Olaf of Norway; shoots at Jarl Eric, **16**, 69.

Einsiedeln, a town in Switzerland and a famous resort of pilgrims; suits brought by the landowners against the abbot of (twelfth century), **16**, 547; attack on the abbey of (fourteenth century), **16**, 562–563.

El, Arabic article, for words beginning with, see **Al—.**

El, the highest conception of God in Phœnician theology; identified with the Greek Kronos, **2**, 266.

El, Sabæan divinity; see **Ilu.**

Elagabalus or **Heliogabalus, originally Varius Avitus Bassianus** (205–222 A.D.), a Roman emperor; also called pseudo-Antoninus, Sardanapalus, and Tiberinus, **6**, 378; succeeds Macrinus (218 A.D.), **6**, 394; character and achievements of, **6**, 396–399.

Elam or Elymais, an ancient empire, east of the lower Tigris, between Media and the Persian gulf; the home of Cyrus, **2**, 589; two districts of, **2**, 631; language of, **1**, 310; supremacy of, over Babylonia, **1**, 312; relations of, with the Semitic nations, **1**, 357, 362–363, 389, 397, 401, 411–414, 420, 428–430, 432, 434–435, 437; Mithridates conquers, **8**, 51, 58.

Elandslaagte, a town near Ladysmith in Natal, South Africa; British defeat Boers at (1899), **22**, 305.

Elba, an island in the Mediterranean, east of Corsica; granted as residence to Napoleon (1814), **12**, 613, 615; life of Napoleon at, **12**, 621–622.

Elbée, Gigot d' (1752–1794), a French general; leads the Vendeans (1793), **12**, 375; mortally wounded at Cholet, **12**, 376.

El Caney, a height overlooking Santiago de Cuba; taken by the Americans (1898), **23**, 489.

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El Dorado, a reputed king, or a fabulous city of great wealth, supposed to exist in northern South America; expeditions of Sir Walter Raleigh in search of (1594–1595), **19**, 413.

Eleanor of Aquitaine (1122?–1204), daughter of William X, earl of Poitou and duke of Aquitaine; marries Louis VII of France (1137), **11**, 33; divorce of, and marriage to Henry Plantagenet (1152), **11**, 34; **18**, 257–259; seeks release of her son Richard (1192), **8**, 406; supports John's claim to the throne of England, **11**, 49; besieged by her grandson, Arthur of Brittany (1202), **18**, 333.

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Eleanor of Provence (d. 1291), daughter of the count of Provence; marries Henry III of England (1236), **18**, 372.

Eleanor, see **Leonora.**

Eleans, people of Elis, *q. v.*

Eleatic School, a group of ancient Greek philosophers, including Parmenides and Zeno; influence of, on Pericles, **3**, 416–417.

Eleazar, high priest of Judea until 276 B.C.. **2**, 136.

Eleazar, a Jewish scribe; victim of Antiochus (170 B.C.), **2**, 144.

Eleazar, Jewish priest; precipitates final rupture with Rome (62 A.D.), **2**, 177, 178.

Eleazer, Jewish priest; leads revolt provoked by the measures of Hadrian (131 A.D.), **6**, 284.

Eleazar, Jewish watchword in the Maccabæan War, **2**, 148.

Electoral Count Bill, a bill passed in the United States in 1887, throwing upon the state the responsibility of counting its own presidential vote, **23**, 476.
Electoral Reform, see **Suffrage.**
Electors, The German Imperial, the college of lay and ecclesiastical princes in whom, after the extinction of the Carlovingian line, was vested the right of choosing the Holy Roman emperor; origin and history of, **14**, 135; principle asserted that the rights of the people are delegated to, **14**, 175; claims of the pope to the disposal of the German crown rejected by (1338), **14**, 176; elect Markgraf Charles after excommunication of Louis IV, **14**, 177; summoned by Rienzi to prove their rights, **9**, 216.
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Elesboas, king of Ethiopia, ally of the Romans; East India route changed through influence of, **7**, 124.
Eleusinian Mysteries, sacred rites with which the annual festival of Demeter was celebrated at Eleusis; not observed in the year of Xerxes' invasion (480 B.C.), **3**, 340; Peloponnesian War prevents completion of temple for (432 B.C.), **3**, 453; an object of sacrilege, **3** 598; procession of, restored by Alcibiades, **3**, 631–632; initiation of Demetrius into, **4**, 498; initiation of Julian into, **6**, 499.
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Elgin, Victor Alexander Bruce, 9th Earl of (1849—), English statesman; as viceroy of India (1894–1899), **22**, 222, 224.
El Golea, a town and caravan station in southern Algeria; Arabs defeated at, by French, **24**, 485.
Eli, high priest and judge of Israel, **2**, 75, 101.
Elias, prince of Moldavia 1546–1551; accepts Islam, **24**, 137.
Eliashib, Hebrew highpriest, **2**, 131–133.
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Elimea, a princely house of Macedon, founded by Derdas, **4**, 217.
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Epiphanius (fifth century A.D.), bishop of Ticinum (Pavia); negotiations of, with Ricimer (ca. 471), **6**, 614.
Epirus (Epeiros), ancient province in Greece; oracle of Dodona in, **3**, 37; wars with Ætolia (ca. 1300 B.C.), **3**, 71; early home of Greeks, **3**, 112, 152; wars with Macedonia (346 B.C.), **4**, 233; (216 B.C.), **4**, 528; under Pyrrhus (295–272 B.C.), **4**, 452; early history of, **4**, 502; conquers Macedonia (ca. 264 B.C.), **4**, 461.
Episcopate of Utrecht, see Utrecht, Episcopate of.
Episthenes of Amphipolis (fifth and fourth centuries B.C.), Greek soldier; commands targeteers at Cunaxa (401 B.C.), **4**, 58.
Epitadeus (fourth century B.C.), Spartan ephor; law of, **4**, 78.
Eppenstein, Gerhard von (thirteenth century), archbishop of Mainz; favours election of Adolphus of Nassau (1292), **14**, 158.
Epponina (first century B.C.), wife of Sabinus Julius; story of, **6**, 241–242.
Era of Good Feeling, term applied in American history to period from 1817 to 1824; significance of, **23**, 354.
Erasistratus (ca. 400 B.C.), an Athenian politician; elected one of the Thirty Tyrants (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.
Erasmus, Desiderius (1465–1536), a Dutch classical and theological scholar; discredits abuses of Catholicism, **13**, 368, 377; character of, **13**, 597; supports Martin Luther (1520), **14**, 257.
Eratosthenes (ca. 400 B.C.), Athenian politician; elected one of the Thirty Tyrants, 404 B.C., **4**, 2.
Eratosthenes (ca. 276–196 B.C.), an Alexandrian scientist; learning and map-making of, **4**, 606–607.
Erba-Adad (ca. 1050 B.C.), king of Assyria; reign of, in Dark Ages, **1**, 378.
Erech, Babylonian kingdom; E-anna-tum, king of Shirpurla, wages war against (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 324, 355; kingdom of (ca. 3100 B.C.), **1**, 326.
Erechtheis or Erechthidæ, Attic tribe; origin of (507 B.C.), **3**, 161, 238; inscription to, **3**, 423.
Erechtheum, an Ionic temple of Athena Polias; restoration of, begun (ca. 431 B.C.), **3**, 453; situation of, **3**, 479; dimensions of, **3**, 482.
Erechtheus (Erichthonius), a legendary hero of Athens; legends of, **3**, 78, 156, 340.
Erechthid, see Erechtheis.
Eretria, city of Eubœa, Greece; government and power of, **3**, 188, 189; at war with Chalcis, **3**, 189; invaded by Persians (490 B.C.), **3**, 268–271.
Erfurt, city in Saxony, Prussia; assembly of (1808), **12**, 570; **17**, 463 seq.; besieged (1375), **14**, 190; German imperial diet at (1850), **15**, 457.
Ergica (d. ca. 702 A.D.), king of the Goths; reign of, **10**, 28–29; persecution of the Jews under, **10**, 29.
Erginus, mythological king of Orchomenos; imposes tribute on Thebans, **3**, 70; death of, **3**, 70.
Eri-Aku, see Rim-Sin.
Eric I "the Usurper," king of Denmark 850–854 A.D.; destroys Hamburg, **16**, 43.
Eric II, king of Denmark 854–883 A.D.; opposition of, to Christianity, **16**, 43.
Eric (I or III) "the Good," king of Denmark 1095–1103; condition of church under,

16, 144; prosperity of Denmark during reign of, **16**, 145; death of, **16**, 146.
Eric (II or IV) Emun, king of Denmark 1135–1137; aids Harold IV of Normandy, **16**, 108; accession of, **16**, 147; war of, with Magnus, **16**, 147; murders brother Harold, **16**, 147; death of, **16**, 147.
Eric (III or V) "the Lamb," king of Denmark 1137–1147; reign of, **16**, 148.
Eric (IV or VI) "Plovpenning," king of Denmark 1241–1250; liberated from imprisonment, **16**, 165; accession of, **16**, 169 seq.; quarrel of, with brother Abel, **16**, 169; death of, **16**, 170; canonisation of, **16**, 171.
Eric (V or VII) "Glipping," king of Denmark 1259–1286; accession of, **16**, 174; ravages Sweden, **16**, 191; death, **16**, 175.
Eric (VI or VIII) "Menved," king of Denmark 1286–1320; political and religious controversies of, **16**, 176; compiles *Law of Zealand*, **16**, 177; collects *Congesta Menvedi*, **16**, 177; death of, **16**, 177.
Eric VII of Pomerania (Eric XIII of Sweden), king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden 1397–1440; reigns with Margaret (1397–1412), **16**, 204; reign of, alone, **16**, 205; military disasters of, **16**, 206; abdication and death of, **16**, 208.
Eric (I) "Blodæxe," king of Norway ca. 898–940; reign and character of, **16**, 51 seq.
Eric (II) "Priesthater," king of Norway 1280–1299; negotiations of, with Edward I of England, **18**, 401; claims throne of Scotland, **16**, 119; **18**, 404; death of, **16**, 119.
Eric (I or IX) Saint, king of Sweden 1155–ca. 1160; reign of, **16**, 188; death of, **16**, 189; laws of, **16**, 189.
Eric (II or X) "Knutsson," king of Sweden 1210–1216 or 1220; reign of, **16**, 190.
Eric (III or XI) "The Stammerer," king of Sweden 1222–1250; reign of, **16**, 190.
Eric (IV or XII), king of Sweden 1350–1359; rules Sweden with his father, Magnus II, **16**, 183; death of, **16**, 195.
Eric XIII of Sweden, see **Eric VII of Pomerania,** king of Denmark.
Eric XIV, king of Sweden 1560–1569, son of Gustavus Vasa; designated heir, **16**, 290; conspiracy of, against father, **16**, 292; reign of, **16**, 298–300; courtships of, **16**, 348; **19**, 295; at war with Denmark (1563), **16**, 347; imprisonment and death of, **16**, 300.
Ericson, Leif (ca. 1000), Norse adventurer and son of Eric the Red; introduces Christianity into Greenland, **22**, 404; voyages of, **22**, 405–407.
Ericsson, John (1803–1889), Swedish-American engineer; constructs the ironclad *Monitor*, **23**, 427.
Eric the Red (Eric Jarl), Scandinavian explorer; colonises Greenland (ca. 985 A.D.), **16**, 48; **22**, 404; expedition of, to England (ca. 1014), **16**, 47.
Erichthonius, see **Erechtheus.**
Eridu, an ancient city in Babylonia, the modern Abu Shahrein; temple of Ea at, **1**, 342.
Erie, Lake, one of the Great Lakes (U. S. A.); explored by La Salle (1679), **23**, 76; battle of (1813), **23**, 331.
Erie Canal, completion of (1825), **23**, 500.
Erigena, Johannes Scotus (ca. 800–ca. 891), Irish scholar; flees from Ireland in invasion of the Northmen, **21**, 346.
Erimon (Heremon), an Irish chief (ca. 100 B.C.); rules Leinster and Connaught, **21**, 333.
Erizzo, Paul (fifteenth century), Venetian general; defends Eubœa, **24**, 331.
Erlach, Charles Louis (1726–1798), Bernese soldier; enters council at Bern, **17**, 22; withdraws troops, **17**, 23; slain, **17**, 23; **12**, 461.
Erlach, Rudolf von (d. 1369), Bernese nobleman; leads the Bernese at battle of Laupen, **16**, 571.
Erlau, capital of Heves county, Hungary; surrenders to Austrians (1687), **24**, 395.
Ermenigild (sixth century A.D.), Gothic prince; establishes court at Seville, **10**, 21; in rebellion against Leuvigild, **10**, 21–22; death of, **10**, 22.
Ernest (1553–1595), archduke of Austria, son of Maximilian II; appointed governor of Netherlands, **13**, 529.
Ernest (1554–1612), duke of Bavaria, elector of Cologne; made archbishop (1583), **14**, 321.
Ernest, duke of Brunswick and Goslar; war of, with Smalkaldic league (1542), **14**, 281–282.
Ernest Augustus (1629–1698), duke of Brunswick-Hanover, first elector of Hanover; appointed elector, **14**, 401.
Ernest Augustus (1771–1851), duke of Cumberland, king of Hanover, fifth son of George III of England; revokes constitution of Hanover, **15**, 404–407; **21**, 588.
Ernestine Line, the older of the two lines of the house of Saxony; founded (1485); overthrow of, **14**, 319–320.
Erpingham, Thomas of (fifteenth century), English general; at battle of Agincourt (1415), **11**, 172.
Errazuriz, Federico (1825–1877), president of Chili (1871), **23**, 610; (1896), **23**, 611.
Erskine, John (d. 1572), earl of Mar; chosen regent for James VI, **21**, 270.
Erskine, John (1675–1732), eleventh earl of Mar, Scottish politician; rising of, in favour of James III (the Pretender), **20**, 509–510.
Erskine, Thomas, Baron Erskine (1750–1823), a British jurist; defends Lord Gordon (1781), **20**, 636; in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806–1807), **21**, 470.
Ertoghrul (d. 1288), the founder of the Ottoman empire; leads a band into Asia Minor, **24**, 310; conquests of, in Asia Minor, **24**, 311, 312; first acquaintance of, with Koran, **24**, 312.
Ervigius, king of the Goths; establishes his claim to the crown (680 A.D.), **10**, 28.
Erzerum (the ancient Theodosiopolis), city in Asiatic Turkey; fortress of, defends Armenia against Persia, **7**, 121.

Esarhaddon (Assur-akhe-iddin), the son of Sennacherib, and his successor to the throne of Assyria 680–668 B.C.; main treatment, **1**, 415–425; invades Egypt, **1**, 162; campaigns of, **1**, 178.
Escalade, The, repulse of Savoyards at Geneva (1602), **16**, 642.
Eschenbach, Baron Walter von, a follower of John the Parricide; conspires in murder of Albert I of Germany (1308), **14**, 163.
Escorial, or less properly **Escurial,** a building in Spain, containing a mausoleum, monastery, palace, and church; erected (1563–1584) by Philip II of Spain, **10**, 258.
Escovedo, Juan de, secretary of Don John of Austria; assassination of (1578), **10**, 253.
Esdras, Hebrew prophet, **2**, 127, 132.
Eshbaal, see **Ishbosheth.**
Esionians, a Pelasgian tribe, **2**, 401, 425.
Eskil, a Danish archbishop of the twelfth century; intervenes at the siege of Arkona, **16**, 152–153.
Esmun, see **Æsculapius.**
Esopus, a town on the Hudson River, about eighty miles from New York; Indians attack, **23**, 23.
España, J. M., martyr to Colombian liberty (1797), **23**, 578.
Espartero, Baldomero (1797–1879), duke of Vittoria, Spanish soldier; defeats Carlists at Luchana (1836), **10**, 397; drives Carlists from Spain (1840), **10**, 398; regent of Spain (1841–1843), **10**, 399.
Espejo, Antonio, a Spanish explorer; expedition of, in search of Rodriguez (1582–1583), **22**, 552.
Espejo, Eugenio, Ecuadorian revolutionist; founds political society, **23**, 584.
Espinosa, battle of (1808), **10**, 342.
Esprémesnil, Jean Jacques Duval d' (1746–1794), a French politician; defends the privileges of the parliament of Paris (1788), **12**, 146.
Esquivel or **Esquibel, Juan (John) de** (fifteenth century), a Spanish soldier; establishes first settlement in Jamaica (1509), **22**, 471; punishes revolted Indians of Saona and Higuey, **22**, 538.
Essedones, a Scythian tribe, **2**, 442; funeral customs of, **2**, 443.
Essen, Count Hans Hendrick von (1755–1824), Swedish soldier; first viceroy of Norway, **16**, 472.
Essenes, a Jewish sect of the second century B.C.; doctrines of, **2**, 161, 174.
Essex, kingdom of, founded, **18**, 38.
Essex, Arthur Capel, Earl of, see **Capel.**
Essex, Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of (1567–1601), an English nobleman; succeeds Leicester as favourite of Elizabeth, **19**, 408; commands land forces in expedition against Cadiz (1593), **10**, 246; **13**, 530; **19**, 415; jealousy of, toward Walter Raleigh, **19**, 416; quarrel of, with Elizabeth, **19**, 418–419; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1599), **19**, 424; conspiracy of, **19**, 424–426; trial and execution of (1601), **19**, 426–427.
Essex, Robert Devereux, 3rd Earl of (1591–1646), an English general, son of the second earl of Essex; refuses to accompany the king from London, **19**, 628; joins parliamentary forces in war against the king, **20**, 6; at battle of Edgehill (1642), **20**, 8; irresolution of, at Turnham Green, **20**, 9; captures Reading (1643), **20**, 11; relieves city of Gloucester, **20**, 15; wins first battle of Newbury, **20**, 16; reception in London, **20**, 17; loses his army in Cornwall (1644), **20**, 25; death, **20**, 45.
Essex, Walter Devereux, 1st Earl of (1541–1576), an English statesman and soldier; as undertaker of Ireland, **21**, 409; death of, **21**, 409.
Essling, village of Austria; battle of (May 21st–22nd, 1809), known also as battle of Aspern or Gross Aspern, **12**, 572–573; **14**, 553–555.
Essling, Prince of, see **Massena.**
Estaing, Charles Hector, Count d' (1729–1794), French soldier and naval officer; brings fleet to aid of American colonies, **12**, 132; **23**, 269; conflict with English admiral, **23**, 272; joins Lincoln in attack on Savannah, **23**, 271.
Este, a noble house of Italy, rulers of Ferrara and Modena; its rise to power, **9**, 62; leaders of Guelf party in Modena, **9**, 108; cruelty of rule in Ferrara under the marquis Albert, **9**, 252; their rule in Modena in the fifteenth century, **9**, 498.
Este, Alfonso I d', duke of Ferrara (1486–1534), Italian ruler and soldier; in the League of Cambray against Venice (1509), **9**, 432; in the battle of Ravenna, **9**, 435.
Este, Anne d', see **Nemours, Duchess of.**
Este, Cesare d' (1562–1628), duke of Modena and Reggio, Italian ruler; loses Ferrara to Pope Clement VII, **9**, 481; beautifies Modena, **9**, 498.
Estella, town in northern Spain; battle of (June 25th, 1874), **10**, 415.
Esther, Book of, circumstances of composition of, **2**, 137.
Esthonia, a government of Russia, one of the so-called Baltic provinces; conquest of (1219), **16**, 160.
Estrade, Don Gutierrez de, a member of the monarchical party in Mexico; proposes an Austrian archduke as emperor of Mexico (1846), **23**, 627–628.
Estrades, Godefroy, Count d' (1607–1686), a French soldier and diplomat; quarrel with a Spanish ambassador (1661), **11**, 564; ambassador to Holland, **11**, 567; plenipotentiary at Nimeguen, **11**, 589.
Estrées, Gabrielle d' (1571–1599), a mistress of Henry IV of France, **11**, 409–410.
Estrées, Jean, Count d' (1628–1707), a French admiral; private enterprises against Dutch (1676–1678), **11**, 586; in war of League of Augsburg (1689), **11**, 601 seq.
Estrées, Louis Letellier, Count d' (1697–1771), French soldier; proceeds against Hanover, **12**, 72–73; **15**, 200.
Estremadura, a province of Portugal; Alfonso I seizes strongholds in, **10**, 431.

Estremadura, a former province of Spain; invaded by the Portuguese, **10**, 272.
Estridsen, see **Svend II.**
Estrup, Jacob Brönnum Scavenius (1825–), Danish statesman; premier, **16**, 449.
Étampes, Anne de Pisseleu, Duchess of (1508–1576), mistress of Francis I of France; her influence over the king, **11**, 322.
Etana, hero of Babylonian legend dealing with the future life, **1**, 531–532.
Étaples, town of northeastern France; treaty at, between Henry VII of England and Charles VIII of France (1492), **11**, 287; **19**, 27.
Et Cætera Oath (1640), oath imposed on English clergy, pledging them to resistance against all change in ecclesiastical polity, **19**, 578.
Etchmiadzin, town in the province of Erivan, Russian Caucasus; battle of (1804), **17**, 459; occupied by Russians (1829), **17**, 543.
Eteocretans, people of ancient Crete, **2**, 64.
Eteonicus (ca. 400 B.C.), Spartan soldier and admiral; in the battle of Mytilene (406 B.C.), **3**, 635; reduces Thracian cities (405 B.C.), **3**, 640; **4**, 73; commands in Ægina, **4**, 121.
Ethandune, the modern **Eddington** or **Heddington**, Wiltshire, England; battle of (878 A.D.), **18**, 79.
Ethbaal, see **Ithobaal.**
Ethelbert, king of Kent, see **Æthelberht.**
Ethelfleda, see **Æthelflæd.**
Ethelfrid, see **Æthelfrith.**
Ethelred, see **Æthelred.**
Ethelwulf, see **Æthelwulf.**
Ethiopia (Cush), region of ancient Africa, south of Egypt, broadly corresponding to the modern Nubia; tributary to Egypt, **1**, 59, 129; as original home of Egyptians, **1**, 77, 263; identification of Ethiopians and Cushites, **1**, 86–87; in wars with Egyptians, **1**, 110–111, 129–131, 137, 177–179; mines worked by Egyptians, **1**, 111, 147; conquest of Egypt by Ethiopians, **1**, 174–177, 181; invaded by Assyrians, **1**, 178, 179, 408, 427; Phœnician trade with, **2**, 281, 311, 333; products of, **2**, 336; invasion of, by Cambyses, **2**, 192, 602–603; Ethiopians in Xerxes' army, **3**, 363; under Ptolemy II, **4**, 569.
Ethiopia (Abyssinia), relations of, with Byzantine empire, **7**, 124; **9**, 313.
Ethiopians, a people of Baluchistan, **2**, 489, 568.
Ethnike Hetæria, see **Hetæria.**
Étienne d'Albert, bishop of Ostia; see **Innocent VI.**
Etioles, Mme. d', see **Pompadour.**
Etruria, land of the Etruscans, in Italy, nearly corresponding with the modern Tuscany; mythical colonisation of, **2**, 429; in alliance with Phœnicians against Greeks, **2**, 313, 316; **3**, 203; **5**, 144; in naval war with Syracuse (474 B.C.), **5**, 50, 144; civilisation of, **5**, 49–50, 107, 119, 350, 355; **6**, 99; in wars with Rome, **5**, 62, 74, 89–95, 106, 143, 175, 191–200; invaded by the Gauls (390 B.C.), **5**, 155–156.
Etruria, Kingdom of, kingdom formed by Napoleon from the grand duchy of Tuscany; erected into a kingdom (1801), **9**, 564; France annexes (1808), **10**, 325.
Etruscans, see **Etruria.**
Eu, town in department of Seine, France; burned by the English (1340), **11**, 104; battle of (1415), **18**, 532.
Euænetus, Spartan commander; in wars against Persia (481 B.C.), **3**, 312.
Euarchus, despot of Astacus in Acarnania (ca. 431 A.D.); expelled, **3**, 531.
Eubœa or Negropont, an island off eastern coast of Greece; mineral wealth of, **3**, 31; early inhabitants of, **3**, 104–105; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 254, 255, 433, 434, 450, 527, 606, 629; **4**, 22, 141, 200; in Persian war (480 B.C.), **3**, 330–334; Spartan form of government in (404 B.C.), **4**, 73; under Philip of Macedon, **4**, 218, 229, 235, 237; under Antigonus, **4**, 492, 514; in wars with Rome, **4**, 529, 545; civilisation of, **3**, 171, 188; **4**, 591; Turks capture (1470), **9**, 295.
Eucærus, see **Demetrius III.**
Eucharist, contention over, **11**, 40; **14**, 208.
Euclidas, one of the Thirty Tyrants of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.
Euclides, Athenian archon (403 B.C.); library of, **3**, 473; archonship of, **4**, 18–19, 21, 22.
Eucratides (second century B.C.), Bactrian king; wars of, **8**, 50, 57.
Eudes (Odo) (d. 898 A.D.), king of France, 888–898 A.D.; reign, **11**, 14; as count of Paris, defends city against Northmen (885 A.D.), **7**, 588; **11**, 9; made king **7**, 589; **11**, 14; does homage to Arnulf, **7**, 590; treachery to Arnulf, **7**, 592; end of reign, **7**, 593; **11**, 14.
Eudes (Eudo) (665–735 A.D.), duke of Aquitaine and Gascony; at war with Charles Martel, **7**, 490; in wars with Saracens, (732 A.D.), **7**, 494–496.
Eudes (d. 1037), count of Blois and Champagne; wars of, **11**, 26.
Eudocia or Athenais (393–460 A.D.), a Roman empress, wife of Theodosius II; career of, **7**, 43–44; **6**, 575.
Eudocia, Byzantine empress, wife of Heraclius; coronation of (610 A.D.), **7**, 155.
Eudocia (eleventh century), Byzantine empress, wife of Constantine XI and later of Romanus IV; marries Romanus IV, **7**, 253; imprisoned, **7**, 257.
Eudœmon, general of Alexander the Great; commands army in India, **4**, 372.
Eudoxia (ca. 400 A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Arcadius; marriage of, **6**, 537; persecutes Eutropius, **6**, 545; **7**, 36; St. Chrysostom and, **7**, 40.
Eudoxia (b. 422 A.D.), Roman empress, wife of Valentinian III; marriage of, **6**, 574; summons the Vandals to drive out the usurper Maximus, **6**, 601–602.

Eudoxia Lopukhin, empress of Russia, wife of Peter the Great; marriage of, **17**, 253; divorced (1696), **17**, 257; imprisoned, **17**, 265.
Euergetes I, see **Ptolemy III.**
Euergetes II, see **Ptolemy VII.**
Eugène, François, Prince of Savoy (1663–1736), Austrian general; leads Austrian troops against Turkey, **9**, 523; **14**, 398; **24**, 395, 402; defeats Turks at Zenta (1697), **9**, 523; **14**, 398; **24**, 402; Italian campaigns of, **9**, 528; **11**, 614–615; **13**, 645, 650; **20**, 475; reinforces Victor Amadeus in Piedmont, **11**, 604; joins Marlborough in war against France, **11**, 614; **13**, 650; in the war for the Polish crown (1733–1735), **12**, 29; **20**, 545; breaks power of Turks in Hungary, **14**, 398; character of, **14**, 407; with Marlborough at battle of Blenheim (1704), **14**, 410; reorganises army in Italy, **14**, 411; at battle of Turin, **14**, 412–413; at battle of Oudenarde (1708), **14**, 414; captures Lille, **14**, 414; opposes peace propositions of Louis XIV, **14**, 414; at battle of Malplaquet (1709), **14**, 414–415; **20**, 477; negotiates Peace of Rastadt (1714), **14**, 417; becomes governor of Netherlands (1716), **14**, 418; begins a new campaign against the Turks, **14**, 420; takes Belgrade (1717), **14**, 421; Austria's debt to, **14**, 423; in London (1713), **20**, 487.
Eugénie (Eugenia Maria de Montijo de Guzman) (1826–), countess of Teba, afterwards empress of France; marries Napoleon III (1853), **13**, 128; made regent of France (1870), **13**, 149; urges war with Germany, **15**, 518; attitude of, toward Mexican refugees, **23**, 631.
Eugenius, secretary of Theodosius; proclaimed emperor in Gaul (392 A.D.), **6**, 527.
Eugenius I, pope 654–657; favoured by imperial court, **8**, 541.
Eugenius II, pope 824–827; pontificate of, **8**, 566.
Eugenius III (Bernard), pope 1145–1153; disturbed pontificate of, **8**, 603; encourages Second Crusade, **8**, 359–360.
Eugenius IV (Gabriel Condolmieri), pope 1431–1447; pontificate of, **8**, 637–638; deposed by council of Bâle, **8**, 638; urges peace between the Visconti and Florence, **9**, 286; supported by Emperor Sigismund, **14**, 212; death of, **8**, 639.
Euhemerus the Hyrcanian (second century B.C.); favourite of Phraates II, **8**, 61–62.
Eulæus, Egyptian administrator (170 B.C.); co-ruler with Lenæus, **4**, 573.
Eulenburg, Botho, Count of (1831–), a German statesman; becomes president of the Prussian ministry (1892), **15**, 549.
Euljaitu (fourteenth century), sultan of Persia; sends ambassadors to China (1312–1313), **24**, 295.
Eumæus, the swineherd of Ulysses, in the Odyssey, **3**, 96, 97, 98.
Eumathes, one of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.
Eumenes I, king of Pergamus 263–ca. 241 B.C., nephew and successor of Philetærus; defeats Antiochus Soter, **4**, 556; aids Antiochus, brother of Seleucus, **4**, 559.
Eumenes II, king of Pergamus 197–159 B.C.; as ally of Rome (191–190 B.C.), **5**, 298–299; visit of, to Rome (172 B.C.), **5**, 302; relations of, to Perseus, **5**, 303.
Eumenes of Cardia (ca. 361–316 B.C.), secretary of Alexander the Great; nationality of, **4**, 274; marriage of, **4**, 377; character of, **4**, 422, 425–426; governor of Paphlagonia and Cappadocia, **4**, 428; Leonnatus and, **4**, 467; friend of Perdiccas, **4**, 433, 475; abilities of, as a soldier, **4**, 433; commands in Asia Minor, **4**, 435; war of, with Antigonus, **4**, 436–437, 476; Olympias and, **4**, 478–479; Antipater and, **4**, 553.
Eumenides or Erinyes, see **Furies.**
Euneus, a character in Greek legend, son of Jason, **3**, 74.
Eunoe, Moorish queen; Cæsar's intrigue with, **5**, 590.
Eunuchs, become a power in Rome, **6**, 473; **7**, 33–34; under Byzantine empire, **7**, 99; in Turkey, **24**, 333, 356.
Eunus (d. 133 B.C.), a Syrian slave; leader of a servile insurrection in Sicily, **5**, 323–325.
Eupator, see **Antiochus (V) Eupator, Mithridates (VI) Eupator.**
Eupatrids, the aristocracy in ancient Athens, **3**, 186, 422.
Euphaes (eighth century B.C.), king of Messenia in Greece, **3**, 145–146.
Euphemus (fifth century B.C.), Athenian envoy to Camarina, **3**, 402.
Euphorion, father of Æschylus, **3**, 498.
Euphræus of Oreus (fourth century B.C.), a Greek philosopher; influences Philip of Macedon, **4**, 217.
Euphrates, river of Mesopotamia in western Asia, **1**, 338–339; **2**, 270, 281, 341.
Euphron, liberator and tyrant of Sicyon in Greece (ca. 360 B.C.), **4**, 187.
Euphrosyne (ninth century B.C.), Byzantine empress, wife of Michael II, **7**, 217, 222.
Eupolemus (ca. first century B.C.), Greek writer on Jewish history, **2**, 279, 282.
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Gracchus, Caius Sempronius (d. 121 B.C.), Roman politician; birth and early work of, **5**, 360, 363, 365–368; suspected of murdering Scipio, **5**, 370; reforms of, **5**, 373–380; Mirabeau on, **5**, 401; as a road- and bridge-builder, **5**, 651.

Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius (b. 210 B.C.), Roman consul-general in second Punic War, **5**, 260–262, 266.

Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius (168–133 B.C.), Roman politician; in Spain, **5**, 318, 319; as tribune, reforms of, **5**, 360–366.

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Græco-Bactrian Kingdom, Bactria under the successors of Alexander the Great; see **Bactria.**
Grafenried, Swiss general; opposes French attack on Berne (1798), **17**, 23.
Graffan, French assassin; in the White Terror (1815), **13**, 13.
Grafton, Augustus Henry Fitzroy, 3rd Duke of (1735–1811), British statesman; becomes one of secretaries of state in first Rockingham ministry (1765), **20**, 605; becomes first lord of the treasury and nominal premier in the Grafton-Pitt ministry (1766), **20**, 609; assumes actual lead in ministry on Pitt's illness (1768), **20**, 611; administration of, attacked by Junius letters, **20**, 612; policy attacked by Chatham in house of lords (1770), **20**, 613–614; pleads with Granby not to leave ministry, **20**, 615; resigns (1770), **20**, 615.
Grafton, Henry Fitzroy, 1st Duke of (1663–1690), natural son of Charles II; deserts cause of James II (1688), **20**, 409.
Grafton, Richard (d. ca. 1572), an English chronicler; with Coverdale publishes the English Bible, **19**, 180.
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Graham, John of Claverhouse, see **Dundee.**
Graham, Sir James Robert George (1792–1861), English statesman; as home secretary furthers labour legislation, **21**, 610.
Graham, Sir Richard (1648–1695), English nobleman; accompanies Prince Charles to Spain, **19**, 509.
Graham, Sir Robert (d. 1437), Scotch nobleman; James I banishes, **21**, 176; kills James I, **21**, 177; defense of, **21**, 177, 216.
Graham, William A. (1804–1875), Whig candidate for vice-president in 1852, **23**, 389.
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Grail (Graal), Holy, in mediæval legend a cup used by Christ at the Last Supper; legend of, **14**, 146.
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Grammont, Antoine III, Duke de (1604–1678), French soldier; in campaigns of 1644–1648, **11**, 494, 495.
Grammont, Louis, Duke de (d. 1745), French soldier; loses the battle of Dettingen, **12**, 38; death of, **12**, 41.
Gramont, Antoine Agénor Alfred, Duke de (1819–1880), French statesman; insolent bearing toward Prussia, **15**, 515, 516, 517, 518; issues official memorial, **15**, 518.
Grampians (*Mons Grampius*) (Scottish hills), battle of the (84 A. D.), **6**, 257; **18**, 16; **21**, 4.
Gran, a fortified city in Hungary; siege of, (1595), **24**, 140; taken by Austrians (1686), **24**, 391.
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Granicus, a river in Asia Minor; battle of (334 B.C.), **4**, 284–289.
Granius, Silvanus, Roman tribune; in Catiline conspiracy (65 A.D.), **6**, 203.
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1813), Earl Temple and marquis of Buckingham, English politician; lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1783), **20**, 642; opposes Pitt's plan for dissolution of parliament, **20**, 643.
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Grillparzer, Franz (1791–1872), Austrian poet; apostle of soldier worship, **14**, 640.
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Grimm, William (1786–1859), German philologist, collector of the fairy tales known by his name; protests with his brother against abolition of the constitution, **15**, 406.
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Isle of Ely, a region of fens in England; last stand of Hereward in, **18**, 185.
Isle of Wight, island off south coast of England; colonisation of, by Jutes, **18**, 63.
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John "the Fearless" (ca. 1370–1419), duke of Burgundy, and count of Nevers, son of Philip the Bold; marriage, **13**, 339; in war with Turks, **13**, 352, **24**, 319; leads crusade, **11**, 164; assassinates duke of Orleans, **11**, 165–166; at war with d'Armagnac, **11**, 167–168; at war with Charles VI, **11**, 169; massacre of Armagnacs, **11**, 174–175; master of Paris, **11**, 175–176; betrays cause of Rouen, **11**, 177; assassinated, **11**, 178, 179.

John I (d. 1299), count of Holland; reign of, **13**, 304–305; marriage, **13**, 301; in England, **13**, 302, 304.

John, count of Holstein (fourteenth century); rules in Zealand and Skåne, **16**, 179–180.

John, duke of Naples (eighth century); aids Gregory II, **7**, 10.

John, "the Terrible," prince of Moldavia, see **Ivan IV, "the Terrible."**

John of Austria, Don (1547–1578), Spanish soldier, **13**, 464–465; commands fleet at victory of Lepanto, **9**, 473–477; **10**, 239; assumes government of Aragon, Cata-

lonia, Valencia, Balearic Islands, and Sardinia, **10**, 273; takes Tunis, **24**, 369; becomes regent of Low Countries, **10**, 243; **13**, 458, 464; policy in the Netherlands, **13**, 465; fails to get command of revenues and native troops, **13**, 467; outbreak of war, **13**, 469; annihilates burghers at Gembloux, **13**, 470–471; death, **13**, 471.

John of Damascus or Joannes Damascenus (d. 760 A.D.), theologian and father of Eastern Church; in council of 754 A.D., **7**, 215; defends image worship, **8**, 548.

John of Giscala (first century A.D.), Jewish captain; in siege of Jerusalem, **2**, 192, 195–196; **6**, 234–236.

John of Gaunt (1304–1399), duke of Lancaster, English soldier and statesman, son of Edward III; invades France (1369), **18**, 481–482; succeeds Black Prince in government of Gascony, **18**, 482; in control of government during last years of Edward III, **18**, 483; protects Wycliffe, **18**, 483; claims throne of Castile in right of his wife, **10**, 115; invades Spain, **10**, 118; **18**, 499; aspires to the English crown, **18**, 485–486; in command in Scotland, **18**, 498; created duke of Aquitaine, **18**, 501.

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John of Leyden (Jan Benkelzoon, Bockelson or Bockold) (1510–1536), Anabaptist fanatic; revolutionises Münster, **13**, 378; **14**, 272; set up as a king, **14**, 273; death, **14**, 273.

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John of Lorn (Macdougal) (early fourteenth century); falls on the fugitive Bruce, **21**, 90; object of Bruce's vengeance, **21**, 95; death, **21**, 105.

John of Milheim (fourteenth century), reformer in Bohemia, **14**, 197.

John of Namur (fourteenth century), lord of Sluys; imprisonment of, **13**, 320.

John of Orleans, "the Bastard," (1399–1468); count of Dunois and Longueville; relieves Montargis, **11**, 189–190; defends Orleans, **11**, 192, 198; **18**, 550; captures Chartres, **11**, 221.

John of Ryl (876–946 A.D.), patron saint of Bulgaria; life, **24**, 165.

John of Vicenza, Italian monk; preaches to multitude on the plain of Paquara (1233), **9**, 91–92.

John, "the Constant" (1468–1532), elector of Saxony 1525–1532; Protestant leader, **14**, 266.

John Casimir or Kasimir (1543–1592), Count Palatine; aids the Netherlands, **13**, 471.

John Frederick, "the Magnanimous" (1503–1554), elector of Saxony 1532–1547, leader of Smalkaldic League; character, **14**, 290; wrests Saxony from Duke Maurice, **14**, 297; defeated by Emperor Charles V at Mühlberg, **14**, 299; forced to renounce electorate, **14**, 301.

John Frederick II (1529–1595), duke of Saxony, son of the elector John Frederick; in league against imperial house, **14**, 319; defeated and imprisoned for life, **14**, 320.

John George I (1585–1656), elector of Saxony 1611–1656; traitor to league against Habsburgs, **14**, 333; becomes ally of Gustavus Adolphus, **14**, 352; in Thirty Years' War, **16**, 324, 325, 329.

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John Sigismund (1572–1619), elector of Brandenburg 1608–1619; reign of, **15**, 109–111; claim of, to Jülich and Cleves, **14**, 325; enlarges Brandenburg, **14**, 325; **15**, 109; religious tolerance of, **14**, 325; **15**, 109; death of, **15**, 111.

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Johnson, Herschel Vespasian (1812–1880), American jurist; nominated for vice-president (1860), **23**, 406–408.

Johnson, Isaac (d. 1630), English adventurer; joins Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641.

Johnson, Sir Nathaniel (d. 1713), colonial governor of South Carolina; expedition against Spaniards, **23**, 59.

Johnson, Richard Mentor (1780–1850), American politician; elected vice-president (1836), **23**, 362.

Johnson, Robert (1682–1735), colonial governor of South Carolina; suppresses piracy, **23**, 195.

Johnson, Dr. Samuel (1709–1784), English man of letters; defines "excise," **20**, 542; speech on Americans, **22**, 583.

Johnson, Sir William (1715–1774), British soldier; expedition against Crown Point, **23**, 211; makes treaty with Indians, **23**, 216; takes Fort Niagara, **23**, 216; at capture of Montreal, **23**, 222; reception to Pontiac, **23**, 227.

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Johnston, Joseph Eggleston (1807–1891), American Confederate general; at battle of Bull Run, **23**, 423; at battle of Fair Oaks, **23**, 431; in Vicksburg campaign, **23**, 441; in Atlanta campaign, **23**, 444; dismissed from command by President Davis, **23**, 444; at battle of Bentonville, **23**, 446; surrenders to Sherman, **23**, 451.

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of Bavaria; candidate for Spanish throne, **11**, 610 seq.; **14**, 405; death, **11**, 611; **14**, 405.
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Kaffirs or Siaposh, inhabitants of Kafiristan, in Central Asia; become independent of Persia (ca. 1740), **24**, 501.

Kaffraria, British, southeastern part of Cape Colony; becomes crown colony, **22**, 267; religious fanaticism in, **22**, 268.

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Kalckstein, Colonel von, Prussian officer; opposes Frederick William of Brandenburg (ca. 1670), **15**, 140.

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Kaliman I, ruler of Bulgaria 1241–1246; death of, **24**, 173.

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Kalmucks (Calmucks), a Mongolian people of China, western Siberia, and southeastern Russia; migration of, **17**, 383–385.

Kalpi (Culpee), town in British India; battle of (1858), **22**, 198.

Kamakura, a place near Yokohama, Japan; first capital of the Minamoto, **24**, 583, 587; destruction of (1333), **24**, 588.

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Kamimura, Admiral, Japanese naval commander; sinks Russian ships (1904), **17**, 625.

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Liverpool, Robert Banks Jenkinson, 2d Earl of (1770–1828), English statesman, premier 1812–1827; anti-Napoleonic policy of, **21**, 477; desirous of conclusion of American War (1814), **21**, 480; domestic policy of ministry (1816), **21**, 486–487.
Livia, Drusilla (ca. 55 B.C.–29 A.D.), wife of Augustus, Roman emperor; marriages, **5**, 630; **6**, 116; intrigues, **6**, 117–119; death and character, **6**, 120.
Livingston, Sir Alexander (fifteenth century), Scottish statesman; regent for James II of Scotland (1437–1446), **21**, 180–183.
Livingston, Robert R. (1746–1813), American statesman and jurist; negotiations with France, **23**, 317.
Livonia, Russian province; surrendered to Poland (1561), **24**, 46; ceded to Sweden (1660), **24**, 55.
Livs, Finnish tribe; development, **17**, 86.
Livy (Titus Livius) (59 B.C.–17 A.D.), Roman historian; criticism of, **1**, 4–6; **6**, 107–109.
Lixitæ, Libyan shepherd tribe in tradition, **2**, 357.
Lixus, king of Lydia ca. 600 B.C., **2**, 430.
Llewelyn or Llywelyn ab Gruffydd (d. 1282), prince of Wales 1246–1282; gives hostages to John, king of England, **18**, 339; rebels against Edward I, **18**, 396–397.
Lloyd, Charles Dalton Clifford (1844–1891), English statesman; reforms of, in Egypt (1883–1884), **24**, 463.
Lloyd, Thomas (1640–1694), colonial governor of Pennsylvania; as president of colonial council intrusted with great seal of colony on Penn's departure (1684), **23**, 43.
Lloyd, William (1627–1717), English prelate, bishop of St. Asaph; one of the seven bishops to present petition against Declaration of Indulgence to James II, **20**, 395; sent to the Tower, **20**, 397; trial and acquittal of, **20**, 398–400.
Loano, town in Italy; battle (1795), **12**, 409.
Lobanov-Rostovski, Prince Alexei Borisovitch (1825–1896), Russian statesman; minister of foreign affairs (1895), **17**, 618.
Lobau, George Mouton, Count de (1770–1838), French soldier; at battle of Esslingen, **12**, 573; at battle of Waterloo, **12**, 641–642.
Lobositz, town in Bohemia; battle (1756), **15**, 190.
Loch, Sir Henry Brougham (1827–), English colonial official; visits Pretoria to secure relief for British subjects in the Transvaal (1894), **22**, 296.
Lochmaberry, town in Scotland; battle (1485), **21**, 196.
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Locke, John (1632–1704), English philosopher; estimate of, **20**, 499–500; ideas on American government, **23**, 37; formulates Grand Model Constitution for Carolina, **23**, 49–51.
Lockhart, Sir William (d. 1675), British statesman and jurist; sent by Cromwell as ambassador to Louis XIV of France (1657), **20**, 170; at siege of Dunkirk (1658), **20**, 173.
Locri, town in Italy; settled, **3**, 198; ally of Sparta, **3**, 593–594.
Locris, in ancient geography a district in Greece; Italian colonies, **3**, 198, 200; relations with Athens, **3**, 428, 434, 531.
Locusta (first century A.D.), a Roman professional poisoner; prepares the poison for Emperor Claudius (54 A.D.), **6**, 178; furnishes poison to Nero (68 A.D.), **6**, 222.
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Loegaire (fifth century A.D.), Irish hero, **21**, 342.
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Loftus, Lord Augustus (1817–1904), English diplomatist; governor of New South Wales (1879), **22**, 240.
Logan, John A. (1826–1886), American soldier and statesman; unsuccessful candidate for vice-president (1884), **23**, 479.
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Loison, Louis Henri (1770–1816), French soldier; at crossing of the Alps, **12**, 499.
Loja, town in Granada, Spain; battle of (1482), **10**, 143.
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Lomakin, Russian general; sent against Turcomans (1877), **17**, 615.
Lombard, John William (1767–1812), Prussian minister; ambassador to Napoleon, **15**, 285.
Lombard League, a defensive alliance of the cities of Lombardy; formed (1167), **9**, 55; **14**, 101; renewed (1226), **9**, 91–92.
Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom in northern Italy; founded (1815), **9**, 579; in 1821, **9**, 584; in 1848, **9**, 598 seq.; **14**, 641–644; united with Italy (1866), **9**, 614; **15**, 30.
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Lombard's Kop, Natal, South Africa; battle of (1899), **22**, 305.
Lombardy, division of northern Italy; ancient kingdom, **7**, 426–456; overthrown, **7**, 513–516; cities of, **9**, 36–39; invaded by Frederick Barbarossa, **9**, 47 seq.; invaded

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Loménie de Brienne, Étienne Charles de (1727–1794), French politician and prelate, archbishop of Toulouse; ministry of, **12**, 144–147.

Lomonosov, Michael Vasilievitch (ca. 1711–1765), Russian poet, **17**, 358.

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London Company, The, a company to promote English colonisation of America; charter of (1606), **22**, 568; founds Jamestown (1607), **22**, 570 seq.; dissolved by James I (1624), **22**, 587–589.

Londonderry, town in northern Ireland; siege of (1689), **20**, 425; **21**, 426.

Londonderry, Marquis (Viscount Castlereagh), see **Stewart, Robert.**

London Protocol, the agreement of the great powers of Europe, signed May 8th, 1852, for the maintenance of the existing frontiers and of the succession to the throne of Denmark, **15**, 458; **16**, 441.

Longa, Mariano de Renovalos, guerilla leader in Spain (1809), **10**, 352.

Longaspada, marquis of Montferrat, see **Montferrat.**

Longbeard, see **Fitzosbert, William.**

Longchamp, William of (d. 1197), English prelate; joint regent of kingdom, **18**, 314; besieges castle of Lincoln; relations of, with John, brother of Richard I, **18**, 315–316.

Longinus, Dionysius Cassius (ca. 210–273 A.D.), Greek critic and philosopher; execution of (273 A.D.), **6**, 425.

Long Island, an island forming part of the state of New York; discovery of (1609), **23**, 4; Dutch occupation of, **23**, 9; early settlements in, **23**, 14, 15; Suffolk county assigned to Connecticut, **23**, 16, 160; revolts from Dutch rule, **23**, 24; submits to New York, **23**, 151; seeks annexation to Connecticut, **23**, 162.

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Longstreet, James (1821–1904), American soldier in Confederate service; in Peninsular campaign of 1862, **23**, 430; at second battle of Bull Run, **23**, 432; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438–439; at battle of Chickamauga, **23**, 442; at battle of Chattanooga, **23**, 442; besieges Knoxville, **23**, 442.

Longsword, William (d. 942), duke of Normandy; accession of, **11**, 16; assassination of, **11**, 18.

Longueville, Anne Genèvieve de Bourbon-Condé, Duchess of (1619–1679), sister of the great Condé; Madame de Montbazon maligns, **11**, 492–493; supports party of the *importants*, **11**, 502; supports and succours Jansenists, **11**, 548.

Longueville, Charles Paris d'Orléans, Duke of (1640–1672), French general; at passage of the Rhine, **11**, 576.

Longueville, Dunois, Duke of (sixteenth century); at battle of the Spurs (1513), **19**, 62; made prisoner by Henry VIII, **19**, 63.

Longus, Titus Sempronius, Roman consul 218 B.C.; sent to invade Africa, **5**, 242.

Long Walls of Athens; construction of, **3**, 425–427; demolishment of, **3**, 641–642; rebuilt by Conon, **4**, 117–118.

Longwy, fortified town in France; siege of, (1792), **12**, 268; **14**, 507; **15**, 270.

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Lopez, Carlos Antonio (ca. 1795–1862), president of Paraguay 1844–1862; becomes president, **23**, 620; death of, **23**, 620.

Lopez, Francisco Solano (ca. 1826–1870), Paraguayan soldier and statesman; succeeds the elder Lopez as president (1862), **23**, 620; in war with Brazil, **23**, 620; death of, **23**, 620.

Lopez, Narciso (ca. 1798–1851), Spanish-American soldier; expedition to Cuba (1851), **23**, 386.

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Lorenzo de' Medici, see **Medici.**

Lorges, Gui-Aldonce de Dufort de Duras, Duke of (1630–1702), French general; at siege of Ghent, **11**, 588; in War of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601.

Lorient, a fortified French seaport; home of the *Compagnie des Indes* (1726), **12**, 32; repulses General Sinclair (1746), **12**, 45–46.

Loris-Melikov, Mikhail Tarielowitch Tainov, Count (1826–1888), Russian general and statesman; takes Kars, **17**, 604; made minister of interior, **17**, 612.

Lorraine (Lothringen), mediæval duchy, now a province of Germany; divided between

Charles the Bald and Louis the German (870 A.D.), **11**, 6; becomes separate kingdom (887 A.D.), **11**, 10; acquired by Charles the Simple, **11**, 15; acquired by Henry I of Germany (925), **13**, 278; Henry V of Germany bestows Lower Lorraine on Godfrey the Bearded (ca. 1106), **13**, 290; Henry II of France acquires part of (1552), **11**, 342–343; France confirmed in possession of (1648), **11**, 496; part ceded to Germany (1871), **15**, 529.

Lorraine, Charles of Guise, Cardinal of (1524–1574), French prelate and diplomat; Henry II of France honours, **11**, 338; arrogance of, **11**, 353–354.

Lorraine, Catherine Marie, see **Montpensier.**

Lorraine, Charles of (1571–1640), fourth duke of Guise, French noble; ascendency of, in Poitou, **11**, 448; deprived of office of admiral, **11**, 464; in war with Richelieu, **11**, 467; death, **11**, 464 note.

Lorraine, Charles IV, Duke of (1643–1690), French soldier; in war against Louis XIV, **11**, 580; driven from his estates by France, **14**, 32; in war against Turkey (1683–1687), **14**, 396–398; **24**, 391, 395.

Lorraine, Charles of (1712–1780), Austrian general; in first Silesian War, **12**, 38–39; **14**, 431–432; **15**, 169, 173–174; in second Silesian War, **12**, 42; **15**, 179; in third Silesian War, **15**, 194; becomes governor of the Netherlands (1757), **15**, 203.

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Lorraine, Charles of, see **Mayenne.**

Lorraine, Claude of (1496–1550), first duke of Guise, French general and politician; court favourite of Henry II, **11**, 338; obtains governorship of Champagne and elevation of his property into a duchy, **11**, 352–353.

Lorraine, François of, "Le Balafré" (1519–1563), second duke of Guise, French general and statesman; campaign of, in Italy, **9**, 469; **11**, 347; at battle of St. Quentin, **10**, 238; **11**, 347; at capture of Calais, **11**, 347–348; defends prince of Condé, **11**, 354–355; becomes ally of Philip II of Spain, **11**, 356; declares war against Protestants, **11**, 357–358; **19**, 329–330; at siege of Orleans, **11**, 359; death of, **11**, 359; characterisation of, **11**, 359.

Lorraine, Henry I of, "Le Balafré (1550–1588), third duke of Guise, French general and politician; retires from court, **11**, 370; in massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 373–374; becomes head of the Catholic League (1576), **11**, 383–384; in war of the three Henrys, **11**, 384–387; policy of, towards Henry III, **11**, 388–389; assassination, **11**, 390–391; characterisation of, **11**, 388.

Lorraine, Henry II of (1614–1664), fifth duke of Guise, French general and adventurer; in insurrection at Naples, **9**, 489; **11**, 496.

Lorraine, Henri de, see **Harcourt.**

Lorraine, Henry de, see **Mayenne.**

Lorraine, Louis of (1555–1588), second cardinal of Guise, French ecclesiastic and statesman; execution of, **11**, 391.

Lost Colony of Roanoke, see **Roanoke.**

Lostwithiel, town in England; battle of (1644), **20**, 25.

Lot, nephew of Abraham, in Old Testament history; story of wife, **2**, 47.

Lothair I, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 840–855 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 557–561, 565–578; interference of, in papal election, **8**, 566; death, **7**, 578–579.

Lothair (II) the Saxon, emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1133–1137; reign and interlude in struggle between pope and emperor, **8**, 602; **13**, 285, 289; chosen as emperor of Germany, **14**, 89; campaign in Italy, **14**, 90; alliance with Henry the Proud, **14**, 90; in Denmark, **16**, 146, 147; death, **14**, 90.

Lothair (941–986), king of France 954–986 A.D.; reign of, **11**, 19–20.

Lothringer, Abbé, Alsatian priest; services refused by Marie Antoinette before her execution, **12**, 321.

Lotus, plant sacred to Hindus, **2**, 487.

Loubet, Émile (1838–), French statesman; premier, **13**, 195; president of France, **13**, 196 seq.

Loudon (Loudoun), John Campbell, 4th Earl of (1705–1782), British soldier; appointed commander-in-chief in America (1757), **22**, 213; leads in successful expedition against Louisburg (1757), **23**, 213; recalled, **23**, 214.

Loudoun Hill, Scotland; battles of (1679), **21**, 305; (1307), **18**, 424; **21**, 93.

Loughborough, a town in England; Luddite insurrection at (1816), **21**, 489.

Louis (I) "the Pious," or "le Débonnaire" (778–840 A.D.), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and king of the Franks 814–840 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 557–565; crowned king of Aquitaine by Adrian (781 A.D.), **8**, 561; aids Alfonso II against Moors (791 A.D.), **10**, 42; appointed heir of Charlemagne (814 A.D.), **7**, 536; crowned by Charlemagne, **7**, 554; meets pope at Rheims, **8**, 565; divides empire among his sons, **7**, 557–559; sons revolt against, **7**, 559; humiliated by church, **7**, 560; returns to power, **7**, 561–562; visited by Harold, king of Scandinavia (826 A.D.), **16**, 41 seq.; last years and death, **7**, 563–565.

Louis "the German" (ca. 804–876 A.D.), king of the Eastern Franks 843–876 A.D.; rebels against his father, **7**, 559; struggle with Lothair for the throne, **7**, 566–568; receives Germany and other territory by Treaty of Verdun, **7**, 571–573; reign of, **7**, 575–582.

Louis II (ca. 822–875 A.D.), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 855–875 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 578–581; becomes emperor at death of Lothair, **7**, 578.

Louis III (ca. 880–924 A.D.), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 901–905 A.D.; crowned by Benedict IV, **8**, 579; reign, **7**, 592.

Louis (III) "the Younger" (ca. 825–882 A.D.), son of Louis the German, king of the East Franks 877–882 A.D.; unsuccessful expedition against Charles the Bald, **7**, 577; rebels against father, **7**, 581; given northern provinces on father's death, **7**, 582; defeats Charles the Bald at Andernach, **7**, 583; sole ruler of East Franks (877 A.D.), **7**, 584; adds Lorraine to Germany, **7**, 585; routs Danish pirates, **7**, 585; paralysis and death of, **7**, 585–587; character of, **7**, 583.

Louis (III) "the Child" (893–911 A.D.), king of Germany 900–911 A.D., **7**, 593–595.

Louis (IV) "the Bavarian" (ca. 1287–1347), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1314–1347; main treatment, **14**, 169–178; defeats Frederick the Handsome at Gammelsdorf, **14**, 169; elected emperor, **14**, 169, 170; defeats and captures Frederick at Mühldorf, **14**, 171; conflict with John XXII, **8**, 627; **14**, 170, 172, 173–175; reconciliation with Frederick, **14**, 173; deposes John and makes Nicholas V pope, **14**, 174; in Italy, **9**, 147–152, 155, 216; Rienzi summons to Rome, **9**, 216; establishes independence of empire against papacy, **14**, 176; acquires the Tyrol, **14**, 176; excommunicated by Clement VI, **8**, 628; **14**, 176, 177; death, character, and policy of, **14**, 177, 178.

Louis I (Ludwig) (1786–1868), king of Bavaria 1825–1848; befriends cause of Greeks in 1821, **15**, 384; abdicates, **15**, 433.

Louis II (1845–1886), king of Bavaria 1864–1886; joins the North German Confederation, **15**, 499; joins German cause in Franco-Prussian War, **15**, 521; suicide of, **15**, 539.

Louis I, king of France, see **Louis I**, emperor of Holy Roman Empire.

Louis (II) "the Stammerer" (846–879 A.D.), king of the West Franks 877–879 A.D.; crowned king of France, **11**, 7; divides kingdom with Ludwig of Saxony, **11**, 7; death of, **7**, 584; **11**, 7.

Louis III (ca. 863–882 A.D.), king of the West Franks 879–882 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 585–587; **11**, 7.

Louis (IV) "d'Outremer" (921–954 A.D.), king of France 936–954 A.D.; becomes king, **11**, 17; ally of Otto II, **11**, 17; allies himself with Normandy, **11**, 18; taken prisoner, **11**, 18; re-instatement and death, **11**, 18.

Louis (V) "the Sluggard" (ca. 967–987 A.D.), last Carolingian king of France 986–987 A.D.; accession to throne, **11**, 20; rivalry with Hugh Capet, **11**, 21.

Louis (VI) "the Fat" (ca. 1080–1137), king of France 1108–1137; accession of, **11**, 30; reforms, **11**, 31; enfranchises towns, **11**, 31; extends his power, **11**, 31; defeated by Henry I of England, **11**, 31; conquests in Aquitaine and Flanders, **11**, 32; death, **11**, 33; characterisation, **11**, 34 seq.

Louis (VII) "the Young" (ca. 1120–1180), king of France 1137–1180; accession of, **11**, 33; supports second crusade, **8**, 359–360; **9**, 78; **11**, 33; in wars of Toulouse and Champagne, **11**, 33; desire of, to return to Palestine, **8**, 379; death, **11**, 34.

Louis (VIII) "the Lion" (1187–1226), king of France 1223–1226; invades England, **18**, 352–353; **21**, 51; accession of, **11**, 56; wrests Poitou from Henry III, **11**, 56; conquers Languedoc, **11**, 57; death, **11**, 58.

Louis (IX) "St. Louis" (1215–1270), king of France 1226–1270; minority of, **11**, 58; refuses imperial crown, **11**, 59; first crusade of, **8**, 434–435; **11**, 60; takes Damietta, **8**, 436; taken prisoner by Moslems, **8**, 442 seq.; negotiations for release of, **8**, 446–447; negotiations with China, **24**, 290; returns to France, **8**, 447; **11**, 61; arbitrator, **11**, 61; **13**, 293; second crusade of, **8**, 450–451; **11**, 61; treaties with England and Aragon, **11**, 61; crusade of, turned against Tunis, **8**, 451; **11**, 62; death, **8**, 451; **11**, 62; characterisation, **11**, 58, 62–63.

Louis (X) "the Quarreler" (1289–1316), king of France 1314–1316; accession of, **11**, 89; seizes property of Templars, **8**, 459; relations of, with Flanders, **13**, 319; death of, **11**, 90.

Louis XI (1423–1483), king of France 1461–1483; leader of Praguerie, **11**, 231–232; marries Margaret, daughter of James I of Scotland, **11**, 235; **21**, 175; accession of, **11**, 247; War of Public Weal, **11**, 250; relations of, with Juan II of Aragon, **10**, 113; project of, to reconcile Swiss with house of Austria, **16**, 595; founds order of St. Michael, **11**, 263; struggle of, with Charles the Bold, **11**, 254 seq.; **14**, 221 seq.; at the mercy of Charles the Bold, **13**, 356; arbitrates with Edward IV, **11**, 265, 266; **13**, 360; executes duke de Nemours, **11**, 269–270; **18**, 601; provokes war with Maximilian, **11**, 270; relations with Switzerland, **16**, 603, 604; concludes Treaty of Arras, **11**, 272; death, **11**, 272–273; characterisation, **11**, 247, 249, 265, 273–274; **18**, 582; estimates of, **11**, 273–274.

Louis XII (1462–1515), king of France 1498–1515; early years, **11**, 279, 280, 284–285; accession of, **11**, 293; **19**, 37; diminishes taxes, **11**, 294; divorces Joanna to gain Brittany by a marriage with Anne, **11**, 295; claims Milan, **9**, 420, 421; **11**, 297, 298; alliance with Ferdinand of Spain, **10**, 164; **11**, 298; alliance with Maximilian, **11**, 298; designs on Venice, **11**, 298, 299; war with Maximilian, **9**, 429–430; **11**, 300, 301; alliance with Philip I of Castile, **10**, 180; in League of Cambray, **9**, 432–433; **11**, 301; battle of Agnadello, **11**, 301; loses Milan, Genoa and Navarre, **11**, 302; wins battle of Ravenna, **11**, 302; relations of, with Swiss, **11**, 302; **16**, 612, 616; internal

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Louis XIII (1601–1643), king of France 1610–1643; main treatment, **11**, 432–486; accession, **11**, 432; under regency of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 432–438; states-general, **11**, 436–438; marriage, **11**, 438; under influence of Luynes, **11**, 443–449; Richelieu gains ascendancy over, **11**, 449; at war with Huguenots, **11**, 445–448, (siege of La Rochelle), 452–456; war in Italy against Spain, **9**, 505–506; **11**, 460–461; the "day of dupes," **11**, 462–465; conspiracy of Montmorency and Gaston of Orleans, **11**, 465–466; invades Lorraine, **11**, 467; wars with Austria, **11**, 468–469; conspiracy of Cinq-Mars, **11**, 478–480; Catalan insurrection and, **10**, 267–268; patron of Hugo Grotius, **13**, 597; relations with Holland, **13**, 562–563, 579; death, **11**, 484; characterisations, **11**, 470–472, 484.

Louis (XIV) "le Grand" (The Grand Monarch) (1638–1715), king of France 1643–1715, son of Louis XIII and Anne of Austria; main treatment, **11**, 487–652; birth, **11**, 471; education, **11**, 493–494; minority (supremacy of Mazarin), **11**, 487–524; **13**, 582; assumes control of government, **11**, 525; industrial and economic reforms (Colbert's ministry), **11**, 531–538; military reforms (ministry of Louvois and Vauban), **11**, 538–540; absolution of, **11**, 541–544; **23**, 181; persecution of Protestants (revocation of Edict of Nantes), **11**, 545–547; **13**, 642; persecution of Jansenists, **11**, 548–549; creation of police, **11**, 549; the royal mistresses (Louise de la Vallière, Mme. de Montespan, Mme. de Maintenon), **11**, 551–561; quarrels with Roman church, **9**, 495–497; **11**, 553, 599; buys Dunkirk and Mardyck from Charles II of England, **11**, 564; refuses alliance of Charles II of England against Holland, **13**, 625; at war with Spain (War of the Queen's Rights), **10**, 272; **11**, 567–570; **13**, 631; at war with Holland, **10**, 273; **11**, 571–589; **13**, 608, 632–640; concludes Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, **11**, 570–571; concludes Treaty of Nimeguen, **11**, 589; **13**, 640–642; recedes before second coalition, **11**, 596; intrigues against Emperor Leopold, **24**, 390; campaign against German imperial cities and annexation of Strasburg, **11**, 594; **14**, 393–395; signs truce of Ratisbon, **11**, 597; relations with the Porte, **11**, 565–566, 598; **14**, 396; **24**, 385–386, 399, 402; wages War of the League of Augsburg, **9**, 507–508; **11**, 599–608; **13**, 642–644; **14**, 399–402; **23**, 181–182; concludes Treaty of Ryswick, **10**, 276; **11**, 608–609; **13**, 644; **14**, 402; humiliates Genoa, **9**, 511; recognises son of James II as king of England, **20**, 461; wages War of the Spanish Succession, **10**, 280, 283–290; **11**, 610–627; **14**, 408–416; **23**, 182–183; concludes treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt, **11**, 627–629; **13**, 652; **14**, 416–417; family losses, **11**, 625-626; bounty to La Salle, **23**, 78; settles right of succession on illegitimate children, **11**, 629; death, **11**, 629–631; **23**, 183; review of period, **11**, 632–652.

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Louis XVII (1785–1795), titular king of France 1793–1795, second son of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette; in charge of the brutal shoemaker Simon, **12**, 317, 400–402; death, **12**, 403.

Louis XVIII (Stanislas Xavier) (1755–1824), king of France 1814–1824, brother of Louis XVI; main treatment, **12**, 616–624; **13**, 9–33; pseudo-accession, **12**, 403; correspondence with Napoleon, **12**, 519; outlines policy in case of restoration

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Louis of Nassau (1538–1574), Dutch soldier and statesman, brother of William the Silent; signs the compromise of 1566, **13**, 395–396; in campaign against Alva, **13**, 424; coöperates with Coligny, **13**, 426; defends Mons, **13**, 433–434; defeated and killed at Mooker Heath, **13**, 446.

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Louis (Ludwig) Frederick Christian (1772–1806), prince of Prussia (usually called Louis Ferdinand) nephew of Frederick the Great; death, **15**, 294.

Louis (II) "the Iron" (1129–1172), landgraf of Thuringia, **14**, 99.

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Louis Philippe (1773–1850), king of France 1830–1848, before his father's death duke of Chartres; at battle of Jemmapes, **12**, 288; made lieutenant-general of France, **13**, 49; becomes king, **13**, 50; character, **13**, 54; first acts in reign, **13**, 55; social conditions in France, **13**, 56–57; czar reluctant to recognise new government, **13**, 57; unwilling to intervene for independence of Italy, **13**, 59; forms Quadruple Alliance of 1834, **13**, 63; attempted assassination, **13**, 64; wages Arab war, **13**, 67–68; sends Louis Bonaparte (Napoleon III) to America, **13**, 70; fortifies Paris, **13**, 72; intervenes in interest of Egypt, **13**, 73; territorial expansion under, **13**, 75; resumes war with Arabs (1843), **13**, 76, 77; negotiates with Queen Christina of Spain for marriage alliances, **13**, 77, 78; tricks England about Spanish marriages, **13**, 78; rising discontent of France, **13**, 79; revolution of 1848 in France, **13**, 81–82; abdication, **13**, 82; death, **13**, 115 note.

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Louvain, University of, an institution of learning at Louvain, Belgium, famous in the sixteenth century as the foremost in Europe; founded (1425), **13**, 373; college of philosophy, **14**, 48, 50; theological seminary, **14**, 477.

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Luceres, patrician tribe of ancient Rome, **5**, 62, 103, 109–111.
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Ludlow, Edmund (1617–1692), English parliamentary general, politician, and author; one of judges of Charles I, **20**, 74; completes subjugation of Ireland, **20**, 117; succeeds Henry Cromwell in command of army in Ireland, **20**, 200; as an author, **20**, 218.
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Lusitania, Roman province, corresponding generally with modern Portugal, *q. v.*; Phœnician trade with, **2**, 277, 332; the Alans occupy, **10**, 15.
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Lycon, Athenian orator, opposes Socrates; at trial (399 B.C.), **4**, 37.
Lycophron (fourth century B.C.), a Pheræan soldier; conquers Thessaly, **4**, 77; makes alliance with Phocians, **4**, 277.
Lycopolitana, Egyptian province; origin of name, **1**, 231.
Lycurgus (ninth century B.C.), semi-legendary Spartan lawgiver; legislation of, **3**, 128 seq.; effects of his legislation in Sparta, **4**, 77 seq.
Lycurgus, king of Lacedæmon ca. 590 B.C.; reign of, **3**, 214, 217, 219, 222.
Lycurgus (ca. 396–ca. 323 B.C.), Athenian orator; leader of patriots, **4**, 233, 234; efforts of, against Macedon, **4**, 273, 416.
Lydia, a country in Asia Minor; origin and early history, **2**, 421–430; alliance of, with Egyptians (ca. 550 B.C.), **1**, 189; accession of (664 B.C.), by Assyria, **1**, 427; triumph of Persia over, **2**, 431–433; civilisation of, **2**, 433–434; a picture of life in, **2**, 434–437; Alexander the Great restores ancient laws to (334 B.C.), **4**, 290.
Lydiades (third century B.C.), ruler of Megalopolis; joins Achæan League, **4**, 522.
Lydius, Isaurian robber; subdued by Rome (278 A.D.), **6**, 430.
Lydus, eponymous Lydian hero; legends of, **2**, 419, 423, 429, 447.
Lyford, John (seventeenth century), English clergyman; expelled from Plymouth (1624), **22**, 635; made chaplain of Cape Ann colony, **22**, 639.
Lygdamis (ca. 700 B.C.), Cimmerian prince; attempts invasion of Lydia, **2**, 411, identified with Tuktammu, **2**, 585.
Lygdamis (sixth century B.C.), ruler of Naxos; aids Pisistratus, **3**, 233.
Lygonia, a former colony in New England; established, **22**, 637; comes under jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 638.
Lyman, Phineas (1716–1774), American colonial soldier; commands colonial troops at battle of Lake George (1755), **23**, 211–212.

Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, Jr., Baron (1772–1863), English lawyer and jurist; in trial of Queen Caroline, **21**, 519; speech against Reform Bill, **21**, 561; opposes municipal reform, **21**, 576; introduces Prisoners' Counsel Bill, **21**, 579.
Lyon, Nathaniel (1818–1861), American soldier; killed in battle of Wilson's Creek, **23**, 421.
Lyons, a city in France; Innocent IV convokes council at (1245), **8**, 434; **9**, 95; council of (1274), decrees new crusade, **8**, 453, 616–617; printing presses of, **11**, 329; siege of (1793), **12**, 368.
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Lysander (d. 395 B.C.), Spartan commander and statesman; origin and character of, **4**, 78, 99, 100; commands Peloponnesian fleet in the East, **3**, 632; gains favour and assistance of Cyrus, **3**, 632; victorious at Notium, **3**, 633; intrigues against Callicratidas, **3**, 634; restored to command, **3**, 637; destroys Athenian fleet at Ægospotami, **3**, 638, 639; takes Athens and destroys long walls and the Piræus, **3**, 641, 642; **4**, 72; adjusts Athenian government, **4**, 2; returns with spoils to Sparta, **4**, 23; reduces Greek cities to personal dependencies, **4**, 72–76; massacres citizens of Miletus, **4**, 77; jealousy of Pausanias toward, **4**, 13, 14, 72; plot of, to secure throne, **4**, 99–101; death, **4**, 97; memory honoured by Sparta, **4**, 101.
Lysandra, daughter of Ptolemy I; marries Agathocles, **4**, 455, 505, 568.
Lysias, Syrian commander; in Maccabæan War (166 B.C.), **2**, 148, 149, 153, 154.
Lysias, Athenian orator (d. 380 B.C.); one of the ten great Attic orators, **3**, 436, 468; opposes proposition of Phormisius, **4**, 17; brutality of the Thirty to his family, **4**, 20; aid Thrasybulus, **4**, 21.
Lysicrates, choragic monument of, at Athens, **3**, 480.
Lysimachus (361?–281 B.C.), general of Alexander the Great; king of Lydia, **4**, 441–442, 443, 446, 450–454; defeated by Seleucus Nicator and killed at battle of Corupedion, **4**, 505; defeated by Getic king, **24**, 125.
Lysippus (372–316 B.C.), Greek sculptor, **3**, 491; **4**, 261, 289.
Lysis, of Tarentum; Epaminondas' teacher, **4**, 139.
Lytton, Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer, Earl of (1831–1891), viceroy of India, **22**, 205.
Lyxes, father of Herodotus, **4**, 619.

M

Ma (Enio, Mene), Hittite goddess; identified with Anaitis, **2**, 396; identified with Bellona and Artemis, **2**, 415.

Ma, warrior caste in Egypt, **1**, 186.

Maætæ, five tribes in pre-Roman Britain, **18**, 3.

Maanen, Cornelis Felix van (1769–1843), Dutch statesman; minister of justice, **14**, 49; provokes Belgian hostility, **11**, 51; dismissed, **14**, 52.

Maanistuiro, see **Manishtusu.**

Maat-ka-Ra, see **Hatshepsu.**

Macabre, Danse, see **Danse Macabre.**

MacAlpine, Kenneth, see **Kenneth I.**

MacArthur, John (1767–1834), founds sheep-raising industry in New South Wales (1794), **22**, 239.

Macartney, George, Earl Macartney (1737–1806), British diplomat; appointed governor of Madras, **22**, 101; ambassador to Peking, **24**, 545.

Macatus, Livius, Roman soldier; commands at Tarentum (212 B.C.), **5**, 262, 266.

Macbeth (d. 1057), king of Scotland; slays King Duncan of Scotland, **21**, 19; the real Macbeth, **21**, 20–22; defeat and death, **21**, 22.

Maccabæan War (168–135 B.C.), war of liberation waged by Jews against Antiochus Epiphanes, and Antiochus Eupator, **2**, 145–158.

Maccabees (Asmonæans), a family of Jewish patriots, founded by Mattathias Maccabæus, which established a dynasty of priest kings in power until 40 B.C.; main treatment, **2**, 144–163; see also **Alexander Jannæus, Aristobulus, John Hyrcanus, Jonathan, Judas, Mattathias,** and **Simon Maccabæus.**

MacCainech, Donald, twelfth earl of Mar (1293–1332), Scottish statesman; appointed regent of Scotland, **21**, 130; death of, **21**, 130.

Macchiavelli, see **Machiavelli.**

McClellan, George Brinton (1826–1885), American soldier in Civil War; leads campaign in Virginia, **23**, 420; made general-in-chief of Union armies, **23**, 423; in Peninsular campaign, **23**, 430 seq.; at Seven Days' battle, **23**, 431; organises Army of the Potomac, **23**, 433; at battle of Antietam, **23**, 433; removed from command of Army of the Potomac, **23**, 434; democratic nominee for president (1864), **23**, 450.

McClernand, John Alexander (1812–1900), American soldier in Civil War; in attack on Fort Donelson (1862), **23**, 426; at battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428; in Vicksburg campaign (1863), **23**, 440.

Macclesfield, George Parker, 2nd Earl of (1701?–1764), English statesman; carries through reform of calendar in England (1751), **20**, 571.

Macclesfield, Thomas Parker, 1st Earl of (1666–1732), English statesman; impeached and found guilty of malversation in the office of lord chancellor (1725), **20**, 535.

McClure, George (1771–1851), American soldier; abandons Fort George (1813), **23**, 333.

McCook, Alexander McDowell (1831–1903), American soldier in Civil War; in campaign of 1862, **23**, 434; at battle of Chickamauga (1863), **23**, 441.

McCook, Daniel (1834–1864), American soldier; death of, at Kenesaw Mountain, (1864), **23**, 444.

McCulloch, Benjamin (1811–1862), American soldier in Civil War; in Missouri campaign (1862), **23**, 421.

Macdonald, Angus, "Lord of the Isles," Scottish noble; aids Robert Bruce (1306), **21**, 90; at battle of Bannockburn (1314), **21**, 101.

Macdonald, Donald, "Lord of the Isles," Scottish nobleman; claims earldom of Ross (1411), **21**, 165; defeated at battle of Harlaw, **21**, 166.

Macdonald (Donald Dhu) (d. ca. 1506), grandson of John Macdonald, Scottish nobleman; long imprisonment, **21**, 209; rebellion of (1502), **21**, 209; proclaimed king of the Isles, **21**, 210; death, **21**, 210.

Macdonald, Étienne Jacques Joseph Alexandre (1765–1840), duke of Tarentum, French soldier; defeated at battle of Trebbia (1799), **12**, 471; **17**, 434; pledges himself to Napoleon (1799), **12**, 483; at battle of Wagram (1809), **12**, 574; at battle of Leipsic (1813), **12**, 605; at battle of Katzbach (1813), **12**, 604; **17**, 485.

Macdonald, Flora (1722–1790), Scottish Jacobite heroine; aids Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, to escape after his defeat at Culloden (1746), **20**, 565.

Macdonald, John (d. ca. 1488), last lord of the Isles and eleventh earl of Ross, Scottish nobleman; deprived of earldom of Ross (1476), **21**, 192.

Macdonald, Sir John Alexander (1815–1891), Canadian statesman; first premier of Canada, **22**, 345–346.

MacDonald Alexander (d. 1692), or MacIan of Glencoe, Scottish Highland chief; in the massacre of Glencoe, **20**, 432.

M'Donnel, Randal, earl of Antrim, see **Antrim.**

McDonough, Thomas (1783–1825), American naval officer; at battle of Plattsburg (1814), **23**, 334.
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Macdougal, Roland, of Galloway (fourteenth century), Scottish chieftain; defeats brothers of Bruce, **21**, 92; defeated by Bruce (1313), **21**, 97.
McDougall, William (1822–), Canadian statesman; administration as lieutenant-governor of North-west Territories, **22**, 343–344.
McDowell, Irvin (1818–1885), American soldier in Civil War; at battles of Bull Run, **23**, 423, 432.
Macduff, Earl or Thane of Fife, traditional overthrower of Macbeth, **21**, 22.
Macduff, son of the earl of Fife, Scottish chieftain; conflict of, with John Baliol, king of Scotland (1293), **21**, 64–65.
Macedonia, region north of Greece; first a Greek kingdom, later a Roman province (Achaia), now under Turkish dominion; ethnology, **3**, 36, 64, 110, 111; **4**, 208, 209, 211; early history, **4**, 210–215; constitution and administration, **4**, 211, 212; culture, **4**, 217–218; religion and customs, **4**, 211, 252, 264, 342–344, 348; war methods, **4**, 154, 211, 220, 245–246, 254, 278–280, 292–293, 378; conquered by Persia, **2**, 441, 611, 615; war with Athens (433 B.C.), **3**, 444–446; under Philip the Great, **4**, 215–255; under Alexander the Great, **4**, 256–419; under Olympias, **4**, 439, 490; under Antipater, **4**, 428, 432, 434; under Cassander, **4**, 440–443, 490–491; under Lysimachus, **4**, 504–506; under Seleucus I, **4**, 505, 506; invaded by Pyrrhus, **4**, 504, 512; Gauls invade, **4**, 506; the Ætolian and Achæan Leagues and, **4**, 516–533; Roman conquest, **4**, 528, 542; **5**, 315–317; as a Roman province (Achaia), **5**, 450, 452; **6**, 31; modern history of, **24**, 217–219.
Macedonian Committee, a revolutionary organisation to promote the cause of Macedonian independence, **24**, 218.
Macedonian Empire, empire built up by Philip and Alexander the Great, see **Greece.**
Macedonian Party, adherents of Philip of Macedon in other Greek states, **4**, 233, 234, 238, 239, 411.
Macedonian Phalanx, see **Phalanx.**
Macedonian Wars, wars between Rome and Macedonia; first (214–205 B.C.), Philip V aids Carthage, **4**, 528; second (200–197 B.C.) closing with battle of Cynosephalæ, **4**, 531, 558; third (171–168 B.C.), closing with battle of Pydna, **4**, 537; fourth (149–148 B.C.), Metellus victorious and makes Macedonia a Roman province, **4**, 542; **5**, 315–317.
Macer, Clodius, Roman commander; proclaimed emperor by soldiers (68 A.D.), **6**, 221.
McFergus, Angus, king of Scotland 731–761 A.D., **21**, 12.
MacGregor, Captain, English officer; aids in defense of Jalalabad (1842), **22**, 143.
McGregory, Major, English colonial trader: attempts to open fur trade in Lake Huron region (1687), **23**, 87.
Machar (ca. 597 A.D.), disciple of St. Columba; founds church of Aberdeen, **21**, 9.
Machares, son of Mithridates, satrap of the Bosporus; makes peace with Rome, **5**, 469; commits suicide (66 B.C.), **5**, 472.
Machault d'Arnouville, Jean Baptiste (1701–1794), French statesman; minister of finance, **12**, 62; in contest between Cléry and parliament, **12**, 62, 89; as minister of marine, **12**, 62, 67, 88; Mme. de Pompadour compasses downfall, **12**, 71, 72.
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MacHeth, Kenneth (thirteenth century), Scotch chieftain; opposes accession of Alexander II to throne of Scotland (1215), **21**, 50.
Machiavelli (Macchiavelli), Niccolo (1469–1527), Florentine statesman and author; early career of, **9**, 406; tortured, **9**, 406; *The Prince* of, **8**, 498; **9**, 407; death of, **9**, 458.
Maciel, Antonio, "Conselheiro," Brazilian religious fanatic; leads in uprising (1897), **23**, 666; death, **23**, 667.
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Mack von Leiberich, Baron Karl (1752–1828), Austrian general; member of pro-Prussian party, **14**, 515; Neapolitan troops under, defeated by French (1797), **12**, 469; military incapacity of, **12**, 544; **14**, 537; capitulates at Ulm, **12**, 544; **14**, 537; **17**, 447.
McKail (M'Kail), Hugh, Scotch Covenanter preacher; tortured and executed (1666), **21**, 300.
Mackay, Hugh (ca. 1640–1692), English soldier; defeats Dundee at Killiecrankie (1689), **20**, 424.
Mackenzie, Sir Alexander (1755–1820), Canadian pioneer and explorer; first white man to cross North American continent north of Mexico (1789–1793), **22**, 342.
Mackenzie, Alexander (1822–1892), Canadian statesman; organises reform ministry for Canada (1873), **22**, 346.
Mackenzie, George, see **Cromarty, Earl of.**
Mackenzie, William Lyon (1795–1861), Canadian politician and journalist; assails "Family Compact," **22**, 334; first mayor of Toronto, **22**, 335; leader of rising in Upper Canada, **22**, 337.
McKinley, William (1843–1901), American statesman, twenty-fifth president of United States of America; introduces tariff bill in congress (1890), **23**, 481; nominated for president by Republicans (1896), **23**, 486; elected president, **23**, 487; administration of (1897–1901), **23**, 487–491; sends special message on Cuba to congress (April 11th, 1898), **23**, 488; re-elected president (1900), **23**, 491; assassination of (September 6th, 1901), **23**, 491.
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Mackintosh, Sir James (1735–1832), British jurist; proposes reforms in English criminal law, **21**, 507, 515, 528; supports Prisoners' Counsel Bill, **21**, 578.
McLaws, Lafayette (1821–1897), American soldier in Confederate service; in Antietam campaign (1862), **23**, 433.
McLean, John (1785–1861), American jurist; dissents from majority of supreme court in Dred-Scott decision, **23**, 402.
MacMahon, Marie Edme Patrice Maurice de (1808–1893), duke of Magenta, marshal of France and president of French republic; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 582; opposes Law of Suspects, **13**, 134; defeated at Wörth, **13**, 151; overwhelmed at Sedan, **13**, 157; suppresses the Commune of 1871, **13**, 183; becomes president of France, **13**, 188; rebukes Jules Simon, **13**, 190; resigns, **13**, 192.
McMurrough Kavanagh, Art (d. 1417), king of Leinster, Ireland; marriage, **21**, 387; instructed in English manners, **21**, 388; raids Wexford, Kilkenny, and Kildare, **21**, 388; defeats English at Wexford, **21**, 390; death, **21**, 390.
Macmurrough, Dermot (ca. 1110–1171), king of Leinster, Ireland 1126–1166; abducts wife of O'Rourke, prince of Brefni, **18**, 279; **21**, 366; expelled from Ireland, **18**, 280; **21**, 367; seeks aid of Henry II of England, **21**, 367; arranges with English adventurers to invade Ireland, **21**, 368; returns and defeats Ossory, **18**, 280; **21**, 369; captures Dublin, **18**, 281; treaty with England, **21**, 370; alliance with Strongbow, **21**, 371–373; death, **18**, 281; **21**, 373; characterisation of, **21**, 357, 366.
McNab, Sir Allan Napier (1798–1862), Canadian statesman; represses revolt in Toronto, **22**, 337.
McNab, Sir Arthur, Canadian statesman; opposes Rebellion Losses Bill (1848), **22**, 341.
Macomb, Alexander (1782–1841), American soldier; defeats British under Prevost at battle of Plattsburg (1814), **23**, 334.
Macpherson, James Birdseye (1828–1864), American soldier; commands wing of Sherman's army, **23**, 444; killed at battle of Atlanta, **23**, 444.
Macquarie, Lachlan (1762–1824), English soldier; governor of New South Wales 1808–1821, **22**, 237.
Macrianus, M. Fulvius (d. 262 A.D.), Roman soldier, **6**, 418.
Macrinus, Marcus Ophelius (164–218 A.D.), Roman emperor 217–218, **6**, 393–395.
Macro, Nævius Sertorius (d. 38 A.D.), prætorian prefect; overthrows Sejanus, **6**, 151–152; kills Tiberius, **6**, 155–156; driven to suicide by Caligula, **6**, 161.
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Macta, a delta in Algeria; battle of the (1835), **13**, 67.
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Madagascar, an island in the Indian Ocean; discoveries of Coutinho and Soares in, **10**, 486; French expedition to, **13**, 194; at war with France, **13**, 198.
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Madaraz, Hungarian politician; leader of republican left in 1868, **15**, 42.
Madeira, an island in the Atlantic, off the coast of Africa; re-discovery and settlement, **10**, 460.
Madeleine, daughter of Francis I of France, first wife of James V of Scotland; marriage and death (1537), **21**, 235.
Madison, James (1751–1836), fourth president of the United States 1809–1817; in constitutional convention (1787), **23**, 291; joint author of *The Federalist*, **23**, 293; drafts "Virginia Resolutions," **23**, 314; appointed secretary of state by Jefferson, **23**, 317; elected president of United States, **23**, 324; diplomatic difficulties with England, **23**, 326; re-elected president, **23**, 341.
Madjd ad-din (thirteenth century), sheikh of Bokhara, **24**, 280.
Madoc or Madog (1150–1180), son of Owen Gwynedd, prince of Wales; reputed to have discovered America (1170), **22**, 400.
Madoc (thirteenth century), leader of Welsh against Edward I; surrender of, **18**, 406.
Mad Parliament, council held at Oxford in 1258, **18**, 376–378.
Madraka, early Indian tribe; subjugation of by Samudra Gupta, **2**, 499.
Madras, city in British India; founded by English (1640), **22**, 43; capitulates to French (1746), **22**, 46; returned to English by treaty (1749), **22**, 48; unsuccessful siege of, by French (1758–1759), **22**, 64–65; financial conditions in (1777), **22**, 90; foundation of university at (1857), **22**, 211.
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Madrid, Treaties of; between Charles V and Francis I (1526), **9**, 450; **11**, 322; between Montferrat and Savoy (1617), **9**, 499; between England and Spain (1630), **19**, 567.
Madura, city of India; foundation of (fourth century B.C.), **22**, 33.
Mæander (modern **Mendere**), a river in western Asia Minor; battle of the (1148), **8**, 362.
Mæcenas, Caius Cilnius (ca. 68 B.C.–8 A.D.), Roman patron of letters; favour of Augustus to, **6**, 195–196; baths of, **6**, 338; death, **5**, 650.
Mælmorda, king of Leinster ca. 1000 A.D.; defeated at Glen Mama, **21**, 351; rebels against Brian Boruma, **21**, 352.
Mænius, Caius, Roman dictator 314 B.C.; subdues Campanians, **5**, 191.
Mænius, Lucius (fourth century B.C.), Roman tribune; legislation of (357 B.C.), **5**, 173.
Mænon, Sicilian conspirator (third century B.C.); attempts to seize supreme power, **4**, 583.

Mæonians (Meiones), early Greek tribe; origin of, **2**, 422.
Mæsa, Julia (d. 222 A.D.), sister of Empress Julia; plots for grandson Bassianus, **6**, 394–395; governs empire, **6**, 399; death, **6**, 400; character and achievements, **6**, 404.
Mæstricht, a city in Netherlands; capture of by Parma (1579), **13**, 477; capture of, by Louis XIV (1673), **11**, 579; siege of, by Prince of Orange (1676), **11**, 585; siege of, by French (1748), **14**, 434; siege of, by French (1794), **14**, 17.
Mafeking, town in South Africa; siege (1900), **21**, 654; **22**, 313.
Magadha, ancient Indian kingdom, **2**, 488, 492, 494–495.
Magagoni, town in German East Africa; battle of (1889), **15**, 555.
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Magalhães, Benjamin Constant Botelho de, generally known as **Benjamin Constant** (1838–1891), a Brazilian politician; leader of the revolution of 1889 in Brazil, **23**, 662–663.
Magaw, Robert, American soldier; commands at Fort Washington (1776), **23**, 259.
Magdalen College, a college of Oxford University, England; refuses to appoint Farmer as president, **20**, 388; filled with Catholic fellows, **20**, 391.
Magdeburg, a city in Prussia, Germany; siege of (1550), **14**, 309; sacked by Tilly (1631), **14**, 348–351; surrendered to the French (1806), **12**, 553.
Magellan, Ferdinand, or **Fernão de Magalhães** (1480–1521), Portuguese explorer; embarks at Seville on western voyage, **10**, 486; passes the straits of Magellan, **10**, 487; reaches the Philippine Islands, **10**, 487; estimate of, **10**, 487.
Magenta, a place in Lombardy, Italy; French defeat Austrians at (1859), **9**, 604; **13**, 136; **15**, 16.
Magersfontein, South Africa; British defeated at, **22**, 275, 308; Boers evacuate, **22**, 275.
Magi, Median priestly caste; influence Jewish religion, **2**, 134; influence Persian religion, **2**, 569, 640; reformed by Zoroaster, **2**, 638–639; influence Persian architecture, **2**, 658; cult restored by Artaxerxes (third century A.D.), **6**, 401.
Magiana, Median province; rebels against Persia (ca. 520 B.C.), **2**, 607.
Magna Charta, in English history, a charter granted by John to the barons (1215); first demanded by barons, **18**, 345; principles, **8**, 499; **18**, 347–349; text, **18**, 627–634; revision under Henry III (1216), **18**, 364, 368; Charles I swears to maintain (1628), **19**, 550.
Magna Græcia (Greater Hellas), name given to Greek colonies in southern Italy, **3**, 200; **4**, 204, 511, 578, 584.
Magnano, town in Italy; battle (1799), **12**, 471.
Magnentius, Flavius Popilius (d. 353 A.D.), Roman emperor 350–353 A.D.; reign, **6**, 469–472; death, **6**, 472.
Magnesia, city in Lydia, Asia Minor; battle (190 B.C.), **5**, 298–299.
Magnetes, Greek tribe; subdued by Alexander of Pheræ (ca. 362 B.C.), **4**, 190.
Magnitzki, Michael Leontievitch, curator of University of Kazan; relieved from office (1826), **17**, 540.
Magnus (I) "the Good," king of Norway 1035–1047, and of Denmark 1042–1047; accession to throne of Norway, **16**, 77, 102; reign in Norway, **16**, 102–103; accession to throne of Denmark, **16**, 134; reign in Denmark, **16**, 134–136; claims throne of England, **16**, 103; **18**, 130; death, **16**, 103.
Magnus II, king of Norway 1066–1069; reign, **16**, 104.
Magnus (III) "the Barefoot," king of Norway 1093–1103; reign, **16**, 104–105.
Magnus (IV) "the Blind," king of Norway 1130–1134; accession, **16**, 107; divides kingdom with Harold IV, **16**, 108; defeated and blinded by Harold IV, **16**, 108; assassinates Knud Lavard, **16**, 147; at war with Eric IV, **16**, 147; death, **16**, 108, 147.
Magnus V, king of Norway 1162–1186; reign, **16**, 109–112.
Magnus (VI) "the Legislator," king of Norway 1263–1280; accession, **16**, 117; reforms, **16**, 118; relinquishes claim to islands off Scottish coast, **21**, 55.
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Magnus I, king of Sweden ca. 1275–1290; reign, **16**, 192.
Magnus II (1316–1374), king of Sweden 1319–1350, 1359–1363, as Magnus VII, king of Norway 1319–1365; accession to throne of Sweden, **16**, 194; accession to throne of Norway, **16**, 119, 194; policy in regard to Skåne, **16**, 180, 183; deposition, **16**, 120, 194; restored to throne of Sweden, **16**, 195; deposed a second time in Sweden, **16**, 195; death, **16**, 196.
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Magnus, Johannes (1488–1544), Swedish prelate; papal legate to investigate Stockholm massacre, **16**, 236.
Magnus (d. 1583), prince of Denmark; intrigues against Frederick II of Denmark, **16**, 351.
Mago (sixth century B.C.), Carthaginian general; organises forces of Carthage, **2**, 311.
Mago (fourth century B.C.), Carthaginian general; assists Greeks in Sicily (344 B.C.), **4**, 206.
Mago (d. 203 B.C.), Carthaginian general, brother of Hannibal; in Italian campaign, **5**, 242, 250, 255; messenger of Hannibal to Carthage, **5**, 258; reinforces Hasdrubal in Spain, **5**, 259, 268, 279, 282; death, **5**, 286.
Magophonia, Feast of, Persian festival instituted by Darius I, **2**, 606.
Magruder, John Bankhead (1810–1871), American Confederate soldier; in the Peninsular campaign, **23**, 430.

Maguire, Cuconnaught, Irish chieftain; at battle of Yellow Ford (1597), **21**, 415; flees to Rome, **21**, 418.
Maguire, John Francis (1815–1872), Irish lawyer and journalist; supports Home Rule, **21**, 634.
Magyars, race of Turanian origin; invade Bulgaria (893 A.D.), **24**, 130, 163; settle in Pannonia (Hungary) (894 A.D.), **7**, 591; see also **Hungary.**
Mahabharata, Indian epic; as source of history, **2**, 483, 496; compared with Homer, **2**, 492; speech of Bhagavad-gita, **2**, 528; contradictions in, **2**, 537.
Mahan, Alfred Thayer (1840–), American naval officer and naval historian; urges annexation of Hawaii upon President McKinley (1898), **23**, 484.
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Maharbal (third century B.C.), Carthaginian general; in second Punic War, **5**, 242, 251, 255–256.
Mahasena, traditional king of India, **2**, 500.
Mahdi, The, title claimed by a religious impostor under Mohammed IV of Turkey; raises insurrection (1666), **24**, 392–393.
Mahdi, al- (Muhammed Ahmed) (1842–1885), self-proclaimed prophet and deliverer of Islam; heads insurrection against Egyptian authority, **21**, 646; **24**, 461.
Mahendra Gupta, traditional king of India, **2**, 499.
Mahenkal, Hindu god, **2**, 541.
Mahmud or **Mahmoud the Great,** sultan of Gazni 997–1030 A.D., chief member of the Ghaznevid dynasty; Indian conquests, **2**, 492, 506; **8**, 223; **22**, 22–23; national epic completed under, **24**, 491.
Mahmud I, sultan of Turkey 1730–1754; reign, **24**, 407–412; offers mediation in War of Austrian Succession, **24**, 412.
Mahmud II, sultan of Turkey 1808–1839; signs Treaty of Bucharest, **17**, 468; at war with Nicholas I, **17**, 544; signs Treaty of Adrianople, **17**, 545; reforms of, **24**, 425–426; asks aid of Russians against Egypt, **24**, 452; death, **24**, 453.
Mahmud of Ghor or **Ghur,** a Mohammedan ruler; founds second Afghan dynasty (1186), **22**, 23.
Mahmud Medim Pasha (nineteenth century), grand vizir of Ottoman Empire; declares bankruptcy of Turkey, **24**, 432.
Mahmud Tchelebi, son-in-law of Murad II; ransomed (1444), **24**, 321, 322.
Mahmud Yelvaj (thirteenth century), ambassador of Jenghiz Khan to Muhammed of Khwarezm, **24**, 280.
Mahon, see **Mathgamain.**
Mahram, Agazi war god; identified with Adar and Ninib, **1**, 316.
Mahrattas, an East Indian race; language, **2**, 488, 490; at war with the English (1778–1779), **22**, 91–93; defeat English and gain concessions, **22**, 93; peace negotiations with Hastings, **22**, 98; second war with English (1803–1805) **22**, 117–121; peshwa of, surrenders to English, **22**, 128; British defeat, **22**, 149.
Maid of Norway, see **Margaret,** queen of Scotland.
Maid of Orleans, see **Joan of Arc.**
Maignet, French revolutionist; burns Bedouin Burgh, **12**, 330.
Maillard, Jean (fourteenth century), a citizen of Paris; massacres Marcel (1358), **11**, 137.
Maillard, Stanislas (1745–1805), French revolutionist; in Women's Insurrection (1789), **12**, 217, 218; fits out band of assassins, **12**, 268; acts as judge during the Commune (1792), **12**, 271.
Maillé-Brèzé, Urbain de (d. 1650), French soldier; wins battle of Avein, **11**, 469.
Maillé, Clémence de (seventeenth century), princess of Condé; gains possession of Bordeaux, **11**, 507.
Maillebois, Jean Baptiste François Desmarets, Marquis (1682–1762), French soldier; leads army against Austria, **12**, 37; **14**, 431; defeated at Piacenza, **14**, 433.
Maillotins, a name given to rioters at Paris (1382), **11**, 156.
Mailly, Louise Julie, Countess of (1710–1751) mistress of Louis XV, **12**, 31.
Mailly-d'Haucourt, J. Auguste, Count of (d. 1794), marshal of France, **12**, 338.
Maine, a former province in northern France; united to France, **11**, 51.
Maine, a state of the United States of America; colonisation of, **22**, 635–637; comes under jurisdiction of Massachusetts (1652), **22**, 638; **23**, 115; declared to be under jurisdiction of king of England, **22**, 638; constituted county of Yorkshire, **22**, 639; Massachusetts re-establishes authority, **23**, 145; Massachusetts purchases rights in, **23**, 150; under the province charter of Massachusetts Bay (1691), **23**, 170; seeks separation from Massachusetts (1786), **23**, 288; admitted to the Union (1820), **23**, 349.
Maine, United States battleship; destroyed in Havana harbour (1898), **23**, 487.
Maine, Irish king (fifth century A.D.), stem-father of southern Hui Neill, **21**, 342.
Maine, Sir Henry James Sumner (1822–1888), English jurist and historian; institutes legal reforms in British India, **22**, 211.
Maine, Louis Auguste de Bourbon, Duke de (1670–1736), son of Louis XIV and the marquise de Montespan; marriage, **11**, 558; education under Madame de Maintenon, **11**, 560; appointed guardian of Louis XV, **12**, 10; persecuted by Bourbon, **12**, 25.
Maine, Catholic priest; martyrdom of, under Elizabeth (1577), **19**, 355.
Main Plot, The (1603), a conspiracy against James I of England, **19**, 472.
Maintenon, Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise de (Mme. Scarron) (1635–1719), second wife of Louis XIV; urges revocation of edict of Nantes, **11**, 545; relations with Mme. de Montespan, **11**, 557; marriage of, to Louis XIV, **11**, 559; review of

career, **11**, 559–561; at deathbed of Louis XIV, **11**, 630.
Mainwaring, Doctor (seventeenth century) English clergyman; preaches sermon in favour of king's prerogative, **19**, 544; circulation of sermon forbidden, **19**, 553.
Mainz, city in Germany; diets of (1235), **14**, 115, (1517), **14**, 245; siege of (1793), **12**, 363; **15**, 272.
Maipo (Maypu), town in Chili; battle of (1818), **23**, 585, 592.
Maison, Nicolas Joseph (1771–1840), French marshal; lands in Morea, **24**, 234.
Maisonneuve, Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de (d. 1676), French colonist; founds Montreal (1641), **22**, 323.
Maitland, John, see **Lauderdale.**
Maitland, Sir Peregrine (1777–1854), English soldier; in Peninsular War, **10**, 366; governor of Upper Canada, **22**, 335; recalled, **22**, 335; defeats Boers at Zwart Kop (1845), **22**, 276.
Maitland of Lethington, William (ca. 1528–1573), Scotch statesman; secretary of Mary Queen of Scots; mission of, to Elizabeth, **19**, 285; **21**, 254; ambassador of Mary Queen of Scots to Elizabeth, **19**, 293, 301; connection with murder of Darnley, **19**, 305, 307; **21**, 269; efforts of, to convict Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 319; efforts of, for marriage between Mary and Duke of Norfolk, **19**, 320, 335; death, **19**, 352; **21**, 274.
Majestas Carolina, code of laws introduced into Bohemia by Emperor Charles IV, **14**, 181.
Majo (twelfth century), Sicilian admiral, **9**, 81.
Majorca, the largest of the Balearic Islands; James I of Aragon subjugates, **10**, 94; James II of Aragon unites to Aragon, Valencia, and Barcelona, **10**, 99.
Majorianus, Julius, known as **Majorian,** Roman emperor 457–461 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 605–610; laws, **6**, 606–607; wars with Goths, **6**, 608–609; abdication, death, **6**, 609–610.
Majuba Hill, a mountain in the Drakenberge range, South Africa; taken by the Boers in the first war with England (1881), **21**, 643, 652; **22**, 291.
Makar, see **Melkarth.**
Makarov, Stephan Osipovitch (1848–1904), Russian admiral; appointed commander of Russian fleet in Russo-Japanese War, **17**, 623; death, **17**, 623.
Makarov, Russian journalist; publishes Moscow *Mercury* (1818), **17**, 516.
Malacca, a territory in the Malay Peninsula; discovered, **10**, 486; ceded to British (1824), **22**, 132.
Malachi, Hebrew prophet, **2**, 131.
Malachy, St. (ca. 1094–1148), an Irish prelate; appointed legate of Ireland, **21**, 356.
Malachy I, king of Ireland, drowns Turges (845 A.D.), **21**, 346; defeated by Danes (851), **21**, 348.
Malachy II, king of Ireland 980–1015; defeats Danes at Tara, **21**, 349; submits to Brian Boruma, **21**, 351; recognised as king of Ireland (1015), **21**, 355; burns Dublin, **21**, 355; death, **21**, 356.
Malacon of Heraclea, kills Lysimachus (281 B.C.), **4**, 555.
Malaga, a seaport and capital of the province of the same name in Spain; founded by Phœnicians, **10**, 4; taken from the Moors (1487), **10**, 149–151.
Malakov, Duke of, see **Pélissier.**
Malaskerd, Asiatic town; Christians defeated by Toghrul Bey at (1071), **2**, 377.
Malaspina, Ricordana (thirteenth century), Italian historian; estimate, **9**, 185.
Malatesta, House of, an Italian family ruling in Rimini from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century; driven from Rimini by Borgias, **8**, 644.
Malatesta, Florentine general; attacks Pisans at Lucca (1341), **9**, 161–162.
Malatesta, Carlo (d. 1429), surrenders to Carmagnola at Macalo (1427), **9**, 282 seq.
Malay Peninsula, peninsula at the southern extremity of Asia; discovered (1509), **10**, 486.
Malazo, naval battle of (1704), **20**, 474.
Malchus, king of Carthage 600–550 B.C.; expedition to Sicily, **3**, 591.
Malchus (first century), Nabatæan prince; treaty with Romans, **6**, 30; aids Vespasian with troops (68 A.D.), **2**, 180.
Malchus, see **Porphyry.**
Malcolm I, king of Scotland 943–954 A.D.; invades Moray, **21**, 17, 27.
Malcolm II, king of Scotland 1005–1034; accession to throne, **21**, 18, 27.
Malcolm (III) Canmore, king of Scotland 1058–1093; ascends throne, **21**, 23; at the English court, **21**, 24; invades England (1070), **21**, 24; does homage to William the Conqueror, **18**, 186; **21**, 28; introduces English language and customs into Scotland, **21**, 33; invasions of England (1079 and 1091), **18**, 219; **21**, 33; slain with his son near Alnwick (1093), **18**, 219–220; **21**, 33; introduction of feudalism in Scotland under, **21**, 34; influence of foreigners during reign of, **21**, 58.
Malcolm IV (1141–1165), king of Scotland 1153–1165; ascends throne, **21**, 45; transactions with Henry II of England, **21**, 46; serves in English campaigns in France, **21**, 46; death, **21**, 46.
Maldive Islands, archipelago in the Indian Ocean; Lourenço de Almeida discovers (1507), **10**, 486.
Malesherbes, Christian William de Lamoignon de (1721–1794), French statesman; president of the "court of aids"; stratagem in behalf of Diderot's Encyclopædia, **12**, 63–64; leads parliamentary opposition to Louis XV, **12**, 101–102; dismissed from ministry of Louis XVI, **12**, 129; appears as counsel of the king (1792–1793), **12**, 290; informs Louis of his sentence, **12**, 294; execution of, **12**, 338.
Malespina, Spinetto (fourteenth century), Ghibelline chief; opposes Castruccio Castracani, **9**, 134; flees to Cane della Scala from Castruccio, **9**, 146.

Malestroit, Truce of, between French and English (1343–1346), **11**, 110.
Malet, Claude François de (1754–1812), a French soldier; conspires against Napoleon, **12**, 597.
Maleville, Jacques de (1741–1824), French lawyer; collaborates in editing the civil code, **12**, 520.
Malfatti, doctor of duke of Reichstadt (1830), **14**, 593.
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Malichus, Jewish general; poisons Antipater (43 B.C.), **2**, 164.
Malik as-Salik (d. 1181), sultan of Syria 1174–1181; reign, **8**, 369–370.
Malik ben Anas (d. 795 A.D.), Moslem jurist; first codifier of Moslem law, **8**, 299–300.
Malik Shah, Seljuk sultan 1072–1092; reign, **2**, 377; **8**, 226; encourages literature, **24**, 492.
Mallet du Pan, Jacques (1749–1800), Swiss publicist; favours mediation of powers, **12**, 257.
Malli, a people of India; conquered by Alexander the Great, **4**, 362–363, 366.
Mallius the Fæsulan (d. 62 B.C.), Roman soldier; in Catiline's conspiracy, **5**, 485, 487; death, **5**, 493.
Malmesbury, Lord, see **Harris, James,** earl of Malmesbury.
Malmö, seaport of Sweden; siege (1536), **16**, 261.
Malmö, Truce of, a treaty between Germany and Denmark (1848), **15**, 448–450.
Malo-Iaroslavetz, Malojaroslavetz, or Maloyaroslavetz, town in Russia; battle (1812), **12**, 591; **17**, 477.
Malouet, Victor (1740–1814), French statesman; in the assembly (1789), **12**, 154.
Malplaquet, village in France; battle (1709), **11**, 624–626; **12**, 352; **14**, 414; **20**, 477.
Mals, village in Austria; battle (1499), **14**, 242.
Malsch, village in Germany; battle (1796), **14**, 514.
Malta, chief of the Maltese Islands in the Mediterranean Sea; besieged by Turks (1565), **24**, 357; conquered by Napoleon (1798), **17**, 439; taken by English (1800), **17**, 439.
Malthus, Thomas Robert (1766–1834), English political economist; advocates establishment of country banks, **21**, 497.
Maltravers, Sir John de (1290?–1365), English nobleman; custodian of Edward II, **18**, 445–446.
Malvern Hill, near Richmond, Virginia, U. S. A.; battle (1862), **23**, 432.
Mamæa, Julia (d. 235 A.D.), Syrian woman, mother of Alexander Severus; character and influence, **6**, 400–401, 404–405.
Mamai (fourteenth century), Mongolian chief; at battle of the Don (1380), **17**, 151–152.
Mamelukes, corps of mercenary cavalry, originating in thirteenth century, whose chiefs were long rulers of Egypt; rule of (1250–1517), **8**, 231–232, 443–444; St. Louis of France negotiates with (1250–1254), **8**, 447; conquests in Palestine (1268–1291), **2**, 306; recruit army by means of slaves, **9**, 319; at the battle of the Pyramids (1798), **12**, 464–465; massacred by Mehemet Ali (1811), **24**, 450.
Mamers, Etruscan name for Mars, *q. v.*
Mamertines, Campanian mercenaries; occupy Messana (283 B.C.), **2**, 319–320; **4**, 583; **5**, 208, 209; defeated by Pyrrhus (277 B.C.), **4**, 510; conquered by Hiero (269 B.C.), **4**, 585; cause first Punic War (264 B.C.), **2**, 320–321; **5**, 218.
Mamilii (Mamilia), Roman family; legendary history of, **5**, 68.
Mamilius, Octavius (ca. 510 B.C.); marries daughter of Tarquinius, **5**, 83; death, **5**, 94–95.
Man or Minni, district northeast of Assyria, home of the Manna; wars with Assyria, **1**, 388, 390, 391, 398–399, 428; **2**, 584–585.
Man, Antiquity of; early theories, **1**, 40, 41; modern theories, **1**, 42.
Man, Prehistoric, in Egypt, **1**, 87–89; in Phœnicia, **2**, 263; in England, **18**, 1.
Man with the Iron Mask, French prisoner of state (d. 1703), **11**, 531.
Manahem (first century A.D.), Jewish leader of insurgents; revolt and death (ca. 66 A.D.), **2**, 178.
Manassas, battles of, see **Bull Run.**
Manasseh, king of Judah 697–642 B.C.; reign, **2**, 116–117, 210.
Manasseh, Hebrew high priest (276 B.C.), **2**, 136.
Manasseh, tribe of Hebrews; conquer surrounding country, **2**, 72–73.
Manasseh Ben Israel (1604–1657), Jewish rabbi and statesman; petitions Cromwell for legal admission of Jews to England, **20**, 161–162.
Manazas, influential family in Venezuela, **23**, 597.
Manchester, Earl of, see **Montagu, Edward.**
Manchester Massacre (1819), **21**, 509.
Manchuria, dependency of China; invaded by Japanese (1894), **24**, 577; part of, ceded to Japan (1895), **24**, 655; occupied by Russians (1900), **17**, 621–622; **24**, 574, 657; campaigns in, during Russo-Japanese War, **17**, 622–625; **24**, 658–660; treaty respecting (1901), **24**, 573; restored to China (1906), **17**, 651.
Manchus or Manchoos, Asiatic people, from whom Manchuria is named; found dynasty of Kiu in China (1120), **24**, 271–272; wars with Mongols, **24**, 273, 279; found present dynasty in China (1644), **24**, 544; ascendency in China, **24**, 566.
Mancinus, Caius Hostilius, Roman consul 137 B.C.; defeated by Numantians, **5**, 317–318.
Mancinus, Lucius Hostilius, Roman prætor 148 B.C.; at siege of Carthage, **5**, 308.
Mancinus, Treaty of, a treaty between Mancinus and the Numantians (ca. 140 B.C.), **5**, 318–319.
Manco Capac II (Manco Inca) (ca. 1500–1544), Inca chief 1533–1544; declared

sovereign of Peru by Pizarro, **23**, 548; besieges Cuzeo, **23**, 548.
Manda, Assyrian name for a people identified with the Scythians, *q. v.*
Mandalay, city of Burma, British India; conquest (1885), **22**, 219.
Mandane (sixth century B.C.), mother of Cyrus, founder of Persian dynasty, **2**, 576.
Mandane, Persian princess; hostile to Themistocles (ca. 460 B.C.), **3**, 399.
Mandarins, Chinese officials; position of, **24**, 532–533.
Mandat, A. J. Gaillot de (1751–1792), French soldier; death, **12**, 261.
Mandeville, see **Montagu, Edward.**
Mandeville, Sir John, the reputed author of a book of *Travels*, probably written originally in French (ca. 1350–1370) and translated into English in early fifteenth century, **18**, 497.
Mandeville, William de (d. 1189), 3rd earl of Essex and earl or count of Aumale (Albemarle); power of, reduced by Henry II (1155–1156), **18**, 261.
Mandonius (d. 206 B.C.), Spanish chief; revolts against Rome, **5**, 282.
Manège, Club du, French revolutionary organisation, **12**, 478.
Maneros, legendary son of King Menes of Egypt; dirge of, **1**, 91, 212.
Manfred (ca. 1231–1266), king of Sicily, illegitimate son of the emperor Frederick II; recovers kingdom of Sicily, **9**, 99; allied with Florence, **9**, 102–104; dominant in Italy, **9**, 108; **14**, 124, 125; marries Helena of Ætolia, **14**, 125; defeated and slain at Benevento, **9**, 109; **14**, 126; cruel treatment of widow and children of, **14**, 126.
Manfredi, Italian family; driven from Faenza by the Borgias, **8**, 644.
Mangalore, seaport in Bombay; English defeated by Hyder Ali at (1768), **22**, 75.
Mangu, grandson of Jenghiz Khan; khan of the Mongols ca. 1250, **8**, 231.
Manhattan Island, island at mouth of Hudson River, New York State, now a borough of City of New York; Dutch settle on, **23**, 5; Dutch purchase, **23**, 6.
Mania (d. 399 B.C.), widow of Zenis, Greek satrap of Æolis; obtains husband's satrapy from Pharnabazus, **4**, 84; valour and ability of, **4**, 84; assassinated, **4**, 84.
Manichæans, believers in the gnostic religious system of Mani, a Persian (d. 277 A.D.); Theodosius the Great publishes laws against, **10**, 563; see also **Bogomiles, Cathares, Paulicians.**
Manila, city on the island of Luzon, capital of the Philippine Islands; taken by the English (1762), **20**, 600; taken by Americans (1898), **23**, 488.
Manilius, M., see **Nepos, M. Manilius.**
Manilius (Manlius, Mallius), Marcus or Caius (ca. 40 A.D.); Roman poet, **6**, 160.
Manin, Daniele (1804–1857), Italian patriot; in struggle for Italian independence, **9**, 601.
Manin, Lodovico, last doge of Venice; deposed (1797), **9**, 554.
Manishtusu (Ma-an-is-tu-iro, Manishtuirba), (3850 B.C.), king of Kish, **1**, 357.
Manitoba, province of the Dominion of Canada; admitted to the confederation (1870), **22**, 343.
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Manlii, Roman patrician family; attitude of toward plebeians, **5**, 125.
Manlius (Mallius) Caius, adherent of Cataline; killed (62 B.C.), **5**, 493.
Manlius Capitolinus, Marcus (d. 384 B.C.), Roman consul; legend of saving Capitol from Gauls, **5**, 162, 163; espouses cause of plebeians, **5**, 168; thrown from Tarpeian rock, **5**, 169.
Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus, Titus, Roman soldier; consul (340 B.C.), **5**, 183; condemns son to death, **5**, 183, 184; defeats Latins, **5**, 184–185.
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Manly (Manley), John (1733–1793), American colonial privateer; praised by Washington, **23**, 250.
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Manners, John (1721–1770), marquis of Granby, English soldier and statesman; resigns from ministry, **20**, 615.
Manners-Sutton, Charles (1755–1828), archbishop of Canterbury; baptises Queen Victoria of England, **21**, 585.
Mannheim, city in Baden, former capital of the Palatinate; razed by French (1688), **11**, 600, 603; taken by French (1794), **14**, 509; retaken by Austrians (1795), **14**, 512; **15**, 280; taken by Archduke Charles (1799), **12**, 475; **17**, 436.
Manning, Thomas (1772–1840), English traveller; first Englishman in Lhasa (1811), **24**, 505.
Mannuki-Babili, prince of Bit-Dakkuri, **1**, 431.
Manny or Mauny, Sir Walter, Lord de Manny (d. 1372), Flemish soldier in English service; leads expedition against Flanders, **11**, 103; rescues Joan de Montfort at siege of Auberoche and Aiguillon, **11**, 112; seeks single combat at Bourg-la-Reine, **18**, 458; campaign in Guienne, **18**, 464; intercedes with Edward III for burghers of Calais, **18**, 466.
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Mans, Le, city in France; sacked by John of England (1199), **18**, 330.
Mansel, Philip, English governor of La Rochelle (1372); tricked by mayor, **11**, 152.
Mansell, Sir James, English sailor; fruitless expedition of, against Barbary pirates (1621), **19**, 507.
Mansfeld, Ernst, Count of (1580–1626), German soldier; in Thirty Years' war, **13**, 571; champions Frederick V of Palatinate, **14**, 336–338; **19**, 511; death, **14**, 341.
Mansfeld, Peter Ernst, Count of (1517–1604), German statesman and soldier; member of council in the Netherlands (1576), **13**, 458; imprisoned on suspicion of aiding

Spanish, **13**, 459; in the Netherlands (1588), **13**, 525 seq.; succeeds the duke of Parma (1592), **13**, 528.
Mansfield, David Murray, Viscount Stormont, 2nd Earl of (1727–1796), English statesman; opposes Chatham's motion in the House of Lords (1770), **20**, 614; secretary of state (1780), **20**, 636.
Mansfield, William Murray, 1st Earl of (1705–1793), English jurist; becomes chief justice of the king's bench, **20**, 582; replies to Chatham in parliamentary debate on Wilkes case, **21**, 614; Lord George Gordon tried before, **20**, 636; opinion of James Otis' pamphlet, **23**, 231.
Mansura, town in lower Egypt; battle of (1250), **8**, 436 seq.
Manteo (sixteenth century), North American Indian; accompanies Raleigh to England (1585), **22**, 558; welcomes English to island of Croatan, **22**, 561; made lord of Roanoke (1587), **22**, 561.
Manteuffel, Edwin Hans Karl, Baron of (1809–1885), Prussian soldier; in Austro-Prussian war (1866), **15**, 488, 492; in Franco-Prussian war (1870), **13**, 168, 169, 170, 174; made imperial governor of Alsace-Lorraine (1879), **15**, 535.
Manteuffel, Otto Theodor, Baron (1805–1882) German statesman; made minister of the interior (1848), **15**, 453; becomes minister of foreign affairs (1850), **15**, 457; yields to Austrian demands, **15**, 458; dismissed, (1858), **15**, 474.
Mantinea, city of Arcadia in the Peloponnesus; battle of (362 B.C.), **4**, 191 seq.
Mantua, city in Lombardy, Italy; under rule of dukes of Gonzaga, **9**, 499 seq.; war of Mantuan succession (1628–1630), **9**, 505; besieged by Napoleon, **12**, 430; becomes French possession (1797), **12**, 439; **14**, 513; saved to Austria by General Gorzkowski (1848), **14**, 642.
Mantua, Treaty of (1681), **11**, 594 seq.
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Manu, ancient mythical divinity of India, the progenitor of mankind and reputed author of the code of Manu; laws of, put into effect, **2**, 527; see also **Manu's Code.**
Manuel (I) Comnenus (ca. 1120–1180), Byzantine emperor 1143–1180; characterisation, **7**, 264 seq.; defeats Sicilian fleet (1146), **9**, 79; negotiates with Conrad III of Germany, **8**, 361; makes peace with Roger II of Sicily, **9**, 80; relations with Servia, **24**, 189; makes alliance with Almeric, king of Jerusalem, **8**, 368; receives Louis VII, king of France, **8**, 361; death, **8**, 372.
Manuel (II) Palæologus (d. 1425), Byzantine emperor 1391–1425; reign of, **7**, 330–336.
Manuel, Pierre Louis (1751–1793), French politician; temporary suspension of, from office, **12**, 256; propositions of, rejected, **12**, 281–282; demands abolition of royalty, **12**, 282.
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Maoris, natives of New Zealand of Polynesian stock; description of, **22**, 263, 264.
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Marboduus (d. 19 A.D), chief of the Marcomanni; in league against Rome, **6**, 63; surrender and death of, **6**, 76–77.
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Marceau, François Séverin des Graviers (1769–1796), French general; on staff of General Jourdan, **12**, 378.
Marcel, Étienne (d. 1358), provost of the Paris merchants 1355–1358; at the head of the town deputies, **11**, 129; leads the bourgeoisie, **11**, 135; death of, **11**, 137; characterisation of, **11**, 137–138.
Marcellinus, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus, Roman consul 56 B.C.; opposes the triumvirate, **5**, 508.
Marcellinus (fourth century A.D.), Roman general and chief minister of the usurper Magnentius; aids Magnentius, **6**, 470; at battle of Mursa, **6**, 472.
Marcellinus (fifth century A.D.), Roman officer; rule of, as governor of Dalmatia, **6**, 611–612.
Marcellus Eprius (d. 79 A.D.), Roman orator; impeaches Thraseas, **6**, 205, 206.
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Marcellus, Marcus Claudius (ca. 268–208 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; in war with Insubrian Gauls, **5**, 237; in war with Hannibal, **5**, 258–262, 271–273; besieges and captures Syracuse, **5**, 264–266; death of, **5**, 273.
March, Agnes, Countess of Dunbar and, wife of Patrick, earl of March, known as "Black Agnes"; heroic defense of Dunbar (1337), **21**, 136.
March, George Dunbar, 11th Earl of Dunbar and (1338–1420); supports Stuart claim to throne (1371), **21**, 150; massacres English at Roxburgh (1376), **21**, 151; at Chevy Chase, **21**, 157; quarrels with Douglas and submits to English, **21**, 161–162; at battle of Homildon Hill, **21**, 163; apprises Henry IV of Percie's conspiracy, **21**, 166; returns to Scotch allegiance (1409), **21**, 165.
March, Patrick Dunbar, 10th Earl of Dunbar and (1285–1389); harbours Edward II after Bannockburn, **21**, 102; at battle of Dupplin Muir, **21**, 130–131; defends Berwick (1333), **21**, 132; acknowledges Edward III, **21**, 132; returns to Scotch allegiance (1334), **21**, 134; in Moray's rising, **21**, 135–136; at battle of Neville's Cross (1346), **21**, 139–140; opposes David's proposal for succession, **21**, 145.
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Marchand, Jean Baptiste (1863–), French officer and explorer; at Fashoda, **13**, 198; **24**, 466.
Marche, Jacques II, of Bourbon, Count de la (d. 1438), French adventurer; marries Joanna II of Naples and becomes king (1415), **9**, 235; retires to France, **9**, 235.
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Marchin (Marsin), Ferdinand, Marshal de (1656–1706), French general; replaces Vendôme, **11**, 617; defeated at Blenheim (1704), **11**, 618; dies, **11**, 621.
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Marcianus, Byzantine emperor 450–457 A.D., **7**, 60–61; dream concerning Attila, **6**, 594; ratifies election of Avitus, **6**, 603.
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Marcus Aurelius (M. Ælius Aurelius Antoninus) (121–180 A.D.), Roman emperor 161–180 A.D.; adoption, **6**, 287, 290; under instruction of Apollonius, **6**, 291; reign, **6**, 294–306; border wars of, **6**, 296–299; attitude towards Christians, **6**, 302, 324, 325; death, **6**, 304; philosophy of, **6**, 310–311.
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Marcy, William Learned (1786–1857), American statesman; leader of "Hunker" faction of democratic party in New York state (1848), **23**, 378; candidate for presidential nomination (1852), **23**, 389; secretary of state under Pierce, **23**, 390.
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Mardontes, Persian admiral in command after Salamis (479 B.C.), **3**, 353; slain at Mycale, **3**, 377.
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Marduk-shapik-zer-mati, king of Babylonia; considered an independent monarch, **1**, 329, 331, 378.
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Margaret (1353–1412), queen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, daughter of Waldemar IV of Denmark; main treatment, **16**, 197–205; opposes guilds, **16**, 143; marriage, **16**, 120, 184, 195; Sweden, Norway, and Denmark united under, **16**, 197; effects Union of Kalmar, **16**, 201–205; death, **16**, 205.
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Margaret, wife of Eric II of Norway; betrothal and marriage (1289), **16**, 117, 119.
Margaret (d. 1093), sister of Eadgar Ætheling, wife of Malcom Canmore, king of Scotland; marriage, **18**, 178; **21**, 24; character sketch, **21**, 34; commerce in Scotland and, **21**, 123.
Margaret, wife of Alexander III of Scotland, daughter of Henry III of England; marriage (1251), **21**, 54; death, **21**, 55.
Margaret, daughter of Philip IV of Spain, wife of Emperor Leopold I; marriage (1666), **11**, 567.
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Margaret of Austria or of Savoy (1480–1530), regent of Netherlands 1506–1530, daughter of Emperor Maximilian I; betrothed to dauphin Charles, **11**, 272, 285; betrothal annulled, **11**, 286, 287, 288; marries infante Juan of Spain, **10**, 165; **14**, 237; regent of Netherlands, **13**, 367; negotiates Peace of Cambray, **9**, 457; **11**, 325; guardian of Margaret of Parma, **13**, 387; Henry VII plans to marry, **19**, 40 seq.; death, **13**, 369 note.
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Margaret of Burgundy (1446–1503), daughter of Richard, duke of York, sister of Edward IV of England; marriage, **18** 585–586; active in Yorkist plot, **19**, 22, 22 note.
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Margaret of Navarre (d. 1314), queen of Louis X of France; imprisonment and death, **11**, 86, 89.
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Margaret of Parma or Austria (1522–1586), regent of Netherlands 1559–1567, illegitimate daughter of Emperor Charles V;

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Margaret of Pomerania (fourteenth century), regent of Denmark, **16**, 174–175.
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Maria (fourteenth century), daughter of King Robert of Sicily; celebrated by Boccacio as Fiammetta, **9**, 199.
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Maria Christina (1806–1878), queen-regent of Spain 1833–1840; in the War of the Christinos and Carlists, **10**, 396; regency, **10**, 96–99; resigns, **10**, 399; negotiates marriage alliances of Spain and France, **13**, 77.
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Maria Elizabeth (eighteenth century), sister of Emperor Charles VI; administration of Netherlands, **14**, 40.
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Maria Theresa or **Theresia** (1717–1780), archduchess of Austria, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, daughter of Emperor Charles VI; main treatment, **14**, 424–465; appointed successor to Emperor Charles VI, **14**, 423; Europe in league against, **15**, 165–169; appoints husband co-ruler, **14**, 425; rejects alliance with Frederick II of Prussia, **14**, 427; appeals to Hungary, **12**, 36; **14**, 428; begins first Silesian War with Prussia, **14**, 427; accedes to Peace of Breslau, **14**, 431; secures imperial crown for her husband, **12**, 40; cedes Silesia to Frederick, **12**, 42; position of, at end of War of Austrian Succession, **14**, 434; makes overtures to France, **12**, 70; creates Charles of Lorraine commander-in-chief, **15**, 194; rejects peace proposals of Frederick the Great, **15**, 203; situation of, at end of Seven Years' War, **15**, 227; administration of Belgium, **14**, 42; relations with her son Joseph (afterwards Emperor Joseph II), **14**, 447–454, 461; policy toward Poland, **14**, 453; attitude towards religion, **14**, 456; dissolves order of Jesuits, **14**, 456; secures appointment of son, Maximilian, as successor to Palatinate, **14**, 461; death, **14**, 461; estimate of, **14**, 461–465.
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Marie Elenore (1599–1655), daughter of John Sigismund of Brandenburg, and wife of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden; sought in marriage by Gustavus Adolphus, **15**, 111.

Marie Feodorovna (d. 1828), consort of Paul I of Russia, **17**, 443, 444, 508.

Marie Louise (1662–1689), queen of Spain, daughter of Philip of Orleans; marries Charles II of Spain, **10**, 274; **11**, 596.

Marie Louise (1870–1899), daughter of Duke Robert of Parma, wife of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria; marriage (1893), **24**, 185.

Marie Louise or Maria Louisa (1791–1847), daughter of Francis I of Austria, second wife of Napoleon, and duchess of Parma after his downfall; spared by Napoleon in siege of Vienna (1809), **12**, 572; marries Napoleon, **12**, 579, 581; **14**, 562; receives duchies of Parma and Plaisance, **12**, 613; flees from Parma (1831), **9**, 586.

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Marietta, town in Ohio, on Ohio River; first settlement of (1788), **23**, 289.

Marignano or Melegnano, town in northern Italy; battle of (1515), **9**, 441 seq.; **16**, 618.

Marignano or Melegnano, Gian Giacomo, marquis de Medecino (1497–1555), Italian soldier; takes Siena, **9**, 464–465.

Marigny, Enguerrand de (1260–1315), prime minister of France; condemned to death by Philip the Fair, **11**, 89.

Marillac, Louis de (1573–1632), French soldier; in league with Marie de' Medici, **11**, 463; trial and death of, **11**, 464.

Marinus, Carvilius, Roman centurion; proclaimed emperor in Mœsia (249 A.D.), **6**, 413.

Marinus of Tyre (second century A.D.), Greek geographer; first to construct maps mathematically according to latitude and longitude, **2**, 303.

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Marion, Francis (1732–1795), American soldier; campaigns in South Carolina, **23**, 274–275.

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Marius, Caius, "the Younger" (109–82 B.C.) nephew and adopted son of Marius; Sulla proscribes, **5**, 424–425; consul (82 B.C.), war with Sulla, **5**, 435; suicide of, **5**, 437.

Marius, M. Aurelius, Roman armourer; proclaimed emperor (267 A.D.), **6**, 419.

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Markham, William (ca. 1635–1704), American colonial governor; agent of William Penn in Pennsylvania, **23**, 33, 38; appointed deputy-governor, **23**, 45.

Marlborough, John Churchill, 1st Duke of (1650–1722), English soldier and statesman; deserts James II (1688), **20**, 409; commands royal guards, **20**, 389; reduces Cork and Kinsale, **20**, 427; first manifestation of great military genius, **20**, 427 note; secret relations with James II, **20**, 431, 433, 439, 441, 455; betrays James II, **20**, 441; made earl of Marlborough, **20**, 423, 441; accused of treason, **20**, 441; William III ignores his treacheries, **20**, 442, 470; commander-in-chief, **14**, 408; **20**, 470; campaign in Flanders, **20**, 471; dissensions with Dutch deputies, **13**, 648; **20**, 475; leader of league against Louis XIV, **11**, 614; **13**, 650, 651; at battle of Donauwörth, **14**, 410; bold descent upon Bavaria, **11**, 617; **20**, 473; at battle of Blenheim, **11**, 618; **14**, 410; **20**, 473; becomes popular hero in Germany, **14**, 410; created duke of Marlborough and prince of the Holy Roman Empire, **11**, 619; **20**, 474; intimacy with Queen Anne, **20**, 470, 473; at battle of Ramillies, **11**, 620; **14**, 412; **20**, 475; captures Namur, **20**, 475; rejects Louis XIV's proposals for peace (1707), **11**, 623; **20**, 476; at battle of Oudenarde, **11**, 623; **14** 414; **20**, 477; takes Lisle (Lille), **20**, 477; at battle of Malplaquet, **11**, 624; **14**, 414; **20**, 477;

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Marmion, William, English nobleman; fights for de Montfort at Lewes (1264), **18**, 381.

Marmont, Auguste Frédéric Louis Viesse de (1774–1852), duke of Ragusa, French soldier; returns to France from French expedition into Egypt (1799), **12**, 481; directs artillery of Napoleon's army in Switzerland (1800), **12**, 498; at battle of Marengo (1800), **12**, 502 seq.; in campaign of Austerlitz (1805), **17**, 447; administration of, in Dalmatia (1807), **17**, 462; at battle of Wagram (1809), **12**, 574; succeeds Massena (1811), **10**, 358; **12**, 582; defeated at Salamanca (1812), **10**, 365; **12**, 588; concludes capitulation of Paris (1814), **17**, 488; commands government forces in July revolution of 1830, **13**, 46.

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Marolles, General de (d. 1855), French soldier; killed at Sebastopol, **17**, 582.

Maron, a Spartan; bravery at Thermopylæ, **3**, 326.

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Marozia (d. before 945 A.D.), daughter of Theodora "the Elder"; career, **7**, 592–593; **8**, 581–582.

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Matilda or Maud (1102–1167), empress of Germany, and queen of England, daughter of Henry I of England; marries emperor of Germany, **18**, 236; declared heir to throne, **18**, 239; marries Geoffrey Plantagenet, **18**, 240; gives birth to the future Henry II, **18**, 240; obstacles to accession, **18**, 241; in civil war with Stephen, **18**, 247–254; captures and imprisons Stephen, **18**, 248; attempted coronation, **18**, 249; driven from London, **18**, 250; besieged in Oxford, **18**, 252; leaves England, **18**, 252.

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Matthias (I) Corvinus, "the Great" (1443–1490), king of Hungary 1458–1490; conquests in Germany, **14**, 221; relations with Swiss, **16**, 605; claims to be suzerain of Moldavia, **24**, 134; death, **14**, 222.
Matthias, Archduke, brother of Emperor Rudolf II; offered governorship of Netherlands (1577), **13**, 468; reign, **13**, 469, 471, 489.
Maubeuge, French fort in north of France; battle of (1814), **12**, 617.
Maud, see **Matilda**.
Maula Abd el-Malik, see **Mulai Moloch**.
Maupeau, René Nicolas Charles (1688–1775), French statesman; first president of Paris parliament 1743–1768, **12**, 94; influence of, on politics, **12**, 104 seq.; policy of, **12**, 97 seq.; displaced, **12**, 128.
Maupertius, Pierre Louis Moreau de (1698–1759), French mathematician; expedition of, to Arctic regions, **12**, 122; summoned to Berlin by Frederick the Great, **15**, 157.
Maurepas, Jean Frédéric Philippe, Count of (1701–1781), French statesman; minister of marine, **12**, 45; exiled by Louis XV, **12**, 56; recalled by Louis XVI, **12**, 124; policy of, **12**, 128; death of, **12**, 137.
Maurevert or **Maurevel, Charles de Louviers de** (1530–1572); attempts assassination of Coligny, **11**, 369.
Maurice (Flavius Tiberius Mauricius) (ca. 539–602), Byzantine emperor 582–602; main treatment, **7**, 142–153; early life and character, **7**, 142; relations with Venice, **9**, 26; war with Persians, **7**, 143–147; war with Avars, **7**, 147–150; rebellion against, **7**, 151–152; murder of, **7**, 153.
Maurice, Prince (d. 1652), son of Frederick V, Elector Palatine; joins Rupert in mutiny against Charles I, **20**, 39; death, **20**, 123.
Maurice of Dessau, Prince, in Seven Years' War, **15**, 196.
Maurice (1521–1553), duke of Saxony, son of Henry the Pious; war with Ernst, duke of Brunswick and Goslar, **14**, 282; character, **14**, 291; seizes greater part of electorate of Saxony, **14**, 297; ally of Charles V against Smalkaldic League, **14**, 291, 298 seq.; made elector of Saxony (1547), **14**, 301; forms alliance against Charles V, **14**, 308–309; war with Charles V, **14**, 309 seq.; makes peace (Treaty of Passau) with Charles V, **14**, 311; war with Albert of Brandenburg, **14**, 311 seq.; death, **14**, 312.
Maurice (1567–1625), prince of Orange and count of Nassau, stadholder of the Seven United Provinces of Netherlands 1587–1625; main treatment, **13**, 522–573; earl of Leicester attempts to seize, **13**, 523; takes Breda, **13**, 526; military genius, **13**, 527–528; takes Groningen, last stronghold of the Spaniards, **13**, 529; routs Spaniards at Turnhout (1597), **13**, 530–531; gets possession of the forts of Crèvecœur and St. Andrew, **13**, 534; invades Flanders, **13**, 534–535; defeats Spaniards at Nieuport, **13**, 535–537; returns to Holland, **13**, 538; fights indecisive battle near Ruhrort, **13**, 540–541; reluctant to conclude peace, **13**, 544, 547; in power, **13**, 553; in Arminian controversy, **13**, 554–555; refuses crown of Netherlands, **13**, 557; feud with Olden-Barneveld, **13**, 557; makes changes in municipal councils, **13**, 562; defeats Spinola at end of the truce, **13**, 571; death of, **13**, 573.
Maurice (d. 1107), bishop of London; crowns Henry I, **18**, 228.
Maurice of Saxony, see **Saxe, Marshal de**.
Mauritius, island in the Indian Ocean, formerly Isle de France; French colonisation of, **22**, 45.
Maurocordatos or **Mavrocordatos, Constantine** (d. 1730), first Fanariot ruler of Wallachia; reign of, **24**, 145.
Mauromichales or **Mavromichales, George**, known also as **Pietro Bey** (1775–1848), member of the Mainote family of patriots; in Greek War of Liberation, **24**, 231; murders President Capo d'Istria of Greece (1831), **24**, 235.
Maurya, East Indian dynasty (312–178 B.C.), **2**, 494, 498, 500, 505.
Mausolus (d. ca. 353 B.C.), king of Caria; power of, **2**, 417; tomb, **2**, 417.
Maverick, Samuel (ca. 1602–1670), English colonist in America; settles in East Boston, Massachusetts Bay (1628–1629), **22**, 640.

Mavrocordatos, see **Maurocordatos.**

Maxentius, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, Roman emperor 306–313 A.D.; Constantine conquers, **2**, 375; reign of, **6**, 438–441; war with Constantine, **6**, 339–341.

Maximian or **Maximianus, Marcus Aurelius Valerius,** Roman emperor 286–305 and 306–308 A.D.; birth, **6**, 407; co-regent of Diocletian, **6**, 433–439; persecutes Christians, **6**, 436; **18**, 23; abdicates, **6**, 437; attempts to resume authority, **6**, 438–439; character, **6**, 433; death (310 A.D.), **6**, 439.

Maximilian I (1459–1519), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1493–1519, son of Frederick III; main treatment, **14**, 237–247; marriage, **11**, 269; **13**, 363; **14**, 222; secures Netherlands to Habsburgs (battle of Guinegate), **11**, 270–272; **13**, 364; **14**, 221–222; concludes Treaty of Arras, **11**, 272; negotiates for marriage with Anne of Brittany, **11**, 285; war with Charles VIII of France, **11**, 286; war with Turks, **11**, 286; becomes emperor, **13**, 366; **14**, 237; **16**, 612; asserts claims in Italy, **9**, 421; joins Henry VII of England in invasion of France, **11**, 304; **19**, 63; loses duchy of Milan, **14**, 243; **19**, 74–75; regent in Netherlands, **13**, 364–365; establishes imperial chamber, **14**, 238; **16**, 611; quarrels with electors, **14**, 239; reforms in jurisprudence, **14**, 238, 239; second marriage, **14**, 237; abandons Ludovico Sforza, **9**, 425; alliance with Louis XII, **11**, 298; war with Louis XII, **11**, 300 seq.; war with Swiss Confederacy, **14**, 241–242; **16**, 613–614; intervenes in Scandinavian affairs, **16**, 223; concludes Treaty of Blois, **9**, 428; joins League of Cambray, **9**, 432 seq.; joins confederacy of European sovereigns, **19**, 75; attempts to secure election of Charles V as his successor, **14**, 244; death, **10**, 213; **17**, 187; **19**, 78; estimate of, **14**, 245–247.

Maximilian II (1527–1576), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1564–1576, son of Ferdinand I; main treatment, **14**, 317–320; becomes king of Rome, **14**, 317; king of Bohemia and part of Hungary, **14**, 318, 326; becomes emperor, **14**, 318; religious toleration, **14**, 318–319; war with Stephen Zapolya, **24**, 358; war with Turks, **14**, 320; concludes armistice with Turkey, **14**, 320; **24**, 367; death, **14**, 320.

Maximilian (I) Joseph (1756–1825), king of Bavaria 1806–1825; enters alliance with Napoleon, **14**, 538; meets Napoleon at Dillingen, **12**, 571.

Maximilian (II) Joseph (1811–1864), king of Bavaria 1848–1864, son of Louis I; accession, **15**, 456; in alliance with Austria, **15**, 457; dismisses Von der Pfordten ministry, **15**, 466.

Maximilian I (1573–1651), duke of Bavaria; administration of Bavarian state, **14**, 322; forms Catholic League, **14**, 324; **16**, 323; ally of Emperor Ferdinand II in Thirty Years' War, **14**, 333–334; **16**, 323; suppresses revolt of peasants, **14**, 335; becomes elector of Palatinate, **14**, 337.

Maximilian (II) Maria Emanuel (1662–1726), duke of Bavaria 1679–1726; progress under, **15**, 466; ally of France in War of Spanish Succession, **14**, 406; administration of Netherlands, **14**, 35, 37; besieges Buda, **14**, 398; ally of Germany against France, **14**, 399; ally of France, **14**, 408; campaign against Tyrolese, **14**, 409.

Maximilian (III) Joseph (1727–1777), duke of Bavaria 1745–1777; death without heirs, **14**, 458–459.

Maximilian (Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph) (1832–1867), archduke of Austria, emperor of Mexico 1864–1867; reorganises fleet, **15**, 466; succeeds Radetzky (1858), **15**, 14; accepts throne of Mexico, **23**, 466, 631; unpopularity, **23**, 631; decree against Juarists, **23**, 631; on the throne, **23**, 632; instructions to political prefects, **23**, 633; increasing difficulties of, in Mexico, **23**, 634; besieged at Queretaro, **23**, 635; court martial execution, **13**, 139; **23**, 467, 635; empire and characterisation of, **23**, 636.

Maximilian, Francis Xavier Joseph (1756–1801), bishop of Münster, youngest son of Maria Theresa; elected successor to Palatinate, **14**, 461.

Maximin or **Maximinus, C. Julius Verus,** Roman emperor 235–238 A.D.; accession, **6**, 403; reign, **6**, 408–411; character, **6**, 408, 619; death, **6**, 411.

Maximin or **Maximinus, Galerius Valerius,** Roman emperor 308–313 A.D.; reign, **6**, 437–439.

Maximinus or **Maximin** (fifth century A.D.), Roman courtier; ambassador of Theodosius the Younger to Attila (448 A.D.), **7**, 57–59.

Maximus, Cn. Mallius, Roman consul 105 B.C.; Gauls defeat, **5**, 393–394.

Maximus, Magnus Clemens (d. 388 A.D.), Roman general of Spanish birth; proclaimed emperor by legions in Britain (383 A.D.), **6**, 526; **18**, 27; defeats Gratian in Gaul, **6**, 526; defeated and put to death by Theodosius, **6**, 526; **18**, 27.

Maximus, Q. Fabius Gurges (d. 265 B.C.), Roman consul; defeats Samnites, **5**, 198; death, **5**, 210.

Maximus, Tyrannus, Roman emperor 409–411 A.D.; reign, **6**, 566–567.

Maxine or **Maximinus, the Greek** (d. 1556), monk of Mount Athos; at court of Vasili Ivanovitch, **17**, 190–192; court intrigues against, **17**, 191.

Maxyes, see **Mashauasha.**

Maybach, Albert von (1822–), Prussian minister; reforms railways, **15**, 536.

Mayenne, Charles de Lorraine, Duke of (1554–1611), French soldier; declared lieutenant-general of France, **11**, 393; besieges Henry IV in Arques, **11**, 397; aspires

to throne of France, **11**, 400; makes peace with Henry IV, **11**, 405; death, **11**, 447.

Mayenne, Henri de Lorraine, Duke of (1578–1621), French soldier; leads army against Huguenots, **11**, 446.

Mayflower, ship in which the English Pilgrims sailed for America; voyage, **22**, 614, 625–626; Governor Bradford's account, **22**, 626–630.

May Laws, name applied to series of laws passed by Prussian Diet in May, 1873, marking the opening of the struggle known as the Kulturkampf (*q. v.*), **15**, 534.

Mayo, Richard Southwell Bourke, 6th Earl of (1822–1872), English statesman; appointed governor-general of India, **22**, 205.

Mayor of the Palace, leader of feudal retainers; office described, **7**, 481, 484, 521–522.

Maypu, see **Maipo.**

Mazaces (fourth century B.C.), Persian commander; Amyntas defeats, **4**, 306; surrenders to Alexander, **4**, 315.

Mazæus (fourth century B.C.), satrap of Cilicia; commanded by Ochus to invade Phœnicia, **2**, 292, 627.

Mazæus (fourth century B.C.), Persian general; outflanks Parmenion, **4**, 327; surrenders to Alexander, **4**, 329; made satrap of Babylon, **4**, 330, 373.

Mazarin or Mazarini, Jules Giulio (1602–1661), French cardinal and statesman; mediates a truce between France and Austria, **11**, 461; succeeds Richelieu (1642), **11**, 487; **13**, 582; characterisation of, **11**, 488; relations with Anne of Austria, **11**, 488; dealings with Madame de Chevreuse, **11**, 492; triumphs over *Importants*, **11**, 492; superintends education of Louis XIV, **11**, 493; administers finance, **11**, 498; leagues with Frondeurs, **11**, 505; military operations against Bordeaux, **11**, 507; disgrace and exile of, **11**, 507 seq.; recall of, **11**, 510, 515; seeks alliance with Cromwell, **11**, 517; in league with Cromwell and Charles Gustavus, **15**, 137; forms League of the Rhine, **11**, 519; **14**, 390; relations with Savoy, **9**, 507; projects for marriage of Louis XIV, **11**, 520; administration, **11**, 522; death, **11**, 523; characterisation, **11**, 523.

Mazdak (fifth century A.D.), religious-socialistic leader in Sassanid empire; demands of, **8**, 86.

Mazeppa, Ivan (1644–1709), Cossack chief; rise to power, **17**, 277; befriended by Peter the Great, **17**, 277; unsuccessful alliance with Charles XII of Sweden, **16**, 383; **17**, 278–279; overthrow of, **17**, 279.

Mazzini, Guiseppe (1805–1872), Italian statesman; letter of, to Sir James Graham, **9**, 580; efforts of, for Italian liberation, **9**, 587; activity of, in Switzerland, **17**, 38; characterisations of, **9**, 587 seq.; influence of, in Rome (1848), **9**, 597; arouses insurrectionary feeling in Genoa (1857), **9**, 602; causes tumults through Italy (1869), **9**, 620; death, **9**, 625.

Meade, George Gordon (1815–1872), American soldier; appointed to command of Army of the Potomac, **23**, 437; commands Union army at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438 seq.; in Wilderness campaign, **23**, 446.

Meadows (Medows), Sir William (1738–1813), English soldier; captures Karne, **22**, 111.

Meareredsburn, battle of (485 A.D.), **18**, 37.

Measures, Greek, **3**, 465–472; origin, **25**, 673.

Meaux, town in France; council of (846 A.D.), **11**, 110; siege (1421), **11**, 181; **18**, 542; revolution in, **12**, 272.

Mecca, capital of Arabia and sacred city of Islam; pre-islamic centre of Arabia, **8**, 108; religious centre of Islam, **8**, 23; first pilgrimage of Mohammed to, **8**, 125; conquered by Moslems, **8**, 11, 126 seq.; last pilgrimage of Mohammed to, **8**, 131; siege of, under Yazid, **8**, 177–178; siege of under Abdul-Malik, **8**, 180–181; taken by Karmates (930 A.D.), **8**, 23; passes into possession of Turkey (1517), **24**, 445.

Mechanicsville, battle of (1862), **23**, 431.

Mechereki, Russian prince; reveals plot of assassination to Paul I (1801), **17**, 442.

Mechlin, city of Belgium; sack of, **13**, 436.

Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence (1775), made by citizens of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, declaring themselves independent of England, **13**, 254.

Méda, French gendarme; at arrest of Robespierre (1794), **12**, 343.

Medea, legendary Greek sorceress, daughter of the king of Colchis; carried off by Jason, **3**, 73, 75, 158, 159, 263.

Medecino, Marquis of, see **Marignano.**

Medes (Mada or Amada), people of **Media,** *q. v.*

Medeus, supreme Lydian god, **2**, 424.

Media, ancient Asiatic country, west of the Caspian Sea; main treatment, **2**, 567, 573–586; people of, confused with Manda, **2**, 583; wars with Egypt, **1**, 146; subject to Assyria, **1**, 388, 389, 392, 398, 399; overthrows Assyrian empire, **1**, 442–444; precious metals, **2**, 340; Scythians in, **2**, 406; **3**, 292; relations with Lydia, **2**, 430; wars with Persia, **2**, 431, 457, 571, 606; under Persia, **2**, 591, 598, 602, 609, 638, 639, 642, 658; under Alexander and his successors, **4**, 337, 381, 383, 384, 437, 554, 558.

Mediach, town in Transylvania; battle of (1849), **14**, 654.

Mediation, Act of, in Swiss history; a general reconstruction of government (1813), **17**, 30–35.

Medici, a powerful Florentine family, prominent from time of Salvestro (1378) to death of Giovan Gastone (1737); Florence under the, **9**, 349–390; family driven from Florence (1494), **9**, 412; in exile, intrigues against Florence, **9**, 430; re-

stored to power in Florence (1512), **9**, 437 seq.; expelled (1527), **9**, 458; restored (1529), **9**, 459; **11**, 325.
Medici, Alessandro de' (d. 1537), first duke of Florence; assumes rule of all Tuscany, **9**, 241; favoured by Leo X, **9**, 446, 447; Florence assigned to (1529), **9**, 457, 460; assassinated, **9**, 461.
Medici, Catherine de' (1519–1589), queen and regent of France; marries Henry II (1533), **11**, 332; power in France, **11**, 351–394; becomes regent (1560), **11**, 356; espouses Catholic cause, **11**, 360; and massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 371; secures crown of Poland for Henry of Anjou, **11**, 378; court of, **11**, 384; death, **11**, 392.
Medici, Cosmo or **Cosimo de', "the Elder"** (1389–1464), Florentine statesman; main treatment, **9**, 349–361; banished by the Albizzi, **9**, 351; patron of learning, **9**, 352 seq.; Roscoe's estimate of, **9**, 359–361.
Medici, Cosmo (I, II, and III), see **Cosmo (I, II, and III)**, grand dukes of Tuscany.
Medici, Ferdinand de' (I and II), see **Ferdinand** (I and II), grand dukes of Tuscany.
Medici, Francesco de', see **Francesco I**, grand duke of Tuscany.
Medici, Giovan Gastone de', see **Giovan Gastone**, grand duke of Tuscany.
Medici, Giovanni Angelo de, see **Pius IV.**
Medici, Giovanni de', see **Leo X**, pope.
Medici, Giovanni de', consul of Crema; at siege of (1159), **9**, 51.
Medici, Giovanni de' (1360–1429), Florentine merchant, father of Cosmo the Elder and Lorenzo I, **9**, 349–350.
Medici, Giovanni de' (d. 1461), son of Cosmo the Elder, **9**, 356.
Medici, Giovanni, "delle Bande Nere" (1498–1526), descendant of Cosmo "the Elder," an Italian soldier, **9**, 458.
Medici, Giuliano (I) de' (1453–1478), son of Piero I, **9**, 356, 363; murdered, **9**, 367.
Medici, Giuliano (II) de' (1479–1516), son of Lorenzo the Magnificent; assumes power in Florence (1512), **9**, 438.
Medici, Giulio de', see **Clement VII**, pope.
Medici, Ippolito de' (1511–1535), Italian cardinal, illegitimate son of Giuliano II, **9**, 438, 446, 461.
Medici, Lorenzo de', "The Magnificent" (1448–1492), Florentine statesman, son of Piero I, **9**, 356, 363; Pazzi conspiracy against, **9**, 365; rules in Florence, **9**, 370–390; embassy to Ferdinand I of Naples, **9**, 239, 375; Von Reumont's estimate of, **9**, 388; as poet, and patron of literature, **9**, 392.
Medici, Lorenzo (II) de' (1492–1519), duke of Urbino, son of Piero II; Macchiavelli's dedication to, **9**, 407; rules in Florence, **9**, 438, 446.
Medici, Marie de' (1573–1642), queen of France, wife of Henry IV; marriage, **11**, 410; regent 1610–1617, **11**, 432–438; Richelieu, counsellor of, **11**, 438, 449; arrests Condé, **11**, 440 seq.; brings Louis XIII to submission, **11**, 444; signs Treaty of Pont-de-Cé, **11**, 445; labours to overthrow Richelieu, **11**, 462; exiled, **11**, 464; contributes to missions in North America, **22**, 555, 556; death, **11**, 481.
Medici, Piero de' (1416–1469), son of Cosmo "the Elder," **9**, 356, 359; rivalry with Lucas Pitti, **9**, 362–363; incapacity as governor, **9**, 410.
Medici, Piero (II) de, (1471–1503), son of Lorenzo; Florence under, **9**, 410 seq.; in alliance with Naples, **9**, 239; driven from Florence, **9**, 412; death, **9**, 430.
Medici, Salvestro de' (d. 1388), gonfalonier of Florence (1378), **9**, 334 seq., 339, 341.
Medici, Italian commander in Seven Weeks' War (1866), **15**, 27.
Medici, Library of the, founded by Cosmo "the Elder," **9**, 354.
Medicine: practice of, in Egypt, **1**, 61, 213; regulations concerning physicians in Babylonia-Assyria, **1**, 478, 510, 538; regulations affecting physicians in India, **2**, 517, 531; in ancient Greece, **3**, 90–91, 471; medical knowledge of the Druids, **18**, 6; Arabian medicine, **8**, 279.
Medina (Yathreb), a city in Arabia; as capital of Mohammedan empire, **8**, 12; early converts to Islam in, **8**, 117; siege of, **8**, 123–124; seized and pillaged by Omayyads under Muslim, **8**, 177.
Medina Celi, Duke of, Spanish nobleman; recommends Columbus to Queen Isabella (1485), **22**, 420.
Medina de Rio Seco, see **Rio Seco.**
Medina Sidonia, Duke of, Spanish nobleman; encourages Columbus (1485), **22**, 420.
Medina Sidonia, Alonzo de Guzman, Duke of, Spanish nobleman; given command of the Armada, **10**, 244; **13**, 525; **19**, 390; defeated by the English (1588), **19**, 393–402.
Mediolanum, see **Milan.**
Mediterranean Race, origin, **1**, 77; **4**, 208; theory of the, **3**, 34, 42; **4**, 208.
Medius (fourth century B.C.), a friend of Alexander the Great, **4**, 390, 391.
Medon (seventh century B.C.), archon, Athens, **3**, 162, 163.
Medontids, descendants of Medon, **3**, 162.
Medusa, one of the Gorgons; in Greek myth, **3**, 486.
Medway, a river in southeastern England; Dutch fleet in (1667), **20**, 261.
Meerfeldt, Maximilian, Count of (1766–1814), Austrian soldier; taken prisoner after battle of Leipsic, **12**, 605.
Meerut or **Mirat,** a city in India; mutiny at (1858), **22**, 170.
Megabases (fifth century B.C.), Persian naval commander; commands Persian fleet against Greece, **3**, 304.
Megabates (fifth century B.C.), Persian naval commander, **3**, 265, 304, 387.
Megabazus or **Megabyzus** (fifth century B.C.), Persian soldier; as satrap in Syria, **2**, 130, 614, 618, 619; as commander in the army of Xerxes, **3**, 303; drives Athenians out of Memphis, **2**, 291, 616; **3**, 429.

Megacles (seventh century B.C.), Athenian archon; sacrilegiously massacres Cylon's adherents, **3**, 165–166; see also **Alcmæonidæ.**

Megara, Greek city; early history and colonies of, **3**, 199, 201, 205; government in, **3**, 165, 185; in Persian wars, **3**, 334, 373; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 428, 431, 448–450, 510, 511; revolts from Athens, **4**, 70; wars of, with Athens, **3**, 210–211, 434, 532, 580; war of, with Corinth (458 B.C.), **3**, 424–425; relations of, with Sparta, **3**, 435, 511, 519, 587; aids Corinth against Corcyra (433 B.C.), **3**, 442; Demetrius Poliorcetes captures, **4**, 308, 494; Demetrius Poliorcetes rules, **4**, 452, 500; joins Achæan League, **4**, 522.

Megaris (Megarid), district in ancient Greece; early settlement of, **3**, 38; condition of, at Persian invasion, **3**, 313; under control of Athens, **3**, 430, 531; influence of, on Peloponnesian War, **3**, 642; see also **Megara.**

Megasthenes, early Greek ambassador to India (ca. 300 B.C.), records of, **2**, 496, 504.

Megiddo, town in Palestine; battle of (ca. 1525 B.C.), **1**, 72, 136; battle of (608 B.C.), **1**, 132, 183, 449; **2**, 118, 286.

Megistias, Greek soothsayer; death at battle of Thermopylæ (480 B.C.), **3**, 324, 326.

Mehemet Ali (1769–1849), viceroy of Egypt; rise of, **24**, 449; puts down Wahhabees, **8**, 24; **24**, 411; murders mamelukes, **24**, 450; improves internal administration of Egypt, **24**, 451; revolt of, against sultan of Turkey, **24**, 451 seq.; foreign powers intervene in revolt of, **24**, 453; last days of, **24**, 454.

Meherdates, see **Mithridates.**

Meiengrim, town in Switzerland; battle of (1712), **16**, 661.

Meigs, Return Jonathan (1740–1823), American soldier; captures Sag Harbor (1777), **23**, 262.

Meigs, Fort, in Ohio; siege of (1813), **23**, 330.

Meiones, see **Mæonians.**

Mejia, Tomas (ca. 1812–1867), Mexican general; execution, **23**, 635.

Mekong Valley Dispute, disagreement between Great Britain and China (1895); settlement of, **24**, 560–561.

Melanchthon or Melanthon, Philipp (1497–1560), a German reformer; supports Luther, **14**, 254; attitude towards Peasants' Revolt, **14**, 261; marriage of, **14**, 265; attitude of, towards Luther's marriage, **14**, 265 note; at Conference of Marburg, **14**, 267; commends Charles V, **14**, 268; condemns divorce of Henry VIII, **10**, 127; characterisation of, **14**, 261 note.

Melander, see **Holzapfel, Peter.**

Melas, Michael von (1729–1806), Austrian general; pursues Suchet, **12**, 496; at battle of Marengo, **12**, 501–503.

Melazzo, see **Milazzo.**

Melbourne, city in Australia; convention held in (1898), **22**, 256.

Melbourne, William Lamb, 2nd Viscount, see **Lamb.**

Melcher of Falkenberg (seventeenth century), Swedish soldier; defends Magdeburg (1631), **14**, 348.

Melchi, Temelek (d. 974 A.D.), Armenian soldier in service of Eastern Empire; defeated by Saracens, **7**, 241.

Melchites, orthodox Eastern Christians; tolerated by the Arabs (ca. 640 A.D.), **8**, 162; in Syria and the Lebanon, **7**, 188.

Meleager (d. ca. 323 B.C.), Macedonian general; different commands under Alexander the Great, **4**, 278, 301, 324; opposes Perdiccas, **4**, 424–426; death, **4**, 427.

Melegnano, see **Marignano.**

Melendez, see **Menendez.**

Meles, king of Lydia (eighth century B.C.); reign, **2**, 421, 426, 428–429, 460.

Meletus, Athenian citizen; accuses Socrates of impiety and corrupting youth (ca. 399 B.C.), **4**, 36–37.

Melians, see **Malians.**

Melicertes, see **Melkarth.**

Méline, Félix Jules (1838–), French statesman; ministry (1896–1898), **13**, 196.

Meli-Shipak, king of Babylonia 1238–1224 B.C.; successful against Assyrians, **1**, 329, 376.

Melitene, city in Asia Minor; battle of (ca. 577 A.D.), **7**, 143–144.

Melkarth, tutelary god of Tyre, the Greek Melicertes; cult and worship of, **2**, 256, 276, 280, 298, 350, 351, 354.

Mello, Custodio José de (ca. 1845–1902), Brazilian naval officer and revolutionist; revolt of (1893), **23**, 664–665.

Meloria, Italian island; naval battle off (1284), **9**, 116, 262.

Melukhkha, see **Cush.**

Melun, city in France; siege of (1420), **11**, 180; **18**, 540.

Melun, Treaty of, treaty between France and Flanders (ca. 1214), **13**, 315.

Melusina (twelfth century), wife of Fulk of Anjou; wars with her son Baldwin III, **8**, 364.

Melville, Andrew (1545–1622), Scottish reformer; refuses to be bought by James VI, **21**, 275; rebukes the king, **21**, 284.

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Nergal-shar-usur, Nergal-sharezer, or **Neriglissor** (ca. 624–556 B.C.), king of Babylonia 560–556 B.C.; reign, **1**, 454–455.
Nergal-shar-usur, son of Sennacherib, see Sharezer.
Nergal-ushezib, king of Babylon ca. 694 B.C.; reign, **1**, 412.
Neri, political party in Florence ca. 1300; feud with Bianchi, **9**, 118–123.
Neri, Pompeo (1707–1776), Italian jurist and statesman; minister for Emperor Leopold, **14**, 492.
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Nermanes, Persian general; engages Roman army (363 A.D.), **6**, 508.
Nero (7–29 A.D.), son of Germanicus and Agrippina, **6**, 137, 144, 147–148.
Nero, Claudius Cæsar Drusus Germanicus (originally **Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus**) (37–68 A.D.), Roman emperor 54–68 A.D.; accession, **6**, 178–179; main treatment, **6**, 184–224; improvements in taxation, **6**, 184, 333; poisons his rival, Britannicus, **6**, 185; puts his mother to death, **6**, 185; marries Poppæa and puts Octavia to death, **6**, 196–198; the burning of Rome, **2**, 176; **6**, 199–202; puts Seneca to death, **6**, 203–204; personal characteristics, **6**, 206–214; visit to Greece, **6**, 215–218; triumph, **6**, 218–219; persecutes Christians, **6**, 321–324; wars with Jews, **2**, 28; decree depriving Jews of civil rights, **2**, 174, 177; attempts to cut through Isthmus of Corinth, **2**, 191; bounty to Athens, **4**, 549; robs Delphi of statues, **4**, 550; death, **6**, 223–224.
Nero, Caius Claudius, Roman prætor 212 B.C., and consul 207; in Second Punic War, **5**, 266, 273–278; defeats Hasdrubal, **5**, 273–276; triumph, **5**, 277–278.
Nero, Tiberius Claudius, father of Emperor Tiberius, **5**, 630.
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Nerva, Marcus Cocceius (32–98 A.D.), Roman emperor 96–98 A.D.; accompanies Tiberius into Campania, **6**, 146; accession, **6**, 260; reign, **6**, 267–268, 306.
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Nesle, Raoul de (ca. 1250–1302), constable of France: campaigns against English, **18**, 407.
Nesselrode, Count Karl Robert (1780–1862), Russian statesman; at capitulation of Paris, **17**, 487–489.
Nestor, king of Pylus; legends of, **3**, 71, 93, 122.
Nestorians, followers of Nestorius; in Central Asia and China, **24**, 268, 286.
Nestorius (d. ca. 439 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople 428–431; religious dissensions of, **2**, 376; heresy of, **8**, 535.
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Neter-ba-u or **Be-t'a-u** (Bœthos), king of Memphis 4133 B.C., **1**, 68, 92.
Netherlands, the Low Countries, historically the region in Europe occupied by Holland and Belgium, now Holland; main treatment, **13**, 267–654; **14**, 1–85; early peoples, **13**, 267–277; Romans and Franks in (15 B.C.–843 A.D.), **13**, 268–279, 308–311; rise of the counts of Holland (843–1299 A.D.), **13**, 283–305; under houses of Hainault and Bavaria (1299–1436), **13**, 331–349; under Burgundy (1436–1493), **13**, 350–362; part of Holy Roman Empire (1493–1609), **13**, 362–374; passes under Spanish dominion (1555), **13**, 375–384; struggle for freedom against Spain (1564–1648), **13**, 381–589; under leadership of William the Silent (1559–1581), **13**, 384–505; duke of Alva in (1567–1573), **13**, 412–443; under leadership of Maurice of Orange (1584–1625), **13**, 509–575; governorship of earl of Leicester (1585–1587), **13**, 517–524; under Frederick Henry of Nassau (1625–1647), **13**, 576–582; under William II (1647–1650), **13**, 582–589, 610–612; wars with England (1651–1674), **13**, 610–644; under William III of England and Nassau (1672–1701), **13**, 636–648; in alliance with England against Louis XIV (1702–1715), **13**, 649–652; becomes a republic (1715–1794), **13**, 653, 654; **14**, 1–18; conquered by France (1792–1795), **14**, 16–20; formed into Batavian Republic (1795–1806), **14**, 20–23; erected into kingdom of Holland by Napoleon (1806–1810), **14**, 23–24; absorption into French Empire (1810–1813), **14**, 24–26; House of Orange restored (1813), **14**, 26–28; united with Belgium as kingdom of the Netherlands (1814–1830), **14**, 28–31; Belgium secedes from union (1830), **14**, 49–54; recent history (1830–1904), **14**, 59–67; review of science, literature, and

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Netherlands, Spanish, name given to provinces kept by Spain in Dutch War of Liberation and ceded to Austria in 1713–1714; they correspond nearly to present Belgium, *q. v.*
Neuchâtel or Neufchâtel, canton of Switzerland; early history, **16**, 615; under Prussian rule, **17**, 8 seq.; becomes canton of Swiss Confederation and principality under suzerainty of Prussia, **17**, 34; king of Prussia renounces rights of, **15**, 469.
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Neuilly sur Seine, suburb of Paris; demolition of château of (1848), **13**, 90.
Neures or Neuri, ancient tribe of Asia; legends of, **2**, 402, 442–444.
Neus Dionysus, see **Ptolemy XI.**
Neuss, town in the Rhine province, Prussia; sieges of (1474–1475), **13**, 360; (1586), **13**, 521.
Neustria, western portion of Frankish kingdom under Merovingian and Carolingian monarchs; boundaries of (sixth century A.D.), **7**, 479; seized by Rollo, duke of Normandy (ca. 911 A.D.), **11**, 15.
Nevada, state of the United States; admitted to the Union (1864), **23**, 463.
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Nevil, George (1433–1476), English prelate, youngest brother of the great earl of Warwick; bishop of Exeter, **18**, 579, 584; harangues army and populace against Henry VI, **18**, 579; lord-chancellor and archbishop of York, **18**, 584; effects reconciliation between his brother and Edward IV, **18**, 586; Edward flees from manor of, **18**, 588; pledges faith to Edward, **18**, 590.
Nevil, John (d. 1471), marquis of Montague and earl of Northumberland, brother of the great earl of Warwick; defeats Scotch at Carlisle, **18**, 581; wins battles of Hedgeley and Hexham, **18**, 583; Edward IV bestows titles and offices upon, **18**, 584; swears fealty to Edward, **18**, 590; betrays Warwick, **18**, 593; killed, **18**, 595.
Nevil, Hugh de (d. 1222), English baron; in Magna Charta, **18**, 627.
Nevil, Isabella, elder daughter of the great earl of Warwick; marries duke of Clarence (1469), **18**, 586; poisoned, **18**, 602.
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Nevil, Thomas, "the Bastard of Falconbridge" (Fauconberge), natural son of Lord Falconbridge and cousin of the great earl of Warwick; vice-admiral of Warwick, **18**, 598; attempts to rescue Henry VI (1471), **18**, 598.
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Nevison, William (d. 1685), English highwayman; career and death, **20**, 343.
Nevitta (ca. 310–370 A.D.), Gallic chief; commands army under Julian, **6**, 494; defends pass of Succi, **6**, 496; at siege of Moagamolcha (363 A.D.), **6**, 502; in election of Jovian, **6**, 510.
New Albion, name given to lands in America granted to Sir Edmund Plowden and others (1634); object of the grant, **23**, 12.
New Amsterdam, the name of New York City under Dutch rule, see **New York.**
Newark, city of New Jersey; settlement of (1666), **23**, 27.
Newark-upon-Trent, town in England; besieged by parliamentary forces (1644), **20**, 22.
Newars, Hindu tribe, **2**, 490.
New Berne or Newbern, city in North Carolina, United States; Swiss found (ca. 1710), **23**, 194.
Newbury, town in England; battles of (1643), **20**, 16; (1644), **20**, 25.
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Newcastle (Newcastle-upon-Tyne), city in England; founded by William the Conqueror (1079), **18**, 191; **21**, 33.
New Castle, city in Delaware; Fort Casimir built on site of, **23**, 17; duke of York levies customs at, **23**, 31; William Penn assumes control over, **23**, 38.
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Newcastle, John Hollis, Duke of (d. 1811), uncle of Thomas Pelham; lord privy seal, **20**, 480.
New-Chwang, treaty port in Manchuria, China; occupied by Japanese (1894), **24**, 558; occupied by Russia (1901), **17**, 622; **24**, 574; Russian evacuation of (1904), **17**, 624; occupied by Japan (1904), **24**, 658.
New England, name given collectively to northeastern section of the United States, consisting of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; founding of, **22**, 609–651; embroilments with New Netherlands, **23**, 16; under the Commonwealth, **23**, 90–120; united colonies of, **23**, 114; after the restoration, **23**, 122, 139–151,

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Newfoundland, island of North America; discovery (1497), **22**, 346; colonisation (1583), **22**, 346; ports taken by France in King William's War (1696), **23**, 189; civil government organised (1728), **22**, 347; Labrador attached to (1765), **22**, 347; Reid contract, **22**, 347; France yields claims to exclusive fishing rights in (1904), **22**, 347.

New France, region of North America, settled by France; colonised by Cartier and Champlain (1534–1629), **23**, 65–66; compared with New England, **23**, 66–71; Jesuit pioneers and missionaries explore the Great Lakes (1668–1679), **23**, 68–80; influence of Catholicism, **23**, 67–71; Jesuits confirm influence of France, **23**, 72; congress of Indian nations (1671), **23**, 72; Mississippi explored (1676), **23**, 73; French settlement of Louisiana (1685–1699), **23**, 80–84; free passage to West secured (1701), **23**, 81; French relations with Indians (1721–1748), **23**, 84–86; Frontenac invades English colonies (1690), **23**, 185; Phips' invasion repulsed, **23**, 186; fall of Louisburg (1745), **23**, 195; deportation of Acadians (1755), **23**, 204; fall of Quebec (1759), **23**, 217.

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New Gueux, a Dutch regiment under command of Prince Frederick Henry of Nassau; at battle of Nieuport (1600), **13**, 534.

New Hampshire, a state of the United States; colonisation, **22**, 635–639; united to Massachusetts (1641), **22**, 637; **23**, 113; separated from Massachusetts (1679), **23**, 150; made a royal province (1679), **23**, 150; reunited to Massachusetts (1699), **23**, 177. See also **Vermont.**

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New Hope Church, in Georgia; battle of (1864), **23**, 444.

New Jersey, state of the United States; Dutch settlement in, **23**, 7; the duke of York assigns to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret (1664), **23**, 26; settlement, **23**, 26–27; Dutch reconquer (1673), **23**, 28–29; restored to England (1674), **23**, 29–30; Quakers purchase western portion of (1674), **23**, 30; Quakers purchase eastern portion of (1682), **23**, 32, 153; condition of, after the Restoration, **23**, 153–154; East and West divisions of, united by Queen Anne, **23**, 168.

New London, city in Connecticut; destroyed by Arnold (1787), **23**, 279.

New Madrid, town in Missouri, United States; captured by Federals (1862), **23**, 426.

Newman, John Henry (Cardinal Newman) (1801–1890), leader of Tractarians; admitted to Church of Rome, **21**, 611.

New Mexico, territory of the United States; explored by Coronado (1540), **22**, 485–491; invaded by General Kearny (1846), **23**, 373; ceded by Mexico to the United States (1848), **23**, 376; forms state government prohibiting slavery (1846–1848), **23**, 380; part of, organised as territory (1850), **23**, 379.

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New Orleans, city in Louisiana; founded by Bienville (1718), **23**, 83; French retain, at Peace of Paris (1763), **23**, 223; battle of 1815, **23**, 339; surrenders to Farragut (1862), **23**, 429.

Newport, town on the Isle of Wight, England; Treaty of (1648), **20**, 68–69.

Newport, city in Rhode Island; British evacuate (1779), **23**, 271.

Newport, Christopher (ca. 1565–1617), English navigator; arrives in Virginia with fleet of London Company (1607), **22**, 569; brings new colonists to Jamestown, **22**, 575; second expedition to Virginia, **22**, 576; appointed vice-admiral of colony of Virginia, **22**, 577.

New Ross, town in Ireland; battle of (1798), **21**, 442.

New South Wales, British colony in Australia; founding of (1788), **22**, 235; convicts transported to, **22**, 235–237; "cow pastures," **22**, 236; first legislative council meets (1822–1825), **22**, 238; abolition of transportation (1840), **22**, 238; sheep raising, **22**, 239–240; gold discovered (1851), **22**, 241; great strike of 1890, **22**, 253; solidarity pledge, **22**, 253; Parliamentary labour party (1890), **22**, 253–254; votes for Australian federation (1899), **22**, 257.

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New Sweden, Swedish colony in America; friction with the Dutch, **23**, 3, 9; conquered by the Dutch, **23**, 19.

Newton, Sir Isaac (1642–1727), English mathematician and scientist; dawn of fame, **20**, 353; appointed master of the mint, **20**, 453; life and work, **20**, 498; as master of the mint approves terms of contract for "Woods' Half-pennies" (1722), **20**, 533.

Newtown-Butler, place in Ireland; Protestants defeat Catholics at (1689), **21**, 428.

New York, a state of the United States, formerly called New Netherlands; settled by the Dutch, **23**, 4–6; early history, **23**, 10–20; embroilments with New England, **23**, 16–17; Massachusetts sends expedition against, **23**, 143; conquered by England, **23**, 24–25, 28–29; New Jersey separated from, **23**, 26; receives Charter of Liberties (1683), **23**, 154; under Edmund Andros, **23**, 151, 156–161; under Leisler, **23**, 162–164; King William's War, **23**, 184–190; legislation against Catholics, **23**, 82; Burgoyne's invasion of, **23**, 265.

New York, city in the state of New York; Manhattan Island bought of Indians by the Dutch, **23**, 6; early history, as New Amsterdam, **23**, 6, 18–20; fortified against New England, **23**, 17; cosmopolitan toleration in, **23**, 19; surrendered to the English by Governor Stuyvesant, **23**, 24; recaptured by the Dutch (1673), **23**, 28; ceded to England (1674), **23**, 29; incorporated, **23**, 28; Stamp Tax Congress meets in (1765), **23**, 233; opposes Stamp Act, **23**, 233–234; sends back tea ships, **23**, 238; the "Bloody Delusion" (1741), **23**, 167; British victory at, **23**, 256; evacuated by British (1783), **23**, 281; Washington inaugurated at (1789), **23**, 299; great fire in (1835), **23**, 364; "draft riots" (1863), **23**, 449.

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Nezahualcoyotl (d. 1440), Mexican ruler; reign, **23**, 506.

Niafaarut I, king of Egypt 399–393 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 194; alliance with Lacedæmonians, **2**, 620, 622.

Niafaarut II, king of Egypt ca. 380 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 194; **2**, 622.

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Niall "of the Nine Hostages," Irish king 379–405 A.D.; stem-father of important Irish clans, **21**, 342.

Nicæa, town in Asia Minor; council of (787 A.D.), **7**, 217–218; **8**, 552; siege of (1097), **8**, 344.

Nicæa, Empire of, Greek empire at Nicæa, during period of Latin empire at Constantinople 1206–1261; rulers of, **7**, 304–307.

Nicæa (fourth century B.C.), daughter of Antipater; projected marriage, **4**, 434, 475.

Nicanor (d. ca. 330 B.C.), son of Parmenion, and general of Alexander; achievements of, **4**, 279, 291, 324, 342.

Nicanor, Macedonian officer, governor of Media 316–312 B.C.; defeated by Seleucus, **4**, 554.

Nicanor (d. ca. 318 B.C.), general of Cassander; commands in Athens, **4**, 477, 480–486.

Nicanor (261–223 B.C.), a Syrian Greek; kills Seleucus Ceraunus, **4**, 557.

Nicanor (d. 161 B.C.), Syrian general; wars of, **2**, 148, 154.

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Niccolo of Este, lord of Florence; as arbitrator (1431), **14**, 212.

Nice, city in France; captured by Barbarossa (1543), **11**, 334; **24**, 353; ceded to France (1860), **9**, 607.

Nicephorus I, Byzantine emperor 802–811 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 210, 219–220; pays tribute to caliph of Baghdad, **2**, 376–377; **8**, 212; conquered by Bulgarians, **7**, 240; **24**, 160.

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Nicephorus (III) Botaniates, Byzantine emperor 1078–1081; reign, **7**, 257–258.

Nicephorus (758–828 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople; writings, **7**, 217; **24**, 159.

Nicephorus, despot of Epirus; excommunicated (ca. 1274), **7**, 316.

Nicephorus Bryennius (d. ca. 1137), Byzantine soldier; contests succession of Nicephorus III, **7**, 251, 257, 258.

Nicephorus Uranus, Byzantine general; defeats Bulgarians (996 A.D.), **7**, 245, 247.

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Niceratus, son of Nicias, an Athenian; executed by "The Thirty" (404 B.C.), **4**, 6.

Nicetas Acominatus (d. ca. 1216), Byzantine historian, **7**, 4.

Nicholas I (1796–1855), czar of Russia 1825–1855; main treatment, **17**, 533–577; estimates, by Skrine, **17**, 533, 576; marriage to Charlotte of Prussia, **17**, 504; suppresses insurrection of 1825, **17**, 538 seq.; judiciary reforms, **17**, 541; dealings with peasants, **17**, 543; at war with

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Nicholas I, "the Great," pope 858–867; pontificate, **8**, 568–571; dealings with Lothair, **7**, 579; **8**, 568; recognises *false decretals*, **8**, 571; loses power in Bulgaria, **24**, 162.

Nicholas II (Gerard), pope 1058–1061; pontificate, **8**, 592; marriage of clergy under, **8**, 597; invests Robert Guiscard with Apulia and Calabria, **9**, 71.

Nicholas III (Giovanni Gaetano Orsini), pope 1277–1280; pontificate, **8**, 617; forbids Charles of Anjou to besiege Constantinople, **7**, 313, 316; supports Ghibellines, **8**, 111–114.

Nicholas IV (Girolamo d'Ascoli), pope 1288–1292; pontificate, **8**, 617; indifference to crusade, **8**, 453; favours house of Colonna, **9**, 114.

Nicholas V (Tommaso Parentucelli), pope 1447–1455; pontificate, **8**, 639–642; aids Constantine XIII, **7**, 340; founds Vatican library, **9**, 355; crowns Frederick III, emperor of Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 218.

Nicholas V (Pietro di Corvara), antipope; appointed rival pope by Ludwig of Bavaria (1328), **8**, 627; **14**, 174; abdicates (1330), **8**, 627.

Nicholas, son of Valdemar II, king of Denmark; imprisoned (1220), **16**, 162.

Nicholas, patriarch of Constantinople (886 A.D.); refuses to sanction fourth marriage of Leo VI, **7**, 228.

Nicholas, Cardinal, papal legate; removes interdict from England (1213), **18**, 344.

Nicholas of Pisa (1207?–1278), Italian sculptor and architect, **9**, 206–207.

Nicholas, French prelate; bishop of Peking (1333), **24**, 293.

Nicholas, Scandinavian bishop; crowns Sverri (ca. 1186), **16**, 113, 114.

Nicholas Nikolaivitch (1831–1891), Russian grand duke; commands army of Danube, **17**, 603.

Nicholas Petrovich, prince of Montenegro 1860—; succeeds Danilo, **24**, 211; success in wars with Turkey, **17**, 602; **24**, 211.

Nicholas von der Flüe (1417–1487), Swiss hermit: brings about the compact of Stanz, **16**, 609.

Nichols or Nicolls, Sir Richard (1624–1672), first English colonial governor of New York; takes New Netherlands from Dutch, **23**, 24.

Nicholson, Sir Francis (d. 1728), British colonial official; lieutenant-governor of New York (1686–1689), **23**, 161; governor of Maryland (1694–1698), **23**, 137; lieutenant-governor of Virginia (1690–1694), **23**, 135; successful expedition of, against Acadia (1710), **23**, 193.

Nicholson, John, or John Lambert (d. 1538), English priest and Protestant martyr; condemned to death by Henry VIII of England, **19**, 180 seq.

Nicias (d. 413 B.C.), Athenian general; advocate of democracy, **3**, 259; at celebration in Delos, **3**, 576; in command of expedition against Corinth (425 B.C.), **3**, 576 seq.; defeats Corinthians, **3**, 579; captures Scione and Mende (423 B.C.), **3**, 582: Alcibiades adversary of, **3**, 586, 596; commands in invasion of Sicily (415 B.C.), **3**, 596 seq.; at siege of Syracuse (414 B.C.), **3**, 601–616; death of, **3**, 615.

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Nicocles, king of Salamis in Cyprus 374 B.C.; reign of, **4**, 135.

Nicocles, tyrant of Sicyon; overthrown by Aratus, general of the Achæans (249 B.C.), **4**, 519.

Nicocles (d. 318 B.C.), Athenian, friend of Phocion; condemned with Phocion to death, **4**, 482–484.

Nicolet, Jean, French trader in America; explores the West to central Wisconsin (1634), **23**, 66.

Nicolochus (fourth century B.C.), Lacedæmonian general; in Corinthian War (388 B.C.), **4**, 121–122; commands Spartans against Thebes (375 B.C.), **4**, 143.

Nicomedes I, king of Bithynia 278–250 B.C., **2**, 419; **4**, 556.

Nicomedes (II) Epiphanes, king of Bithynia 149–91 B.C., **2**, 387.

Nicomedes (III) Philopator, king of Bithynia 91–74 B.C., **2**, 387; **5**, 467.

Nicon, Russian patriarch; pacifies Novgorod (1645), **17**, 244; deposed and imprisoned, **17**, 246.

Nicopoli or Nikopoli, town in Bulgaria; battles of (1392), **24**, 131; (1396), **13**, 352, 319 seq.; (1595), **24**, 373; (1810), **17**, 468.

Nicostratus (fifth century B.C.), Athenian general; in revolt of Corcyra (427 B.C.), **3**, 571.

Nicuesa, Diego de (1465–1511), Spanish commander and adventurer; founds settlement of Nombre de Dios, **22**, 469; defeats natives, **22**, 471.

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Nikayas, collection of Buddhistic sacred writings, **2**, 542.
Nikolsburg, town in Moravia, near Vienna; Prussia and Austria draw up preliminary treaty of peace at (1866), **15**, 29.
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Nilometer, instrument at Elephantine, for measuring height of river Nile; ancient records of, **6**, 46.
Nilson, Magnus, Swedish miner; instigates insurrection against Gustavus Vasa (1533), **16**, 288.
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Ninib-apal-esharra, king of Assyria 1240–1235 B.C.; defeated by Babylonians, **1**, 376.
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Ninnius, Lucius, Roman tribune 58 B.C.; aids Cicero, **5**, 504, 506.
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Nizam al-Mulk, vizir of Malik Shah (ca. 1080); rule of, **8**, 226.
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Ocha, place in Ireland; Artill Molt slain in battle at (483 A.D.), **21**, 342.
Ochs, Peter (1749–1821), Swiss statesman; mediator between France and Prussia, **15**, 275.
Ochsenbein, Ulrich (1811–1890), Swiss politician and soldier; president of the Federal diet (1847), **17**, 40; joins Dufour, **17**, 42.
Ochus, see **Artaxerxes III.**
Ochus, see **Darius II.**
Ockley, town in England; Æthelwulf defeats Northmen at (851 A.D.), **18**, 69.
O'Connell, Daniel (1775–1847), Irish agitator and orator; policy of, **21**, 445; organises Catholic Associations in Ireland (1828), **21**, 446; elected to parliament, **21**, 446; reorganises Catholic Associations, **21**, 447; arrested, **21**, 447; called "The Liberator," **21**, 448; election for Clare, **21**, 540–541; second return for Clare, **21**, 545; Coercion Bill, **21**, 567; trial for conspiracy and sedition, **21**, 601; death, **21**, 448, 601.
O'Connor, Arthur (1763–1852), Irish revolutionist; sent to France by United Irishmen, **21**, 439; arrested, **21**, 440; banished from Ireland and England, **21**, 442.
O'Connor, Furlough (Fordelboch) (d. 1156), king of Ireland, **18**, 279; claims over-kingship of Ireland, **21**, 356; death, **21**, 357.
O'Connor, Roderick (1116–1198), last Irish king; gains over-kingship of Ireland, **21**, 357.
Octavia (d. 11 B.C.), sister of Octavian; marries Antony (41 B.C.), **5**, 626, 630; death, **6**, 117.
Octavia (ca. 42–62 A.D.), daughter of Claudius; betrothed to Nero, **6**, 177; opposes Poppæa, **6**, 185; death, **6**, 196–199.
Octavian, see **Augustus.**
Octavian, Cardinal, see **Victor IV.**
Octavius, Caius, see **Augustus.**
Octavius, Cneius, Roman prætor 168 B.C.; captures Perseus, **5**, 303–304, **4**, 538.
Octavius, Cneius, Roman consul 87 B.C.; opposes Cinna, **5**, 424, 427–429.
Octavius, Mamilius, leader of Latins at battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 94.
Octavius, Marcus, Roman tribune 133 B.C.; opposes T. Gracchus, **5**, 362–364, 374.
October Diploma, The, Austrian constitutional document issued October, 1860; summary of, **15**, 18–19.
Oda Nobunaga, mediæval Japanese leader, **24**, 584.
Odart, spy of Catherine I; in conspiracy against Peter III (1762), **17**, 635.

Oddo Arrighi, head of Fifanti family in Florence; feud with Buondelmonte (1215) **9**, 88–89.
Odenathus (Odhenat) of Palmyra, Roman general; associate in empire with Gallienus (264 A.D.), **6**, 418–419; defeats Persians, **8**, 79; death, **6**, 422.
Odin (Anglo-Saxon **Woden**), in Scandinavian mythology, chief of the gods; leads Goths to Sweden, **16**, 1–4; hero of Asgard, **16**, 13–17; in history, **16**, 17–22; worship, **16**, 27–29; said to have introduced runic alphabet into Scandinavia, **16**, 131.
Odinkar, Hvide, preacher of Christianity in Denmark (974 A.D.), **16**, 45.
Odo (d. 958 A.D.), archbishop of Canterbury; revolts in Northumbria, **18**, 106.
Odo, count of Paris, see **Eudes.**
Odo (d. ca. 1097), Norman prelate, bishop of Bayeux, earl of Kent and Hereford; at Hastings, **18**, 153; regent in England, **18**, 174; as a warrior, **18**, 189, 193, 194, 213; pardoned by William I, **18**, 199.
Odo de St. Amand, grand master of the Templars; falls in battle with Saladin (1178), **8**, 371.
Odoacer (Odovacar, Ottokar) (ca. 434–493 A.D.), Italian chieftain; conquers Rome, **6**, 616–618; **13**, 276; rule in Italy, **7**, 377–385; Theodoric defeats, **7**, 384; renounces Roman provinces in Spain, **10**, 18.
Odomantes, a Thracian people, **3**, 112.
O'Donnell, an Irish clan, **21**, 342.
O'Donnell, Henry Joseph, (1769–1834) count of Abisbal, Spanish soldier of Irish extraction; arrests conspirators against Ferdinand VII (1819), **10**, 383; negotiations with French and flight from Madrid (1823), **10**, 391.
O'Donnell, Hugh Roe (1571?–1602), Irish soldier; at battle of Yellow Ford (1598), **21**, 415; victorious at Ballaghboy, **21**, 417; death, **21**, 417.
O'Donnell, John, Irish radical; expelled from parliament (1902), **21**, 660.
O'Donnell, Count Joseph, Austrian finance minister (1810), **14**, 565, 566.
O'Donnell, Leopoldo (1809–1867), duke of Tetuan, Spanish soldier, son of H. J. O'Donnell; defeats Moroccans at Tetuan (1860), **24**, 473; attitude toward Isabella's ministers, **10**, 401.
O'Donnell, Rory or **Roderick** (1575–1608), created earl of Tyrconnel (1603), Irish patriot; flees to Rome, **21**, 418.
O'Donoju, Don Juan (1755–1821), Spanish diplomatist; viceroy of Vera Cruz, **23**, 623.
O'Donovan Rossa, see **Rossa.**
Odoric, Saint (ca. 1286–1331), Franciscan friar; in Tibet, fourteenth century, **24**, 504.
Odovacar, see **Odoacer.**
Odrysians, ancient people of Thrace; origin, **3**, 112; alliance with Athens, **4**, 120; Philip destroys kingdom, **4**, 237; in Alexander's army, **4**, 277, 280; relations with Macedonia, **4**, 428, 441.
Odsra ben Abdallah, viceroy of Spain (722 A.D.), **8**, 198.
Odyck, Dutch plenipotentiary at Nimeguen (1678), **11**, 589.
Odysseus, Greek name for Ulysses, *q. v.*
Odyssey, Greek epic poem, celebrating Odysseus, ascribed to Homer; revised by commission of Pisistratus, **3**, 228; authorship, **3**, 76–77; **4**, 587; Thracian influence on, **4**, 17.
Œcolampadius (Hausschein) (1482–1531), German reformer at conference of Marburg, **14**, 267.
Oeder, George L. (1728–1791), German naturalist; lays out botanical garden near Copenhagen, **16**, 413; reform of public finances, **16**, 417.
Œdipus, legendary king of Thebes; celebrated in drama of Sophocles, **3**, 503.
Œneis, Attic tribe, **3**, 238, 274, 427.
Œnomaus, Greek gladiator; joins Spartacus (73 B.C.), **5**, 459.
Œnophyta, town in Bœotia; battle (456 B.C.), **3**, 428, 433.
Œnotri, Greek tribe; origin, **3**, 111.
Œobazus, Persian officer; in Thrace (479 B.C.), **3**, 378.
Œtæans (Enianians), Greek tribe, **3**, 168.
Œtosyrus, Scythian deity; identified with Apollo, **2**, 406.
Ofella, Lucretius (d. 79 B.C.), Roman soldier, lieutenant of Sulla, **5**, 436, 446.
Offa, Anglo-Saxon king of Mercia 757–794 A.D.; reign, **18**, 59–61; establishes tax of "St. Peter's penny," **8**, 525.
Offaly, district in Ireland; English colonise (ca. 1550), **21**, 405.
Og, king of Bashan or Rephaim; conquered by Israelites, **2**, 67.
Ogam, early Celtic alphabet: in Irish mythology an invention of the god Ogham, **21**, 333.
Ogdai (d. 1241), khan of Mongols 1229–1241; reign, **24**, 285–288; war against Baghdad, **8**, 231.
Oghuz, tribe of Turks from which Ottomans are descended, **24**, 310.
Ogier, Robert, French martyr; victim of inquisition (1556), **13**, 393.
Ogier le Danois, see **Holger Danske.**
Ogle, William, guard of Edward II of England, **18**, 446.
Oglethorpe, Sir James Edward (1696–1785), English soldier and colonist; granted charter for colonisation of Georgia (1732), **23**, 61; founds settlement at Savannah (1733), **23**, 61; trouble of, with Spaniards, **23**, 62; besieges St. Augustine, **23**, 63; prevents Spanish attack on Georgia (1742), **23**, 63; returns to England, **23**, 64; later career and death of, **23**, 64.
Ogul-Gaimish (d. 1252), wife of Guyuk, Mongol khan, **24**, 289.
Ogyges, legendary king of Achaia, **3**, 182.
O'Hara, Charles (1740?–1802), English soldier in French war; taken prisoner by Napoleon (1793), **12**, 373.
O'Higgins, Bernardo (1776–1842), Chilian

soldier and statesman; in war for independence, **23**, 582.
Ohio, a state of the United States; outposts in, captured during Pontiac conspiracy, **23**, 225; as part of Northwest Territory (1787), **23**, 289; settlement at Marietta (1788), **23**, 289; Wayne terminates Indian warfare in, **23**, 303; admitted to the Union (1803), **23**, 319; Indian hostilities in (1811–1812), **23**, 325–326; in war of 1812, **23**, 330; Confederate guerilla raid in (1863), **23**, 441; election of 1863 in, **23**, 450.
Ohio, Army of the, Federal army in American Civil War; campaign of 1862, **23**, 434.
Ohio Company, The, a company organised in Virginia for western colonisation (1750), **23**, 200.
Ohio River, principal eastern tributary of the Mississippi; French attempt to control, **23**, 84, 200.
Ohod, town in Arabia, battle of (625 A.D.), **8**, 13, 121–122.
Ohrmazd I, king of Persia, see **Hormuzd I.**
Ojeda, Alonzo de (1468–1515), Spanish cavalier; voyage to Haiti, **22**, 468; lays claim to Jamaica, **22**, 471; conflicts with natives, **22**, 469, 471.
Ojibwas, see **Chippewas.**
Oka, river in Russia; battle of (1507), **17**, 188.
Okad, a plain in Arabia; yearly fair of, **8**, 109.
Okba ben al-Hajjaj (eighth century A.D.), emir of Spain; administration, **8**, 199.
Okba ben Nafi (Sidi Okba), see **Achbar ben Nafi.**
Oken or Ockenfuss, Lorenz (1779–1851), German naturalist and philosopher; speaks at Wartburg festival, **15**, 370; persecuted by Kotzebue, **15**, 371.
Okkodai (thirteenth century), Tatar captain, son of Jenghiz Khan; becomes Great Khan, **17**, 135; conquests, **17**, 135–136.
Oklahoma, a territory of the United States; opened to settlement, **23**, 483.
Okra, Hindu deity; image on Okro coins, **2**, 497.
Oku, Hokyo, Japanese soldier; occupies Pu-lan-tien (1904), **24**, 658; victorious at Telissu, **17**, 624, **24**, 658; advances against Liauyang, **17**, 623; **24**, 659.
Okuma, Count Shigenobu (1837–), Japanese statesman; leads secession from oligarchic party (1881), **24**, 636; ability and influence of, **24**, 636; becomes premier (1898), **24**, 638.
Olaf "the White," king of Dublin 849–ca. 870; reign, **21**, 14, 15, 348.
Olaf (I) "Hunger," king of Denmark 1086–ca. 1095; reign, **16**, 141.
Olaf II (sometimes called III), king of Denmark, see **Olaf V,** king of Norway.
Olaf (I) "Trygvesson" or "Tryggvason" (956–1000), king of Norway ca. 996–1000; main treatment, **16**, 56–77; childhood, **16**, 83; adventures as a viking, **16**, 56–57; accession, **16**, 46, 58; marriages, **16**, 46, 57; war with Sweyn, **16**, 66; propagates Christianity, **16**, 58, 125; **21**, 15; disappearance, **16**, 72.
Olaf (II) "the Saint" (995–1030), king of Norway ca. 1015–1030, son of Harold Gränske; acknowledged as king of Norway, **16**, 72–73; introduces Christianity into Norway, **16**, 48; expedition to England, **16**, 73; forbids pagan practises in Norway, **16**, 53 note, 126; wins battle of Hringmara Heath, **16**, 74; ravages coasts of France and Spain, **16**, 75; war with Canute the Great, **16**, 49, 76; flees to Russia, **16**, 76; death, **16**, 76; sainthood, **16**, 76; saga of, **16**, 91.
Olaf (III) "Kyrre" or "the Quiet" (d. 1093), king of Norway ca. 1068–1093, son of Harold Hardrade; reign, **16**, 104; customs in reign, **16**, 96–97.
Olaf IV (1098–1116), king of Norway 1103–1116, son of Magnus III; reign, **16**, 105–106.
Olaf V (d. 1387), king of Norway 1380–1387, and, as **Olaf II** (sometimes called **III**), king of Denmark 1376–1387, son of Hakon VII; parentage, **16**, 120; reign, **16**, 202.
Olaf "Trætelia" ("the Tree-cutter") (d. 640 A.D.), king of Sweden; exile, **16**, 34, 35; founds government in Vermland, **16**, 35, 50.
Olaf, "the Lap King," (Skotkonung), king of Sweden 993–1024; baptised, **16**, 36; introduces Christianity into Sweden, **16**, 48.
Olaf, Danish sea-king (tenth century), son of Sihtric, king of Northumbria; flees from Northumbria, **16**, 96; attempts to regain his father's kingdom, **16**, 97–98; in battle of Brunanburh (937), **16**, 98; wins territory from Eadmund, **18**, 101; death, **18**, 102.
Olaf (d. 1169), grandson of Eystern II; claimant to Norwegian crown, **16**, 110.
Olaf (d. 1143), nephew of Eric Emun; claimant to Danish crown, **16**, 147–148.
Oldcastle, Sir John (Lord Cobham) (d. 1417), English soldier; action against, as heretic, **18**, 527; execution, **18**, 528.
Olden Barneveld, see **Barneveld.**
Oldenburg, House of, noble German family from which the emperors of Russia, the kings of Denmark, and a dynasty of Sweden are descended; established on throne of Denmark, **16**, 210.
Old French War, see **French and Indian War.**
Old Man of the Mountain, chief of order of assassins, see **Hassan Sabba.**
Old Testament, individuality of, **4**, 587; subject matter used by Greek writers, **4**, 609; position of, **4**, 611.
Oleg, emperor of Russia 879–913 A.D.; makes Kieff capital of the empire, **17**, 96; invades Eastern Empire, **7**, 236; **17**, 96; makes treaty with Constantinople, **17**, 96; renews treaty with Constantinople, **17**, 97.

Oleg (d. 977 A.D.), prince of the Drevlians; at war with Iaropolk, **17**, 102.
Olga, Saint, regent of Russia 945–964; regency, **7**, 237; **17**, 99–101; accepts Christianity, **17**, 99; visits Constantinople and is baptised, **7**, 237; **17**, 100; canonised, **17**, 99.
Olgerd (fourteenth century), Lithuanian conqueror; extends Lithuanian power, **17**, 151, 157.
Olgiato, Girolamo (fifteenth century), Italian nobleman; in conspiracy to assassinate Sforza, duke of Milan (1476), **9**, 260, 364.
Oliaros or Antiparos, an island of the Cyclades; Phœnicians found colony at, **2**, 274.
Olinda, Marquis of, see **Aranjo Lima.**
Oliphant, Sir William (d. 1329), Scottish patriot; defends Stirling Castle (1303–1304), **18**, 421; **21**, 79.
Oliva, town in West Prussia; Treaty of (1660), **16**, 341; **24**, 55.
Olivarez, Gasparo de Guzman, Count (1587–1645), Spanish statesman; becomes prime minister of Philip IV, **10**, 266; treats with Richelieu for union of France and Spain against England, **19** 546; in conspiracy with Cinq-Mars, **10**, 266; **11**, 479; fall of, **10**, 270–271.
Olivenza, town in Portugal; João of Portugal cedes to Spain, **10**, 537.
Oliver, Andrew (1706–1774), American colonial official; house of, attacked by Stamp Act mob (1765), **23**, 232; resigns office of Stamp agent, **23**, 232.
Ollivier, Émile (1825–), French statesman; début as political orator, **13**, 134; member of bench of "Five," **13**, 135; ministry of, **13**, 144–146; issues official memorial (1870), **15**, 518.
Olmütz or Olomouc, city of Moravia; besieged by Frederick the Great, **15**, 204; conference of (1850), **15**, 10.
Olney, Richard (1835–), American lawyer and statesman; secretary of state under Cleveland (1895–1897), **23**, 26; action in Venezuela boundary dispute (1895), **23**, 599.
Olpæ, Greek town; battle of (426 B.C.), **3**, 576.
Olympia, valley in Elis, containing sanctuary of Zeus; Pelops honoured at, **3**, 107; as place of assembly for all Greece, **3**, 174; temple at, **3**, 479, 481; treasury at, **3**, 184; statues, **3**, 481, 484–488; **4**, 66; treasures plundered, **4**, 492; Mummius adorns temple, **4**, 546; destroyed by Vandals, **4**, 611; see also **Olympic Games.**
Olympias, wife of Philip II of Macedon and mother of Alexander the Great (d. 316 B.C.); Philip repudiates, **4**, 251, 259; strife with Antipater, **4**, 383, 433, 467; retirement in Epirus, **4**, 434; intrigues of, **4**, 475; allied with Eumenes, **4**, 436, 478, 479; causes death of Arrhidæus, **4**, 424, 440, 490; vengeance against supporters of Antipater, **4**, 490; dominant in Macedonia, **4**, 490; Cassander executes, **4**, 441, 490; traditions concerning, **4**, 219, 258, 259; character, **4**, 219, 251, 263, 264, 345, 383, 424, 440.
Olympiads, origin of, **25**, 667.
Olympias (third century B.C.), **4**, 462.
Olympic Games, greatest ancient Greek festival; Lycurgus regulates, **3**, 130, 137; quarrel concerning, **3**, 150; Cylon visitor at, **3**, 165; Myron contends in, **3**, 184; origin and character, **3**, 172–174; in honour of Hera, **3**, 182; Orsippus contends in, **3**, 185; Miltiades' success in, **3**, 270; Peloponnesians celebrate, **3**, 321, 337; Alcibiades competes at, **3**, 585; **4**, 31; Lacedæmonians excluded from, **3**, 588; Arcadians claim jurisdiction of, **4**, 189; influence of, on Greek life, **4**, 591; ended, **4**, 611.
Olympieum, temple at Athens, **3**, 230.
Olympiodorus, Athenian captain (fifth century B.C.), **3**, 360.
Olympiodorus, Athenian general; expels Macedonians (ca. 288 B.C.), **4**, 504.
Olympius, Roman senator (408 A.D.); supersedes Honorius, **6**, 549; administration of, **6**, 555.
Olynthiacs, a series of orations delivered by Demosthenes, **4**, 229.
Olynthian War, between Sparta and the Olyntho-Chalcidean league (383–379 B.C.), **4**, 129–132.
Olyntho-Chalcidian League, league of cities in the Chalcidian peninsula; growing power of, **4**, 129; Sparta attacks, **4**, 129, 130; destroys Spartan army, **4**, 131; dissolved (379 B.C.), **4**, 132.
Olynthus, city in Chalcidice; heads Olyntho-Chalcidian league, *q. v.*, **4**, 129; surrenders to Spartans (380 B.C.), **4**, 132; resists Philip II of Macedon, **4**, 221; destroyed by Philip (347 B.C.), **4**, 229, 230.
O'Mahoney, John, an Irish conspirator; organises Fenian Brotherhood (1860), **21**, 448.
Omar (I) ibn al-Khattab, second caliph 634–644; caliphate, **8**, 150–167; conversion to Islam, **8**, 116; decides succession to caliphate in favour of Abu Bekr, **8**, 145; conquest of Persia, **8**, 13–15, 151–155; conquest of Syria, **8**, 156–159; receives submission of Jerusalem in person, **8**, 157; conquest of Egypt, **8**, 160–162; burning of library of Alexandria, **8**, 163, 164; death, **8**, 165; character and public works, **8**, 165, 167; mosque of, in Jerusalem, **8**, 166; institutions of, **8**, 15, 167.
Omar (II) ibn Abdul-Aziz, Omayyad caliph 717–720; as governor of Medina, **8**, 184; as caliph, **8**, 186.
Omar (ninth century), bandit chief in Spain; in service of Navarrese, **8**, 205.
Omar Khayyam, Persian poet, who wrote during reign of Malik Shah, **24**, 492.
Omar Pacha (fifteenth century), Turkish soldier; in war with Venice (1477), **24**, 331.
Omar Pasha (1806–1871), Turkish soldier; invades Rumania, **24**, 149; in Montenegro, **24**, 210, 211.

Omayyads or **Ommiads**, dynasty of caliphs, which reigned at Damascus (661–750 A.D.) and in Spain (756–1031), founded by Moawiyah, a descendant of Omayyah; reign in Damascus, **8**, 16, 175–190; conquests in Africa, **2**, 325–327; disunion under Walid II, **8**, 188; defeated by Abbasids, **8**, 17, 189–190; extent of empire, **8**, 190; found empire in Spain, **8**, 22, 196, 201; reign in Spain, **8**, 201–208, 233–239; govern Portugal, **10**, 428; end of, in Spain, **8**, 238, 239.

Omdurman, city in the Sudan; battle of (1898), **21**, 652.

Omens, Tablet of, Babylonian historical tablet, **1**, 311, 312, 361.

Omichund, Hindu merchant; in conspiracy to depose Siraj-ud-Daula, nawab of Bengal (1757), **22**, 58.

Ommiads, see **Omayyads**.

Omnibus Bill, see **Compromise of 1850**.

Omortog (ninth century A.D.), Bulgarian prince; reign of, **24**, 161.

Omphale, legendary Lydian princess, mistress of Hercules; identified with Cybele, **2**, 424; ancestress of Lydian kings, **2**, 430.

Omri, king of Israel ca. 899–875 B.C.; identified with Khumri, **2**, 16; alliance with king of Tyre, **2**, 107, 283; family exterminated, **2**, 108; wars of, with Moab, **2**, 109 seq.

Oñate, Juan de (ca. 1555–1611), settler and first governor of New Mexico; conquers New Mexico (1596), **22**, 552.

Oneidas, tribe of North American Indians; in French and Indian War (1696), **23**, 189.

O'Neil, John (1834–), Irish-American soldier; commands Fenian invasion of Canada (1866), **23**, 467.

O'Neill, clan of; founded (fifth century A.D.), **21**, 342.

O'Neill, Domnall (tenth century A.D.); first to use surname of O'Neill (ca. 980 A.D.), **21**, 348.

O'Neill, Hugh (d. 1616), earl of Tyrone, Irish chieftain; early life of, **21**, 412; made earl of Tyrone (1587), **21**, 400, 412; rebellion of (1595), **19**, 423; **21**, 413; at battle of Yellow Ford (1598), **21**, 414 seq.; submits to Elizabeth, **21**, 418; flees to Rome (1616), **21**, 418; death, **21**, 418.

O'Neill, Owen Roe (1590?–1649), Irish chieftain; victorious at Benburb (1645), **21**, 421–422; forms alliance with parliamentary party (1650), **20**, 96.

O'Neill, Phelim (d. 1641), Irish chieftain; leads rebellion against England (1573), **21**, 409; leader of insurrection (1641), **21**, 421.

O'Neill, Shan, Shane or John (d. 1567), Irish chieftain; rebellion of, **19**, 422; **21**, 406 seq.; death, **19**, 422; **21**, 408.

Onias I, Hebrew high priest 330 B.C., **2**, 41, 135.

Onias II, Hebrew high priest 250 B.C.; ambassador to Egyptian court, **2**, 136.

Onias III, Hebrew high priest 198 B.C.; successor of Simon II, **2**, 137; deposed by Antiochus IV, **2**, 140.

Onias Menelaus, Jewish high priest 172–162 B.C.; seeks to introduce Greek customs, **2**, 141–142; death, **2**, 153.

Onomacles, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.

Onomacritus (ca. 520–485 B.C.), Athenian poet; edits Homer, **3**, 228–229; sells oracles, **3**, 286.

Onomarchus (d. 353 B.C.), Greek general; killed at Pegasæ, **4**, 227.

Onondaga, tribe of North American Indians; defeated by French in King Williams' War (1696), **23**, 189.

Onund (d. 565 A.D.), king of Sweden; internal reforms, **16**, 36.

Opdam van Wassenaar (d. 1665), Dutch admiral; in battle of the Baltic (1658), **13**, 623; defeats Swedes (1660), **16**, 340; relieves Copenhagen, **16**, 364; dies fighting England, **13**, 624; **20**, 246.

Opechancanough, Indian chief in North America; in Virginia massacre (1622), **22**, 586–587; death, **22**, 593.

Opeleas, Greek leader; founder of Megalopolis (370 B.C.), **4**, 170.

Ophellas (d. ca. 311 B.C.), governor of Cyrene; aids Agathocles, **4**, 581.

Ophir, an Oriental city of fabulous wealth; in Egypt, **1**, 108; Solomon's ships sail to, **2**, 100; situation, **2**, 333.

Opici, see **Oscans**.

Opimius, Lucius (d. ca. 100 B.C.), Roman prætor; subdues Fregellæ (125 B.C.), **5**, 373; consul (122 B.C.), **5**, 377; overthrows C. Gracchus, **5**, 378–379; Jugurtha bribes, **5**, 383; exiled, **5**, 387.

Opium War (1840–1842), war between Great Britain and China, **24**, 546.

Oppian Law, regulates Roman dress, **5**, 260; **6**, 353.

Oporto, seaport of Portugal; captured by Marshal Soult (1809), **10**, 349, 540; evacuated by Soult (1809), **10**, 350, 540.

Oppenheim, Germany; burned (1689), **11**, 603.

Oppius, Caius, Roman tribune (216 B.C.); author of Oppian Law, **5**, 260.

Oppius, Caius (ca. 90–20 B.C.), Roman biographer; friend of Cæsar, **5**, 576, 590, 596; part of Cæsar's commentaries attributed to, **5**, 591, 644.

Opritshnina, see **Strelitz**.

Oracle, Sibylline, see **Sibylline Books**.

Oracles, shrines where deities were consulted; of Ammon, in oasis of Libyia, **1**, 272; importance of, **4**, 389; consulted by Semiramis, **1**, 589; by Alexander (331 B.C.), **4**, 317–318, 385; Greek, compared with Hebrew, **2**, 76; law on consultation of, **4**, 87; consulted by Mardonius (479 B.C.), **3**, 354; Lysander seeks to bribe, **4**, 99–100; Pythian, oracle of Apollo at Delphi; consulted by Gyges, **2**, 448; by Crœsus, **4**, 454–455, 460–461, 463; by Spartans, **4**, 80; by Delphians, **4**, 164; Jason seeks to control (340 B.C.), **4**, 166; protected by Philip (346, 339

B.C.), **4**, 223, 239; consulted by Philip, **4**, 259; consulted by Romans, **5**, 85.
Oran, city of Algeria; Spanish garrison established at, **8**, 250; trade of, assisted by Charles V, **9**, 324; Ferdinand V of Castile storms (1509), **10**, 192.
Orange, Prince of, see **William the Silent,** prince of Orange, and **William III,** king of England.
Orange Free State, see **Orange River Colony.**
Orangemen, Irish Protestants; origin of (1789), **21**, 437.
Orange River Colony (formerly **Orange Free State,** a republic of South Africa); main treatment, **22**, 276–282; supremacy of English crown established in (1848), **22**, 267; abandoned to Dutch Boers (1854), **22**, 267; constituted as a republic (1854), **22**, 268, 277; Pretorius and Kruger raid, **22**, 277; diamonds discovered in, **22**, 279; administration of Reitz in, **22**, 279; relations with Kruger, **22**, 280–281; breaks with Great Britain, **22**, 281; annexed to British crown (1900), **22**, 313; constitution (1907), **21**, 670.
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American: Henry Clay, **23**, 359, 379; Patrick Henry, **23**, 232; Charles Sumner, **23**, 396–397; Daniel Webster, **23**, 360, 380; Webster-Hayne debate, **23**, 356–358.
English: Edmund Burke, **20**, 624; Chatham (1778), **20**, 630–631; Pitt, **20**, 640.
French: greatness of, in seventeenth century, **11**, 641, 642.
Greek: rhetors and sophists, **3**, 459–461; dominates civic life, **3**, 492; funeral orations, **3**, 494; becomes a fine art, **4**, 599; Pericles, **3**, 519–520, 535–538; conventional, **4**, 600; political power of, **4**, 601–603; see also **Demosthenes.**
Roman: Caius Gracchus, **5**, 373; Cicero's speech for Cornelius, **5**, 477; Cicero's Catiline oration, **5**, 486; Cicero on Roman orators, **5**, 643; Cæsar, **5**, 460.
Orbilius, Pupillus (113–12 B.C.), Horace attends school of, **5**, 650.
Orcheni, Chaldean astronomers, **1**, 480.
Orchies, town in France; ceded to France (ca. 1304), **11**, 77.
Ord, Edward Otho Cresap (1818–1883), American soldier; blocks Lee's retreat from Richmond (1865), **23**, 451.
Ordaz, Diego de (ca. 1480–1533), Spanish soldier; relations of, with Cortes, **23**, 510.
Ordinance of 1784, act providing for the temporary government of the Northwest Territory, passed by American congress, **23**, 288.
Ordinance of 1787, the instrument providing for the government of the Northwest Territory, passed by American Congress, **23**, 289.
Ordinances of July, acts proclaimed by Charles X of France, during Polignac ministry, in July, 1830, **13**, 44.
Ordonez, José, Uruguayan statesman; elected president of Uruguay (1903), **23**, 619.
Ordoño I (d. 866 A.D.), king of Leon 850–866; reign of, **10**, 42.
Ordoño II (d. 923 A.D.), king of Leon 914–923 A.D.; reign of, **10**, 44.
Ordoño III (d. 955 A.D.), king of Leon 950–955 A.D.; reign of, **10**, 44–45.
Ordoño IV, king of Leon ca. 960 A.D.; usurps the throne, **10**, 45.
Ore Thing, Norwegian assembly; elects monarchs, **16**, 92.
Oregon, western state of United States; Captain Gray discovers Columbia River in (1792), **23**, 18; John Jacob Astor establishes trading post in (1810), **23**, **18**; boundary of, in dispute between England and United States (1846), **23**, 371–372; admitted as state (1859), **23**, 405; election of 1876 in, **23**, 475.
Oregon Boundary Dispute, see **Northwest Boundary Dispute.**
O'Reilly, Andrew (1742–1832), Irish soldier in service of Austria; defeated at Montebello (1800), **12**, 501; at Marengo, **12**, 502–503.
Orellana, Francisco de (ca. 1489–1546), Spanish voyager; accompanies Pizarro, **23**, 553; discovers river Amazon, **23**, 554.
Orestes (fifteenth century B.C.), legendary Greek hero; takes refuge in Athens, **3**, 82; in Æschylus' tragedy *Eumenides*, **3**, 422.
Orestes (fifth century A.D.), Illyrian general; Attila's ambassador to Constantinople (448 A.D.), **7**, 57–59; regency over Italy (475–476 A.D.), **6**, 615; death (476 A.D.), **6**, 616.
Orestes, king of Macedonia; death (ca. 399 B.C.), **4**, 213.
Orestes, C. Aurelius, Roman envoy to Corinth (ca. 146 B.C.), **4**, 542; **5**, 315.
Orestes, L. Aurelius, Roman consul 126 B.C.; campaign in Sardinia, **5**, 372.
Orford, Earls of, see **Walpole** and **Russell.**
Orgetorix, Helvetian general; death (ca. 62 B.C.), **16**, 530.
Oribe, Manuel (1802–1857), Uruguayan soldier and statesman; elected president of Uruguay (1835), **23**, 618.
Original Men, see **Delawares, Tribe of.**
Orik, see **Ourique.**
Oriskany, battle of (1777), **23**, 264.
Oritæ, ancient tribe of India; conquered by Alexander (325 B.C.), **4**, 369, 381.
Orithya, legendary queen of the Amazons; war with Athenians, **2**, 440.
Orkhan, first sultan of Turkey 1326–1359; lays foundations of empire, **7**, 312; reign of, **24**, 314–318.
Orléans, town in France; pillaged by Northmen (ninth century), **11**, 3; siege of (1428–1429), **11**, 190 seq.; **18**, 550 seq.; stronghold of Huguenots (1563), **11**, 359.
Orléans, Anne Marie-Louise d', see **Montpensier.**
Orléans, Antoine Marie Philippe d', see **Montpensier.**

Orleans, Charles, Duke of (1391–1465), count of Angoulême, son of Louis I, duke of Orleans; taken prisoner at Agincourt, **11**, 171, 173, 174; released, **11**, 232.
Orléans, Charles Paris d', duke of Longueville, see **Longueville.**
Orleans, Ferdinand Philippe Louis Charles Henri, Duke of (1810–1842), son of Louis Philippe; assumes title of duke, **12**, 161; marriage, **13**, 70; character and death, **13**, 75.
Orleans, Hélène Louise Élisabeth, Duchess of (1814–1858), princess of Mecklenburg, wife of Ferdinand, duke of Orleans; attempt to obtain regency, **13**, 85–86; escape, **13**, 87.
Orleans, Jean Baptiste Gaston, Duke of (1608–1660), a younger son of Henry IV; Louis XIII's jealousy of, **11**, 450; conspires murder of Richelieu, **11**, 451; marries Mdlle. de Montpensier, **11**, 452; flees the kingdom, **11**, 464; revolt of, **11**, 464–466; marries Margaret of Lorraine, **11**, 467; conspires again to assassinate Richelieu, **11**, 469; captures Gravelines, Courtrui and Mardyck, **11**, 495; in the first insurrection of the Fronde, **11**, 502; made lieutenant-general of France, **11**, 513; banished, **11**, 514.
Orleans, Louis, Duke of (1371–1407), son of Charles V; assassination, **11**, 165; character, **11**, 166.
Orleans, Louis, Duke of (1703–1752), son of Philip II, duke of Orleans, **12**, 158.
Orleans, Louis Philippe, Duke of, see **Louis Philippe,** king of the French.
Orleans, Louis Philippe, Duke of (1725–1785), son of Louis, duke of Orleans 1703–1752; in first Silesian War, **12**, 38; in Seven Years' War, **12**, 73.
Orleans, Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke of, called **Philippe Egalité** (1747–1793), great-grandson of Philippe of Orleans; main treatment, **12**, 158–161; public dispute with Louis XV, **12**, 99; marriage, **12**, 158; head of liberal party, **12**, 145; exile, **12**, 146, 158; nominated for convention, **12**, 273; representative of the people in national assembly, **12**, 154; votes for king's death, **12**, 160, 292; execution, **12**, 160.
Orléans, Mademoiselle d', niece of Louis XIV; marries Victor Amadeus (1684), **11**, 595, 596.
Orleans, Maid of, see **Joan of Arc.**
Orleans, Philip I, Duke of (1640–1701), brother of Louis XIV; marries Henrietta of England, **11**, 550; marries Elizabeth Charlotte of the Palatinate, **14**, 399.
Orleans, Philip II, Duke of (1674–1723), son of Philip, duke of Orleans; regency of France, **12**, 10 seq.; succeeds Vendôme in Italy, **11**, 621; combines with England against Spain, **12**, 22; suspected of crimes of poisoning, **11**, 626; estimate, **12**, 17–22; compared with Demetrius Poliorcetes, **4**, 445.
Orlov, Alexis (1737–1808), Russian admiral; in war with Turkey (1771–1774), **17**, 227, 380 seq.; **24**, 417; punished by Paul I, **17**, 427.
Orlov, Alexis Feodor (1787–1861), Russian prince; ambassador to Vienna (1854), **15**, 12; at capitulation of Paris (1814), **17**, 487; successor of Count Benkendorf in third section, **17**, 557.
Orlov, Gregory, Russian count (1734–1783), a favourite of Catherine II; conspires against Peter III, **17**, 371; death, **17**, 389.
Ormais, battle of (1808), **17**, 458.
Ormesson, Henri François de Paule d' (1751–1807), French politician; as treasurer of France, **12**, 140, 143.
Ormesby, William (d. 1317), appointed justiciary of Scotland by Edward I (1296), **21**, 66, 68; **18**, 408.
Ormia, see **Thebarma.**
Ormonde, James Butler, 1st Earl of, Irish nobleman; created earl (1328), **21**, 386.
Ormonde, James Butler, 5th Earl of (earl of Wiltshire) (d. 1461), Irish nobleman; governor of Ireland, **21**, 391; death, **21**, 392.
Ormonde, Sir Piers Butler, 8th Earl of (earl of Ossory) (d. 1539), Irish noble; controversy with Thomas Boleyn, **19**, 102; lord deputy of Ireland (1522), **21**, 398.
Ormonde, Thomas Butler, 10th Earl of (1532–1614), Irish nobleman; feuds with Desmond, **21**, 409; supports English in Ireland, **19**, 422.
Ormonde, James Butler, 1st Duke of (1610–1688), Irish statesman; given authority in Ireland by Charles I, **20**, 20; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1644), **20**, 21; refuses to establish Catholic religion in Ireland, **20**, 40; arrests earl of Glamorgan, **20**, 40; makes treaty with parliament, **20**, 45; at war with parliamentary troops in Ireland, **20**, 96–97; defeated at Rathmines, **20**, 97; letter concerning conduct of victorious Cromwellian troops, **20**, 100; leaves Ireland, **20**, 116; included in Cromwell's treaty with France, **20**, 161; efforts for restoration of Charles, **20**, 172; made steward of the household by Charles II, **20**, 234; receives grants of land in Ireland, **20**, 242; assault on, **20**, 274.
Ormonde, James Butler, 2nd Duke of (1665–1745), Irish statesman; commands expedition against Cadiz, **10**, 283; **20**, 471; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 484; succeeds Marlborough in Flanders, **11**, 626; **13**, 651; **20**, 487; campaign in Flanders, **20**, 487–488; impeachment, **20**, 508; flees to Continent, **20**, 509; in service of Pretender, **20**, 509, 510; commands Spanish expedition against England (1719), **20**, 522–523.
Ormuzd, Persian god, **2**, 126, 515, 566, 636–637.
Ornano, Jean d' (1583–1626), Corsican general in French service; banished by Richelieu (1626), **11**, 450.
Orodes I (Hyrodes), see **Arsaces XIV.**
Orodes II, king of Parthia, see **Arsaces XVII.**

Oroetes, Persian ruler (sixth century B.C.); death (519 B.C.), **2**, 607; becomes satrap of Phrygia and Lydia, **2**, 651.
Orontes, governor of Sardis; rebels against Cyrus (ca. 404 B.C.), **4**, 50.
Orontobates, satrap of Caria; defends Harlicanassus (384 B.C.), **4**, 292–293, 297.
O'Rourke, Tigernan, Irish chieftain twelfth century; avenges capture of wife, **18**, 279; **21**, 357, 366; defeats Dermot (1166), **18**, 280–281; **21**, 369; attacks Dublin, **21**, 374; submits to Henry II (1171), **21**, 375.
Orpheus, legendary Greek poet and musician; visits Egypt, **1**, 238, 285; grave of, at Dion, **4**, 213, 273.
Orpheus of Crotona, Greek writer; edits Homer (ca. 535 B.C.), **3**, 228.
Orsba, town in Russia; battle (ca. 1515), **17**, 187.
Orseolo, Pietro II, doge of Venice 991–1008 A.D.; administration, **9**, 29–32.
Orsini, a noble Guelph family of Rome; elevation of Pope Nicholas III, **9**, 114; rule, **9**, 151; expelled by Rienzi, **9**, 214.
Orsini, Bertoldo (d. 1353), Roman senator; appointed vicar at Rome by Clement VI, **9**, 213; killed by Roman populace, **9**, 226.
Orsini (Des Ursins), Princess Anna Maria (1643–1722); influence over Maria Louisa of Spain, **10**, 282; cabals and subsequent disgrace, **10**, 292.
Orsini, Felice (1819–1858), Italian patriot; attempt on life of Napoleon III, **13**, 132–133; **9**, 603; **21**, 620.
Orsini, Giacinto, see **Celestine III.**
Orsini, Giovanni Gætano, see **Nicholas III.**
Orsini, Niccolò, see **Pitigliano.**
Orsova, Old, town in Hungary; battle (1788), **17**, 405.
Orthagoras or Andreas, tyrant of Sicyon; founds dynasty (665 B.C.), **3**, 184.
Orthodoxy, Feast of, religious festival in the Eastern Church; established at Constantinople (842 A.D.), **7**, 210.
Ortoadistes, Armenian king; attacked by Mithridates (ca. middle of second century B.C.), **8**, 51.
Orus, Egyptian deity, **1**, 231, 284.
Orxines, satrap of Pasargada; executed by Alexander (325 B.C.), **4**, 372–373.
Osborne, Sir Thomas, see **Danby, Earl of.**
Oscans or Opici, tribe in Italy; position, **5**, 49; subjugated by Samnites (ca. 423 B.C.), **5**, 179; participate in Latin War (340 B.C.), **5**, 184; decrees issued in Oscan language, **5**, 412.
Oscar I (1799–1859), king of Norway and Sweden 1844–1859; proposes alliance to Frederick VII of Denmark, **16**, 446; introduces reforms, **16**, 478; reign and death, **16**, 479.
Oscar II (1829–), king of Norway and Sweden 1872–; accession, **16**, 482; reign, **16**, 482–493; celebrates jubilee (1897), **16**, 493.
Osceola, chief of Seminoles; leads revolt in Florida (1835), **23**, 361.
Osgood, Samuel (1748–1813) American statesman; appointed postmaster-general (1789), **23**, 300.
Oshima, Japanese soldier; victorious at Sunghwan (1894), **24**, 576.
Osiander, Andreas (1498–1550), German theologian; at Conference of Marburg (1529), **14**, 267.
Osiris, Egyptian god; worship of, **1**, 229, 232, 234, 312; **2**, 206; legends of, **1**, 229, 230, 231, 280–286.
Osius (256–ca. 358 A.D.), bishop of Cordova; combats heresies, **10**, 14.
Osman I or Othman (d. 1326), founder of Ottoman empire; reign, **24**, 312–314; birth, **7**, 311; prophetic dream, **24**, 312–313; conquests, **7**, 319; **24**, 313; death, **24**, 313, 314; character, **24**, 314.
Osman II (d. 1622), sultan of Turkey 1618–1622; reign, **24**, 374, 375.
Osman III, sultan of Turkey 1754–1757; reign, **24**, 412.
Osman Digna (ca. 1836–), general of the Mahdi in Sudan; wars with Egyptians and English, **21**, 646; **24**, 461.
Osman Pacha (d. 1584), Turkish soldier; in Persian war, **24**, 371, 372.
Osman Pacha (Topal Osman) (d. 1733), Turkish soldier; in war with Persians, **24**, 408.
Osman Pacha (ca. 1835–1900), Turkish soldier; defends Plevna, **17**, 603.
Osman Yegen (seventeenth century), Turkish general; retreats from Belgrade (1688), **24**, 395.
Osmanli, a Turk subject of the sultan of Turkey; see **Turkey.**
Osnabrück, city in Germany; plenipotentiaries assembled at (1643–1648), **14**, 382; peace concluded with Sweden (1648), **14**, 383.
Ospak (eleventh century), Norse viking; allies himself with Brian Boruma, **21**, 353.
Osroes, king of Parthia, see **Arsaces (XXV).**
Ossory, Earl of, see **Butler, Piers.**
Osten, Prokesch von, see **Prokesch-Osten.**
Osten-Sacken, Dmitri, Count of (1790–1881), Russian general; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 584.
Ostend, city in Belgium; siege (1601–1604), **13**, 538–539; captured by French (1745), **12**, 42; (1794), **12**, 380.
Ostend Manifesto, a declaration drawn up at Ostend and intended to settle the Cuban question (1854), **23**, 393.
Ostermann, Count Andrei Ivanovitch (1686–1747), Russian diplomat; vice-chancellor to Catharine I, **17**, 328; appointed member of regency for Peter II, **17**, 328; tutor of Peter II, **17**, 328; made head of cabinet (1730), **17**, 333; policy and intrigues under regency of Anna Leopoldovna, **17**, 345–346; imprisoned, **17**, 349; banished, **17**, 351.
Ostermann-Tolstoy, Alexander Ivanovitch (1770–1857), Russian soldier; at battle of Kulm (1813), **14**, 575.

Ostracism, a method of temporary banishment for political reasons, practised in ancient Athens, **3**, 245–251.
Ostrogoths, a division of Goths living in the eastern part of Europe, see **Goths**.
Ostrolenka, see **Austrolenka**.
Ostrovski, Constantine (ca. 1500), Polish general; at battle of Orsha (ca. 1515), **17**, 187.
Ostrovski, Feodor Adam Rawicz (1739–1817), Polish statesman; president of committee for framing Polish constitution, **17**, 492.
Oswald (ca. 604–642 A.D.), king of Northumbria, son of Æthelfrith; defeats Britons at "Heaven's Field" (635 A.D.), **18**, 50–51; unites two Northumbrian kingdoms, **18**, 51; restores Christianity, **18**, 51; death, **18**, 51.
Oswego, city in United States; Governor Burnet establishes post (1725), **23**, 88; Governor Burnet erects fort, **23**, 166; taken by Montcalm (1756), **23**, 213.
Oswin or **Oswy**, king of Northumbria 642–670 A.D.; accession, **18**, 52; overruns East Anglia and Mercia, **18**, 53; death, **18**, 54.
Oswine (d. 651 A.D.), son of Osric; rival of Oswin for Northumbrian throne, **18**, 52.
Otanes (fifth century B.C.), Persian soldier; captures Clazomenæ and Cyme, **3**, 265.
Ota Nobunaga (sixteenth century), Japanese soldier, **24**, 588.
Otchakov, town in Russia; siege of (1788), **17**, 406.
Othgar or **Ottokar** (eighth century A.D.), Scandinavian soldier; wars against Charlemagne, **16**, 41.
Othman (ca. 575–656 A.D.), Moslem caliph 644–656; reign, **8**, 167–170; seeks refuge in Abyssinia, **8**, 116; spread of Islam under, **8**, 15, 154–155; conspiracy against, **8**, 168; assassinated, **8**, 16, 169.
Othman ben Abi Neza or **Manuza** (eighth century), viceroy of Spain; removed from office, **8**, 198; treason of, **8**, 198.
Othman ben Hayyan, governor of Medina (ca. 715 A.D.); compels refugees to return to Irak, **8**, 184.
Othman, sultans of Turkey, see **Osman**.
Othniel, judge of Israel (ca. 1200 B.C.), **2**, 72.
Otho, Marcus Salvius (ca. 32–69 A.D.), emperor of Rome; supports Galba, **6**, 221; becomes emperor of Rome, **6**, 226; war with Vitellius, **6**, 227; **13**, 273; death, **6**, 227.
Otho, see **Otto**.
Otilo, duke of Bavaria (742 A.D.); war with Franks, **7**, 503–506.
Otis, Elwell Stephen (1838–), American soldier; commands United States forces in the Philippines, **23**, 489.
Otis, James (1725–1783), American patriot; opposes Stamp Act, **23**, 231.
Otranto, seaport in Apulia, Italy; seized by Turks (1480), **9**, 239, 377; **24**, 332; recovered from the Turks, **9**, 379.
Otrepiev, Grishka, see **Dmitri, The False**.
Ott, Charles, Baron (d. 1809), Hungarian soldier; defeated by Lannes at Montebello, **12**, 501; at battle of Marengo, **12**, 502.
Ottawas, a tribe of North American Indians; Claude Allouez visits, **23**, 71; in Pontiac's conspiracy, **23**, 224.
Otter, F. W. von, Swedish statesman; becomes prime minister (1901), **16**, 491; resigns, **16**, 492.
Otterburn, village in Northumberland, England; battle of (known also as the battle of Chevy Chase), **18**, 501; **21**, 155–157.
Otto or **Otho** (I) **"the Great"** (912–973), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 962–973, son of Henry I; main treatment, **8**, 583–586; claims secular supremacy of Christendom, **16**, 44; marriage, **16**, 538; John XII and, **8**, 583–585; suppresses insurrection against John XIII, **8**, 585–586; relations with Poland, **24**, 8; death, **8**, 586.
Otto II (955–983), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 973–983, son of Otto I; accession, **8**, 586; marriage, **7**, 231; defeats Harold Bluetooth, **16**, 44–45; ally of Louis IV of France, **11**, 17; encounter with Lothair, **11**, 19; relations with Poland, **24**, 9; death, **8**, 587; **11**, 20.
Otto (III) "the Wonder of the World" (980–1002), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 983–1002, son of Otto II; suppresses rebellion in Rome, **8**, 589; ambitious scheme of, **8**, 590; grants of, to Count Dirk II of Holland, **13**, 286; relations with Poland, **24**, 9; death, **8**, 590.
Otto IV (ca. 1174–1218), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1209–1218, son of Henry the Lion; accession, **14**, 112; struggle with Valdemar II, **16**, 159; Innocent III and, **8**, 611; **14**, 112; **16**, 159; overthrow, **11**, 54, 55; **14**, 113; **18**, 345; death, **14**, 113.
Otto I (1848–), king of Bavaria under regency of his uncle Luitpold 1886–; accession, **15**, 539.
Otto (1815–1867), king of Greece 1832–1862, son of Ludwig I, king of Bavaria; reign, **24**, 235.
Otto de la Roche, "the great duke" of Athens; made duke (1204 A.D.), **7**, 322.
Otto (d. 1060), prince of Savoy, **9**, 502.
Otto, son of Christopher II, king of Denmark; claimant to crown (1340), **16**, 180–181.
Otto of Gelderland (d. 1271), governor of Holland 1258–1271; administration, **13**, 300–301.
Otto, duke of Saxony (d. 912); aids in making Ludwig the Child emperor, **7**, 593; refuses imperial crown, **7**, 596.
Otto, count of Schauenburg; claims duchy of Holstein (1460), **16**, 216–217.
Otto III, bishop of Utrecht, regent of Holland (1235), **13**, 293.
Otto von Nordheim (d. 1083), duke of Bavaria 1061–1070; made duke of Bavaria, **7**, 646; aids in abducting Henry IV, king of Germany, **7**, 647; deposed, **7**, 647.

Otto, "With the Arrow" (d. 1309), knight and minnesinger, **14**, 168.
Ottocar II, king of Bohemia 1253–1278; competes for imperial crown, **14**, 150; makes peace with Rudolf, **14**, 153; renews wars with Rudolf, **14**, 154; slain at battle of Marshfeld, **14**, 155.
Ottocar, see **Odoacer.**
Ottoman Empire, see **Turkey.**
Oubril d', Russian envoy to Paris; concludes treaty with French plenipotentiary (1806), **17**, 451.
Oudenarde, a town in East Flanders, Belgium; besieged by Farnese (1592), **13**, 495; besieged by prince of Orange (1674), **11**, 584; victory of Marlborough and Prince Eugene at (1708), **11**, 623; **14**, 414; **20**, 477; captured by the French (1745), **12**, 42.
Oudh, a province of British India; early history, **2**, 494, 499, 543; ceases to pay tribute to Delhi (1720), **22**, 39; buys Korah and Allahabad from Hastings, **22**, 85; Hastings' exactions in, **22**, 98; annexed to British dominions (1856), **22**, 161; Canning issues proclamation to people, **22**, 198; mutiny in, **22**, 20'.
Oudinot, Nicolas Charles, duke of Reggio (1767–1847), French soldier; at battle of Zürich, **12**, 476; at Friedland, **12**, 560; at passage of Beresina, **12**, 594.
Oudinot, Nicolas Charles Victor (1791–1863), French soldier; captures Rome (1849), **9**, 597; **13**, 113.
Ourique, town in Portugal; battle of (1139), **10**, 430.
Outram, Sir James (1803–1863), British soldier; success in Persian War, **21**, 618; reinforces Havelock at Cawnpore, **22**, 190; aids in the relief of Lucknow, **21**, 619; **22**, 191; remonstrates against Canning's proclamation, **22**, 199.
Ouverture, Toussaint l', see **Toussaint.**
Ovando, Nicolás de (ca. 1460–1518), Spanish governor of Haiti; refuses shelter to Columbus, **22**, 450; administration of, **22**, 535; murders Queen Anacaona, **22**, 538.
Overbury, Sir Thomas (1581–1613), English writer; murdered in Tower, **19**, 496.
Ovid (P. Ovidius Naso) (43 B.C.–17 or 18 A.D.), Roman poet; character of writings, **6**, 104; exiled to banks of Danube, **6**, 462; **24**, 126.
Owen, Sir John (1600–1666), royalist leader; saved by Hutchinson (1649), **20**, 92.
Oxathres (d. 324 B.C.), a Persian; Alexander kills, **4**, 376.
Oxenstierna (Oxenstjerna, Oxenstiern), Count Axel (1583–1654), Swedish statesman; made chancellor (1611), **16**, 311, 322; promotes settlement in America, **23**, 9; made regent, **16**, 329; remonstrates with Christina, **16**, 330; unites Protestant states in Treaty of Heilbronn (1633), **14**, 362; cedes fortress of Philippsburg to France, **11**, 468; makes treaty with imperials (1638), **14**, 374; sends army against Denmark, **16**, 359.
Oxenstierna (fifteenth century), Swedish archbishop; animosity against Charles Knutsson, **16**, 211, 213; rules Sweden, **16**, 214–215; resignation and death, **16**, 215.
Oxford, town in England; siege of (1141), **18**, 252; "Mad Parliament" held at (1258), **18**, 376–378; parliament of (1681), **20**, 299–300.
Oxford, Earls of, see **Harley** and **Vere.**
Oxford, Provisions of, set of articles passed in England by "Mad Parliament" (1258), **18**, 378.
Oxford, University of, in England; burns political works of Buchanan, Milton, and Baxter (1683), **20**, 305; James II attacks (1687), **20**, 388.
Oxus, ancient name for Amu Daria or Zihun, river of Central Asia; becomes boundary between Turkish and Arab territory, **8**, 155.
Oxyartes (d. ca. 311 B.C.), Bactrian chief; father-in-law of Alexander, **4**, 351; becomes satrap of Paropamisus, **4**, 366.
Oxydracæ (Sudracæ), Hindu nation subdued by Alexander (326 B.C.), **4**, 362–366.
Oxylus (tenth century B.C.), mythical king of Elis; made guardian of Olympus, **3**, 172; worshipped as a hero, **3**, 100; ancestor of Ætolians, **3**, 121, 122, 182.
Oyama, Marshal, Japanese soldier; at battle of Liau-yang (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 659; at Shakhe River, **17**, 624; at Mukden, **24**, 661.
Ozines (d. 325 B.C.), Persian nobleman; executed by Craterus, **4**, 369, 371.
Ozolian Locrians, Greek tribe; lose Naupactus to Athenians (457 B.C.).

P

Paardeberg, town in South Africa; battle of (1900), **22**, 312.

Pacheco, Gregorio, Bolivian politician; president of Bolivia 1884–1888, **23**, 613.

Pacific, War of the (1879–1883); war waged by Chili against Bolivia and Peru, **23**, 607, 611, 612.

Pacification of Ghent, see **Ghent**.

Pacorus, king of Parthia, see **Arsaces XXIV**.

Pacorus (d. 38 B.C.), Parthian prince; invades Syria (41 B.C.), **5**, 625; **8**, 52, 67, 68; killed by Ventidius, **5**, 627; **8**, 68.

Pacta Conventa, bond between the king of Poland and his subjects; origin, **24**, 38.

Pactyas, Lydian official; revolts from Cyrus (ca. 546 B.C.), **2**, 592.

Padi, king of Ekron; delivered to Hezekiah (702 B.C.), **1**, 177; restored by Sennacherib, **1**, 405.

Padilla, Juan Lopez de (d. 1521), Spanish revolutionist; execution, **10**, 221.

Padua, city of Italy; maintains its independence (twelfth century), **9**, 38; pillage of (1256), **9**, 105; submits to Can' Grande della Scala (1328), **9**, 156; surrenders to Gian Galeazzo Visconti (1388), **9**, 252; recovered by Carrara (1390), **9**, 253; besieged by Maximilian (1509), **9**, 433.

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Paducah, city in Kentucky, United States; occupied by General Grant (1861), **23**, 425.

Pæonius of Mende (fifth century B.C.), Greek sculptor; reputed author of pediment of temple of Olympia, **3**, 481.

Pæti, tribe of Thrace; conquered by Xerxes (480 B.C.), **3**, 316.

Pætus, Autronius (d. ca. 50 B.C.), Roman official; in Catiline's conspiracy, **5**, 481, 484.

Pætus, Cæsennius, Roman consul 61 A.D.; Parthians defeat, **6**, 31, 187; governor of Cilicia, **5**, 243,

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Paget, William, Baron (1506–1563), English statesman; secretary of state, **19**, 201; carries news of nobles' adherence to Mary, **19**, 231; favours Spanish, **19**, 236; favours Elizabeth's execution (1554), **19**, 242.

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Paine, Thomas (1737–1809), Anglo-American political writer and free-thinker; efforts for Federal constitution in America, **23**, 290; writes incendiary address to French people, **12**, 246; elected member of French Convention (1793), **21**, 453; characterisation of, **23**, 251.

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Pakruru or Pa-Kerer, Egyptian prince; vassal of Tanut-Amen, **1**, 178; attempts to expel Assyrians (ca. 667 B.C.), **1**, 426–427.

Palacio, Raimundo Andueza (ca. 1840–), Venezuelan politician; elected president (1890), **23**, 599.

Palacky, Frantisek (1798–1876), Bohemian historian; causes separation between Czechs and German Bohemia, **14**, 638; president of Congress of Prague (1848), **14**, 639.

Palæologus, Byzantine family, which furnished rulers of Eastern empire, see **Andronicus, Constantine, Joannes, Manuel, and Michael**.

Palæologus, Demetrius (fifteenth century), despot of the Morea; rule of, **7**, 356–357.

Palæologus, Joannes, brother of Michael VIII and a Byzantine general; deprived of military command by his brother (1280), **7**, 311; campaign of, in Thessaly, **7**, 313.

Palæologus, Philes, Byzantine general; defeats Turks (1315), **7**, 323–324.

Palæologus, Thomas (d. 1465), despot of the Morea; rule of, **7**, 356–357.

Palafox y Melzi, José de, duke of Saragossa (1780–1847), Spanish general; defeated at battle of Tudela (1808), **10**, 342.

Palais Royal, palace built by Richelieu in

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Pandects, The, a book of Roman civil law, made by order of Justinian; account of their compilation, general description, and critiscism, **7**, 131–136; copy found at Amalfi, **9**, 36, 77.
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Peloponnesian War, war waged from 431 to 404 B.C., between the Peloponnesian confederacy on one side and Athens with its allies on the other; main treatment, **3**, 508–644; cause, **3**, 510–517; battle of Delium, **3**, 580; battle of Amphipolis, **3**, 582; battle of Mantinea, **3**, 588–589; Athenians defeated before Syracuse, **3**, 606–610; naval battle of Cyzicus, **3**, 619; naval battle of Arginusæ, **3**, 634; naval battle of Ægospotami, **3**, 638–640; fall of Athens, **3**, 640–642.
Peloponnesus, ancient name of the peninsula forming the southern part of ancient Greece (modern **Morea**); invasion of the

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Peninsular Campaign, in American history, name given to McClellan's campaign against Richmond, Va. (March–July, 1862), **23**, 430–432.
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Penn, William (1644–1718), founder of Pennsylvania; early life, **23**, 34–37; obtains West New Jersey, **23**, 30; one of proprietors of East New Jersey, **23**, 32; obtains grant of Pennsylvania, **23**, 32; proclamation to colonists, **23**, 33; makes treaty with Indians, **23**, 38–40; founds Philadelphia, **23**, 41; boundary dispute with lord Baltimore, **23**, 136; advice to duke of York gains charter of liberties for New York, **23**, 154; later years, **23**, 45–46.
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Penrose, Sir Charles Vinicombe (1759–1830), English admiral; blockades Bayonne (1814), **10**, 371.

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Pentadius, master of offices under Emperor Julian and ambassador to Constantius (360 A.D.), **6**, 492.

Pentapolis, a group of five cities; (1.) in Africa, comprising Cyrene, Apollonia, Barca, Arsinoe, and Berenice, **7**, 126; (2.) Pentapolis Maritima in Italy, contained Rimini, Ancona, Fano, Pesaro, and Sinigaglia, with part of exarchate of Ravenna, **9**, 18; conquered by Lombards (720–730), **9**, 24; (3.) Turkish name for Sungaria, **24**, 259.

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Pentathlus, Greek adventurer; leads colony of Rhodians and Cnidians to Sicily (ca. 580 B.C.), **3**, 202; threatens Phœnician settlements, **3**, 591.

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Pentecost, a Jewish feast, **2**, 207.

Penthesilea, queen of Amazons, **2**, 441, 446.

Penthièvre, Joan de, niece of John III of Brittany; pretends to crown of Brittany (1341), **11**, 107.

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Pentland Hills, insurgents defeated at (1666), **21**, 300.

Pepi I, or **Philos,** or **Meri-Ra,** king of Egypt of the sixth dynasty; his monuments and records, **1**, 101–102; subdues land of Herusha, **1**, 102; **2**, 271.

Pepin "the Short" (714–768 A.D.), king of Franks 751–768 A.D., son of Charles Martel; main treatment, **7**, 502–519; becomes sole ruler of Frankish Empire, **7**, 505; elected and anointed, **7**, 508; founds Carlovingian dynasty, **16**, 536; defeats Saxons, **7**, 509; visited by Pope Stephen II, **7**, 511–512; receives title of *Patricius Romanorum*, **7**, 512; summons council of state (755 A.D.), **7**, 512; invades Italy (755 A.D.), **7**, 513; second expedition against Lombards, **7**, 514–515; wars with Aquitaine, **7**, 516–518; relations with pope, **7**, 507–517; **8**, 556, 557; death, **7**, 518; estimate, **7**, 518–519.

Pepin (d. 838 A.D.), second son of Louis le Débonnaire and king of Aquitaine 817–838 A.D.; made king of Aquitaine, **7**, 557, 558; rebels against father, **7**, 559; deprived of Aquitaine, **7**, 559; opposes Lothair, **7**, 561; share in empire, **7**, 563; death, **7**, 564.

Pepin II (d. 864 A.D.), king of Aquitaine and grandson of Louis le Débonnaire; favours Lothair, **7**, 567; in the battle at Fontenailles (841 A.D.), **7**, 567; escapes to Aquitaine, **7**, 567; Charles the Bald tries to ruin, **7**, 570; leader of Aquitainians, **7**, 577.

Pepin or Carloman (777–810 A.D.), second son of Charlemagne; becomes king of Italy (781 A.D.), **7**, 524; campaigns in Italy, **7**, 552; changed name to Pepin and crowned king of the Lombards, **8**, 561.

Pepin of Heristal (d. 714 A.D.), duke of Austrasia; main treatment, **7**, 482–488; defeats Neustrians in battle of Textry, **7**, 484; endeavours to restore Frankish empire, **7**, 485; promotes spread of Christianity among Germans, **7**, 486; defeats Swabians, **7**, 486; nominates child of Grimwald to joint mayoralty of Burgundy and Neustria (714 A.D.), **7**, 487.

Pepin of Landen (d. 639 A.D.), mayor of the palace under Clothaire II, Dagobert I, and Sigebert II; his rise and influence, **7**, 480–481.

Pepin, a son of Charlemagne by a concubine; his conspiracy, **7**, 532.

Pepoli, Taddeo de, citizen of Bologna; becomes ruler of Bologna (1337), **9**, 159.

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Pepys, Samuel (1633–1703), English politician and diarist; describes fall of Rump Parliament (1660), **20**, 206; describes plague, **20**, 248, 249, 250, 251; describes London fire, **20**, 253–254.

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Percy, Algernon, 10th earl of Northumberland (1602–1668), English noble; in debate on Amnesty Bill (1660), **20**, 212.

Perceval, Spencer (1762–1812), English statesman, premier 1809–1812, **21**, 477.
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Père Duchesne, Parisian revolutionary journal, edited by Hébert; attacks Moderates, **12**, 335.
Péréfixe, Hardouin de Beaumont de (1605–1671), tutor of Louis XIV, **11**, 494.
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Perez, Juan de Marchena (fifteenth century), Spanish monk; befriends Columbus, **22**, 425.
Perez, Santiago (1830–), Colombian politician, president of New Granada 1874–1876; begins civil war, **23**, 602.
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Periander, tyrant of Corinth 625–585 B.C.; conquers Epidaurus, **3**, 183; administration at Corinth, **3**, 191; terminates feud between Athens and Mytilene, **3**, 225; as one of the "Seven Sages," **3**, 210; character, **3**, 191.
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Pérignon, Dominique Catherine, Marquis de (1754–1818), French soldier and statesman; victories in Catalonia, **10**, 315.
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Perizzites, Canaanitish tribe; Israelites dwell among, **2**, 71.
Péronne, Treaty of (1468), between Louis XI and Charles the Bold, **11**, 254 seq.
Peroz, Sassanian king of Persia 459–484 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 85.
Perperna, M. (d. 129 B.C.), Roman consul; quells insurrection of slaves, **5**, 325.
Perperna, M. Vento (d. 72 B.C.), Roman general in Social War (90 B.C.), **5**, 413; joins Sertorius in Spain (77 B.C.), **5**, 458; betrays Sertorius (72 B.C.), **5**, 459.
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Perron, French officer serving in India 1802–1803; directs military affairs of Sindhia, **22**, 118; seeks British protection, **22**, 119.
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Persano, Count Carlo Pellione di (1806–1883), Italian admiral; defeated at Lissa (1866), **15**, 27–28.
Persephone (Proserpine), Greek goddess, also called Core; origin of, **3**, 105, 114; statue of, **3**, 479, 486.
Persepolis, ancient capital of Persia; palaces of, **2**, 657; compared with Egyptian capitals, **2**, 659, 660.
Perseus or Perses, Greek mythical hero; worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 214; legends of, **4**, 317; founds Mycenæ, **3**, 64; exploits, **3**, 68–70; relation to Danaans, **3**, 103.
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Persia, a country of western Asia; Ancient: main treatment, **2**, 559–661; land and people, **2**, 565–572; the Median or Scythian Empire, **2**, 573–586; the early Achæmenians and the Elamites, Cyrus and Cambyses, **2**, 587–604; the Persian dynasty: Darius I to Darius III, **2**, 605–633; civilisation, **2**, 634–661; chronology, **2**, 559–564; war with Macedon (334–331 B.C.), **4**, 284–289, 301–305, 319–328; fall, **4**, 329–354; empire of the Sassanids in, **8**, 76–99; Mediæval and Modern, **24**, 488–495; Sufic dynasty in, **24**, 492–493; chronology, **24**, 496–499.
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Persian Wars, in ancient Greek history, wars between Persia and Greeks (500–449 B.C.) (sometimes considered as having ended 479 B.C.); main treatment, **3**, 264–430; Ionic revolt, **3**, 264–267; battle of Marathon (490 B.C.), **3**, 272–279; battle of Thermopylæ (480 B.C.), **3**, 320–329; battles of Artemisium and Salamis, **3**, 330–352; battle of Platæa (479 B.C.), **3**, 362–373; battle of Mycale (479 B.C.), **3**, 376–377; battle of Eurymedon (466 B.C.), **3**, 408–409; battle of Salamis in Cyprus (449 B.C.), **3**, 430.
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Personal Liberty Laws, name given to legislation in the northern United States; directed against the fugitive slave law (1860), **23**, 408.
Persidæan Dynasty, a line of rulers in Mycenæ, descendants of Perseus, **3**, 64, 114.
Persigny, Jean Gilbert Victor Fialin, Duke of (1808–1872), French politician; in *coup d'état* of December 2nd, 1851, **13**, 116.
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Perth, town in Scotland; battles of (1306), **18**, 423; (1310), **21**, 96; siege of (1738), **21**, 136.
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Pertinax, P. Helvius (126–193 A.D.), Roman emperor 192–193; governor of Mœsia,

6, 303; watchword of, **6**, 327; reign, **6**, 377, 382–383; deified by Severus, **6**, 386.

Pertinax, Helvius (d. 212 A.D.), son of Emperor Pertinax; killed by Caracalla, **6**, 392.

Peru, a country on coast of South America; conquered for Spain (1533–1534) by Pizarro, **23**, 536–561; empire of the Incas, **23**, 537; revolt against Spain (1780, 1814), **23**, 577, 585 seq.; Spaniards defeated at Ayacucho (1824), **23**, 587; republican government organised by Castilla (1845), **23**, 606; at war with Chili (1879), **23**, 607; political history (1880–1899), **23**, 607–609; relations with Bolivia, **23**, 613.

Perugia, ancient city of Etruria, capital of modern Italian province, Perugia; stormed by the Swiss guard of Pius IX (1859), **9**, 605.

Peruzzi, Florentine trading firm; lends money to Edward III of England, **9**, 159.

Pescadores, islands in Strait of Formosa; ceded to Japan (1895), **24**, 578.

Pescara, Ferdinand Francesco d' Avalos, Marquis of (ca. 1490–1525), Italian soldier, general of Charles V; conspires for crown of Two Sicilies, **9**, 449–450; captures Francis I at Pavia, **9**, 448; **11**, 317.

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Peschiera, town in northern Italy; siege of (1848), **14**, 642.

Pesmes, ballads of Servia, **17**, 89.

Pestel, Paul (1794–1826), Russian agitator; leads Southern Alliance, **17**, 512; author of *Russian Truth*, **17**, 512; condemned to death, **17**, 539.

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Pestrucci, Achille, assassin in pay of Guise; murders Coligny (1572), **11**, 374.

Petalism, Syracusan system of banishment, **3**, 251; see also **Ostracism.**

Petasebast (820 B.C.), king of Egypt, **1**, 174.

Petasius, Tiberius, Roman soldier; usurps imperial title (729 A.D.), **7**, 206.

Petchenegs, nomadic Turkish people; encroach on Danube lands (ca. 800 A.D.), **24**, 130; invade Russia (ca. 900 A.D.), **17**, 97–98; in Bulgaria, **24**, 163, 167, 168.

Peter (969 A.D.), king of Bulgaria 927–969; reign, **24**, 164–167; refuses aid to Nicephorus, **7**, 233.

Peter I, of Lusignan (d. 1369), king of Cyprus; at war with Genoese, **9**, 267.

Peter I, prince of Montenegro 1782–1830; reign of, **24**, 208.

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Peter (I) Alexeievitch, "the Great" (1672–1725), czar of Russia 1682–1725; main treatment, **17**, 249–327; childhood of, **17**, 251–253; asserts control, **17**, 253 seq., 254; military reforms of, **17**, 255; negotiations with Rumania, **24**, 144; takes Azov from Turks, **17**, 256–257; **24**, 402; repudiates Eudoxia, **17**, 257; schemes of conquest, **17**, 258; Strelitz conspiracy, **17**, 258–259; travels, **17**, 259, 265; studies machinery and industry, **17**, 260 seq.; supports Augustus of Saxony as heir to Polish throne, **17**, 260, 261; engages foreigners in his service, **17**, 264; executes rebels, **17**, 265; enters upon Northern War against Sweden, **16**, 371–372; **17**, 265; **24**, 68; intrigues in Poland, **24**, 73–74; reverse at Narva, **16**, 373–376; **17**, 266–267; victory near Dorpat, **17**, 268; military success and foundation of St. Petersburg, **17**, 269–272; renewed hostilities, **17**, 272–273; gains possession of all Ingria, **17**, 273; summons international assembly for intervention in affairs of Poland, **17**, 275; revolt of the Cossacks, **17**, 278; defeats Charles XII at Pultowa, **17**, 280; **24**, 383–387; concludes defensive alliance with Prussia, **17**, 281; acknowledges marriage with Catherine, **17**, 281; war with Turkey, **17**, 281–283; **24**, 405–406; forced to restore Azov in Treaty of Pruth, **17**, 284; forms league with Brandenburg, Hanover, and Denmark against Sweden, **17**, 285; gains possession of Pomerania, **17**, 286; naval victory over Swedes at Äland, **17**, 286; at zenith of power, **17**, 287–289; second European trip of, **17**, 289–294; disinherits Czarevitch Alexis, **17**, 294 seq.; lays foundation of Academy of Sciences, **17**, 294; treatment of Rasolniks, **17**, 301; deprives clergy of power of death penalty, **17**, 302; exposes imposture of the weeping image, **17**, 302; renews hostilities with Sweden, **17**, 302, 304; dictates terms at Treaty of Nystad, **16**, 397–398; **17**, 304; as an administrator, **17**, 304–309; church and aristocracy, **17**, 309–311; abolishes old order of nobility, **17**, 311; commerce with the East, **17**, 311; war with Persia, **17**, 312–314; last years, **17**, 317; infidelity of Catherine, **17**, 315–316; death, **17**, 317; estimates of, **17**, 318–326.

Peter (II) Alexeievitch (1715–1730), czar of Russia 1727–1730; reign of, **17**, 328–331; involved in War of Quadruple Alliance, **17**, 329; death, **17**, 329.

Peter (III) Feodorovitch (Charles Peter Ulrich) (1728–1762), czar of Russia 1762; education of, **17**, 353–354; accession of, **16**, 402; **17**, 360; invests Catherine with domains, **17**, 360–361; seeks possession of Schleswig, **17**, 361; allies himself with Frederick the Great, **15**, 222; **17**, 361; abolishes secret chancery, **17**, 361–362; emancipates nobility, **17**, 362; military reforms, **17**, 362; claims theocratic authority, **17**, 362, 363; acts of imprudence, **17**, 363; plots against, **17**, 364–367; ousted by Catharine, **17**, 367–368; signs abdication, **17**, 368; death, **15**, 223; **17**, 369.

Peter Feodorovitch (The False Peter) (d. 1607), Russian impostor; becomes regent of Russia (1606), **17**, 231; execution of (1607), **17**, 232.

Peter III, czar of Russia, pretender to title of, see Stephen the Little.
Peter (I) Karageorgevitch (1846–), king of Servia; receives dowry from czar, **24**, 204; made king, **24**, 205.
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Peter (d. 1250), count of Brittany, grandson of Louis VI of France; joins crusade, **8**, 432; at battle of Mansura, **8**, 440.
Peter, duke of Oldenburg; marriage to Catherine Palovna (1808), **17**, 465.
Peter (d. 1268), duke of Savoy 1263–1268; reign, **9**, 503.
Peter, Archdeacon, testimony concerning St. Gregory (604 A.D.), **8**, 533.
Peter of Amiens or Peter the Hermit (ca. 1050–1115), hermit and monk; preaches crusade, **7**, 653; **8**, 314, 330–331; at Constantinople, **8**, 339; attempts to escape from Antioch, **8**, 348; death, **8**, 357.
Peter, of Capua, Cardinal, mediates between John of England and Philip II (1200), **18**, 331.
Peter of Castelnau, papal legate in France; reproaches count of Toulouse for countenancing Albigenses (1208), **11**, 52; murder, **11**, 52.
Peter de Montaigu, cardinal of Laon; counsels Charles V to control the ministry of war (1388), **11**, 159.
Peter of Pisa (eighth century); Charlemagne attends lectures of, **7**, 534.
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Peter, bishop of Roeskilde; commands expedition of the Danish king (1194), **16**, 157; in conquest of Esthonia (1219), **16**, 160.
Peterborough, Earl of, see Mordaunt, Charles.
Peter Martyr or Pietro Vermigli (1500–1562), Florentine theologian, professor at Oxford; forced to leave England on accession of Mary, **19**, 235; as a founder of the Reformation in England, **19**, 448.
Peter Martyr or Saint Pietro of Verona, carries the inquisition into Lombardy (ca. 1230), **9**, 91.
Peters or Peter, Hugh (1599–1660), English Puritan clergyman; settles in New England (1638), **23**, 99; execution of, **20**, 236.
Peters, Wilhelm Karl Hartwig (1815–1884); founds German protectorate in central East Africa, **15**, 538.
Petersburg, city in Virginia; siege of (1864), **23**, 450 seq.
Petersfield, town in Hampshire, England; massacre of (1819), **21**, 509.
Peter's Pence, a money tribute to the pope; beginnings of, in England, **18**, 70 note.
Peterwardein, town in Slavonia, Hungary; battle of (1716), **24**, 406.
Petillius, Quintus, name of two Roman tribunes (185 B.C.); cite Scipio Africanus to answer charges, **5**, 301.
Petillius Spurinus, Quintus (second century B.C.), Roman prætor urbanus; orders religious books of Numa burned, **5**, 107.
Petines (d. 334 B.C.), Persian general; in battle of the Granicus, **4**, 285, 288.
Pétion de Villeneuve, Jérome (1753–1794), French revolutionist; accompanies Louis XVI to Paris, **12**, 242; chosen mayor of Paris, **12**, 249; favours Girondists, **12**, 253, 258; temporarily suspended from office, **12**, 256; distributes arms to insurgents, **12**, 260 note; compelled to sign order repelling forces of insurgents, **12**, 261; accompanies royal family to temple, **12**, 265; released from office, **12**, 265; again recognised as mayor, **12**, 267; tries to stop September massacres, **12**, 271, 272; elected president of national convention, **12**, 281; arrest and escape, **12**, 300; death, **12**, 391.
Petit, Jean (d. ca. 1413), French theologian; doctrine of, **8**, 636 seq.
Petition of Right (1628), bill asserting fundamental principles of English liberty; framed by commons, **19**, 50; amended by lords, **19**, 550, 551; Charles I attempts to prevent passage of, **19**, 551; becomes law, **19**, 552; violated by Charles, **19**, 568, 572; substance of, **20**, 551; text, **22**, 355.
Petrarch, Francesco (1304–1374), Italian poet; career of, **9**, 191 seq.; influence on the revival of learning, **9**, 179, 184, 201; presses Clement VI to return to Rome, **9**, 213; Rienzi and, **9**, 211, 219, 222.
Petre, Edward (1631–1699), English Jesuit, confessor to court of James II of England; influences king in dismissal of Rochester, **20**, 387; made privy councillor, **20**, 388; advises king to issue declaration of indulgence (1688), **20**, 394; reconciles Lord Sunderland and the earl of Mulgrave to Catholicism, **20**, 405; escapes to France, **20**, 408.
Petreius, Marcus (d. 46 B.C.), Roman general; early career, **5**, 493; command against Catiline devolves upon, **5**, 491–493; legate of Pompey in Spain, **5**, 534; surrenders to Cæsar, **5**, 535; flees with Juba, **5**, 556, 560; death, **5**, 556, 560.
Petri, Olaus or Olaf (1493–1552), Swedish religious reformer; translates Bible into Swedish, **16**, 274; vanquishes Catholic theologian in presence of Gustavus Vasa, **16**, 275; in diet of Vesterås, **16**, 280–281; publishes religious "Handbook," **16**, 284; character, **16**, 274.
Petrie, William Matthew Flinders (1853–), English Egyptologist; archæological discoveries, **2**, 30; **3**, 44, 50, 53, 54.
Petrik, Turkish chief; invades Ukraine, **17**, 278.
Petronella, sister of Emperor Lothair II and mother of Dirk VI of Holland; takes up arms against Emperor Henry V (1121), **13**, 289.
Petronilla, queen of Aragon, daughter of Ramiro II; unites Aragon and Catalonia

by marriage with Raymond Berengar IV (1150), **10**, 59, and note.
Petronius, Caius, "Elegantiæ Arbiter" (d. 66 A.D.), Roman courtier, author and consul; favourite of Nero, **6**, 205; opens his veins, **6**, 205; "Satires" (reputed) of, **6**, 105, 106.
Petronius, Publius, Roman governor; legate of Syria, **6**, 162; ordered to erect statue of Caligula (41 A.D.), **2**, 171; **6**, 162.
Petronius Maximus, Roman emperor (455 A.D.); birth and position, **6**, 596, 599; Valentinian and, **6**, 596, 597, 599, 600; becomes emperor and marries Eudoxia, **6**, 600; flight and death, **6**, 600.
Petropavlovsk, Russian warship; sinking of (1904), **24**, 658.
Petrov, Anton, Russian peasant (d. 1861); heads revolt in Kazan, **17**, 594; shot, **17**, 595.
Petrus de Vinea, see **Vinea, Petrus de.**
Pettigrew, James Johnston (1828–1863), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 439.
Petty, Sir William (1623–1687), English scientist; creates science of political arithmetic, **20**, 352; investigations into agricultural wages, **20**, 354; founds Royal Society of Dublin (1683), **21**, 437.
Petty, William, marquis of Lansdowne and earl of Shelburne, see **Shelburne, Earl of.**
Petty-Fitzmaurice, marquis of Lansdowne, see **Lansdowne, Marquis of.**
Peucestas, officer of Alexander the Great; commands army in Egypt (331 B.C.), **4**, 319.
Peucestas, somatophylax of Alexander the Great; Alexander's shield-bearer, **4**, 363, 364; satrap of Persia (ca. 331 B.C.), **4**, 436.
Peucetii, Italian tribe, **3**, 111.
Pevensey, town in Sussex, England; William II of England besieges Odo in, **18**, 213, 214.
Pexodarus, last native prince of Caria, **2**, 386.
Peyronnet, Charles Ignace, Count of (1778–1854), French politician; in Louis XVIII's cabinet, **13**, 28; presents bill to destroy liberty of press, **13**, 37; arrested, **13**, 57, 58.
Pezet, Juan Antonio (1810–1879), Peruvian statesman; succeeds to presidency on death of Ramon (1863), **23**, 606; retires to England (1865), **23**, 606.
Pfaffenbrief, The, Swiss confederation adopts, **16**, 579.
Pfaffenhofen, town in Bavaria; armistice of (1796), **14**, 514.
Pflug, Julius (1499–1564), German ecclesiastic; in conference for union of Catholics and Protestants, **14**, 305.
Phæax, Athenian naval commander; sent to aid of Leontini (422 B.C.), **3**, 595.
Phædra, legendary daughter of Minos and wife of Theseus, **3**, 108.
Phædrias, one of the "Thirty Tyrants," **4**, 2.
Phædrus (ca. 1–60 A.D.), Roman writer, **6**, 106, 160.
Phæneas (second century B.C.), Ætolian envoy to Romans, **4**, 532.
Phagita, Cornelius, Cæsar kidnapped by (82 B.C.), **5**, 596–597.
Phagspa Lodoi Gyaltshan, Buddhist lama in Tibet (1270), **24**, 509.
Phalæcus (d. ca. 338 B.C.), son of Onomarchus and leader of Phocians; continues war on Thebes, **4**, 231; treason of, **4**, 231, 232.
Phalain, Madame de (eighteenth century), mistress of Dubois, **12**, 23.
Phalanx, Macedonian, formation of infantry devised by Philip of Macedon; formation, **4**, 220; suggested by Epaminondas, **4**, 154, 220, 254; superiority over Theban phalanx at Chæronea, **4**, 245, 246; Alexander's use of, **4**, 278, 321; compared with Roman legion, **4**, 398.
Phalanx, Roman, 5, 111.
Phalanx, Theban, at Leuctra, **4**, 220; at Chæronea, **4**, 245, 246.
Phalaris (ca. 549 B.C.), tyrant of Agrigentum; cruelty, **3**, 177; **4**, 580.
Phalces (d. ca. 1000 B.C.), Dorian leader; invades Sicyon, **3**, 119.
Phaleus, a Corinthian; founds Epidamnus (627 B.C.), **3**, 440.
Phanariots, see **Fanariots.**
Phanes of Halicarnassus, Greek captain; submits to Cyrus, **2**, 599; his children slain (524 B.C.), **2**, 601.
Phanomachus, Athenian general; takes Potidæa (430 B.C.), **3**, 544.
Phaon, freedman of Nero; protects emperor (68 B.C.), **6**, 223.
Pharamond, legendary king of Franks 420–428 A.D.; legend of, **7**, 463–464.
Pharaoh of the Oppression, Egyptian king; identified with Ramses II, **1**, 73.
Pharaoh of the Exodus, Egyptian king; identified with Meneptah, **1**, 31, 73; pursues the Israelites (1270 B.C.), **2**, 61.
Pharax, proxenus for Thebes in Sparta, **4**, 113.
Pharax, Lacedæmonian naval commander; coöperates with Dercyllidas against Persians (398 B.C.), **4**, 85.
Pharisees, Jewish sect; origin and beliefs, **2**, 160–162; schools of, **2**, 179, 201; oppose Asmoneans (ca. 108 B.C.), **2**, 26, 162; control kingdom (ca. 78 B.C.), **2**, 26; adaptability of, **2**, 28.
Pharnabazus (d. ca. 370 B.C.), Persian satrap of Bithynia; policy with Dorians and Athenians, **2**, 618; relations with Greeks, **4**, 82–108, 115–117; treatment of Athenian envoys (408 B.C.), **4**, 23; orders assassination of Alcibiades (404 B.C.), **4**, 24; attacks Spartan fleet, **2**, 291; aids rebuilding of Long Walls, **3**, 426; **4**, 117; favour of, courted by Spartans, **3**, 618, 619, 630; defeated by Egyptians (394 B.C.), **2**, 623, 628, 649.
Pharnabazus (d. 331 B.C.), Persian admiral; commands fleet against Alexander, **2**, 295; **4**, 305, 316–317.
Pharnaces I, king of Pontus 190–156 B.C.; captures Sinope (183 B.C.), **2**, 388.

Pharnaces II (ca. 100–47 B.C.), king of Pontus 63–47 B.C.; becomes ally of Rome, **5**, 473–474; conquered by Cæsar, **5**, 551-552.
Pharnaces (d. 334 B.C.), Persian general; at battle of Granicus, **4**, 285, 288.
Pharnuches (d. ca. 480 B.C.), general of Xerxes; left at Sardis, **3**, 303–304.
Pharsalia, epic of Roman decadence; censured, **6**, 103.
Pharsalus, city of ancient Greece; battles of (364 B.C.), **4**, 190; (48 B.C.), **5**, 541–543.
Phasael (d. 40 B.C.), governor of Jerusalem; taken prisoner, **2**, 163–164.
Phaya Takh (d. 1782), king of Siam; reign of, **24**, 515.
Phaya-Uthong (d. 1782), king of Siam; founds city of Ayuthia, **24**, 515.
Phayllus (d. 351 B.C.), Phocian leader; succeeds Onomarchus, plunders Delphi, **4**, 231; invades Bœotia, **4**, 231; defeated by Philip, **4**, 227, 231.
Phayllus, Greek naval commander; brings ship from Italy to Salamis (480 B.C.), **3**, 337.
Phelles (d. 887 B.C.), king of Tyre; slays his brother, **2**, 283.
Phenicia, see **Phœnicia**.
Pheretima, Greek wife of Battus III of Cyrene; mission of, to Egypt (ca. 520 B.C.), **2**, 612.
Pherendates, Persian prince; defeated by Greeks (468 B.C.), **3**, 409.
Pherendates, Persian official; becomes satrap of Egypt (340 B.C.), **2**, 629.
Phidias (ca. 500–ca. 430 B.C.), Greek sculptor; statues of, **3**, 453, 475, 481, 484, 487; superintendent of public buildings, **3**, 454, 477; accusation of, **3**, 461–462, 463; death of, **3**, 462.
Phidippides, Athenian courier; sent to Sparta to address the Spartans (490 B.C.), **3**, 270–271.
Phido, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.
Phidon (eighth century B.C.); king of Argos; reign of, **3**, 183.
Phila, regent of Macedonia and daughter of Antipater; becomes wife of Craterus (322 B.C.), **4**, 475.
Phila-Aphrodite, Athenian temple; erected in honour of wife of Demetrius (307 B.C.), **4**, 495.
Philadelphia, city in Pennsylvania, United States; Swedes settle on site of, **23**, 10; founded by William Penn (1682), **23**, 41; attempt of Paxton Boys to murder Indians at (1764), **23**, 226; opposes Stamp Act (1765), **23**, 233; refuses to receive teaships from London (1774), **23**, 338; first Continental Congress meets at (1774), **23**, 240; second Continental Congress meets at (1775), **23**, 247; evacuated by the British (1778), **23**, 268; centennial exhibition of 1876 held at, **23**, 474.
Philadelphus, see **Ptolemy II.**
Philarete, patriarch of Russia (1613); establishes splendour of the patriarchate, **17**, 239.
Philetærus (d. 263 B.C.), prince of Pergamum; death of, **4**, 556.
Philibert of Châlons (1502–1530), prince of Orange, French soldier; at siege of Naples (1528), **11**, 324.
Philip (Marcus Julius Philippus), "the Arabian," Roman emperor 244–249 A.D.; celebrates thousandth anniversary of Rome, **6**, 407; made prætorian prefect, **6**, 412; becomes emperor, **6**, 412–413; death, **6**, 413.
Philip I (ca. 1053–1108), king of France 1060–1108; shares reign with Henry I (1060), **11**, 25; minority, **11**, 27; wars with Robert the Frisian and William the Conqueror (1071-1083), **11**, 29; excommunication by Pope Urban II, **11**, 30; aids Robert of Normandy (1094), **18**, 218; death, **11**, 30.
Philip (II) Augustus (1165–1223), king of France 1180–1223; main treatment, **11**, 47–56; banishes Jews from France, **18**, 308; crusade of, **8**, 387–390; **11**, 48; **18**, 309, 311–312; operations in Normandy, **11**, 49; **18**, 317, 320–321, 331; marriages, **16**, 157; **18**, 331; struggle with pope, **18**, 331–332; **8**, 611; supports Hugh, count of La Marche, and burns Tours, **18**, 333; attacks John and recovers Normandy, **11**, 50; **18**, 334–335; asked by Pope Innocent III to attack John, **18**, 340–341; his exalted position, **11**, 47; relations with barons, **11**, 50; acquires influence over Languedoc, **11**, 51; plunders Flanders and plans conquest of England, **11**, 54; in battle of Bouvines, **11**, 54–55; sixth crusade, **8**, 424, 425; death, **11**, 56.
Philip (III) "the Bold" (1245–1285), king of France 1270–1285; reign, **11**, 74.
Philip (IV) "the Fair" (1268–1314), king of France 1285–1314; reign, **11**, 75–89; unites Navarre to France by marriage with Joanna, **11**, 75; war with England, **11**, 75; **18**, 414 seq; conquest of Flanders, **11**, 76; **13**, 315–319; excommunicated by Boniface VIII, **11**, 81; **8**, 618–619; first convokes third estate, **8**, 499; **11**, 88; persecutes Templars, **8**, 457, 459; aids Holland, **13**, 302, 333.
Philip (V) "the Tall" (ca. 1293–1322), king of France 1316–1322; reign, **11**, 91–92; relations with Flanders, **13**, 320.
Philip VI (1293–1350), king of France 1328–1350; reign, **11**, 98–123; attempts to crush the Visconti, **9**, 134, 135; aids count of Flanders, **11**, 99; **13**, 321, 322; ally of Scotland against England, **11**, 102; throne claimed by Edward III of England, **11**, 103; challenged by Edward III to single combat, **11**, 106; financial policy, **11**, 110; defeat at Crécy, **11**, 114–118; **18**, 461–464; loses Calais, **11**, 120; **18**, 466; truce with Edward III, **11**, 121; **18**, 467; annexes Dauphiné and Montpellier, **11**, 122; alliance with brigand Croquart, **11**, 134; death, **11**, 123; **18**, 473; characterisation of, **11**, 123.

Philip II (382–336 B.C.), king of Macedon 359–336 B.C., father of Alexander the Great; main treatment, **4**, 208–255; as hostage at Thebes, **4**, 154, 181; rise of Macedonia under, **4**, 208 seq., 215 seq.; military organisations of, **4**, 216–217, 220, 245–246, 254; court of, **4**, 217–218; accession to throne, **4**, 227; conquers Illyrians and Thracians, **24**, 156; destroys Olynthus, **4**, 230; in Sacred War against Phocians, **4**, 227, 230–232; elected to Amphictyonic Council, **4**, 232; makes peace with Athenians, **4**, 232; besieges Perinthus and Byzantium, **4**, 238; war against Locrians, **4**, 239; defeats Athenian and Theban army at battle of Chæronea, **4**, 245; subdues Peloponnesians, **4**, 249; nominated leader of Greeks in expedition against Persia, **4**, 250; death, **4**, 251–253; character, **4**, 218, 253–255; wives and mistresses of, **4**, 255, 259, 434; compared with Alexander the Great, **4**, 257.

Philip (III) Arrhidæus (d. 317), king of Macedon, an imbecile, natural son of Philip II; birth, **4**, 424; tool of Meleager, **4**, 424, 426; proclaimed king (323 B.C.), **4**, 424, 425, 431; Perdiccas takes possession of, **4**, 427; marries Eurydice, **4**, 475; put to death by Olympias, **4**, 439, 440, 490.

Philip IV (d. 296 B.C.), king of Macedon (ca. 297 B.C.), son of Cassander; death, **4**, 452.

Philip V (229–179 B.C.), king of Macedon, 220–179 B.C.; early life and character, **4**, 462, 526; wars in Greece, **4**, 527, 530; poisons Aratus, **4**, 528; negotiations with Hannibal, **4**, 528; **5**, 260, 263, 296; wars with Rome, **4**, 529–536; **5**, 296–302; death, **4**, 537; **5**, 302.

Philip I, of Portugal, see Philip II, of Spain.

Philip II, of Portugal, see Philip III, of Spain.

Philip III, of Portugal, see Philip IV, of Spain.

Philip (I) "the Handsome" (1478–1506), king of Castile 1504–1506; marriage, **14**, 237; reign, **10**, 178–185; concludes alliance with Louis XII of France, **10**, 180; enters Spain, **10**, 181; rule in Netherlands, **13**, 366; death, **10**, 185; **13**, 366; characterisation, **10**, 185.

Philip II (1527–1598), king of Spain (I, of Portugal), 1556–1598; main treatment, **10**, 233–260; marries Mary Tudor (1554), **10**, 234; **11**, 346; at battle of St. Quentin (1557), **10**, 238; **11**, 347; at war with France, **10**, 239–240; **19**, 259–260; concludes with France Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis (1559), **11**, 348; **13**, 382; supports Guise party in France (1562), **11**, 357; harasses Venetian commerce, **9**, 324; Italian wars of, **9**, 468–472; marries Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II, of France, **10**, 240; **13**, 381; proclaimed monarch of North America (1565), **22**, 550; marries Anne of Austria (1572), **13**, 427; rule in, and struggles of, with the Low Countries, **10**, 240–244; **11**, 361; **13**, 381–384, 385–386, 390–394, 402, 425, 485–486; **14**, 308; prepares armada against England (1588), **10**, 244–246; **11**, 385; **13**, 524–525; acquires crown of Portugal (1580), **10**, 246, 500–501; leaves instructions to Philip III, **10**, 507; signs Peace of Vervins (1598), **11**, 405; death, **10**, 257; **13**, 532; **19**, 420; condition of Spain under, **10**, 257–258; characterisation of, **10**, 235–237, 259–260.

Philip III (1578–1621), king of Spain (II, of Portugal) 1598–1621; accession, **10**, 262; Italian policy, **9**, 482; reign in Portugal, **10**, 508; rule in Low Countries, **13**, 533, 540, 541, 546; death, **10**, 262.

Philip IV (1605–1665), king of Spain (III, of Portugal) 1621–1665; accession, **10**, 263; **13**, 570; decline of Spain under, **10**, 263–266; Catalan insurrection under, **10**, 267; rule in Portugal, **10**, 508–512; death, **10**, 271; **13**, 631; characterisation, **10**, 266, 271.

Philip V (1683–1746), king of Spain 1700–1746; accession of, **10**, 277, 280; **11**, 601–612; **13**, 644; **14**, 405; main treatment of reign, **10**, 280–301; marries Maria Louisa of Savoy (1701), **10**, 282; at war with England (1703), **10**, 285 seq.; invests Barcelona, **10**, 286; at war with Portugal (1707), **10**, 288, 520; flees his capital, **11**, 621; recalled to Madrid (1710), **10**, 289; victorious at Brihuega, **10**, 289; re-established as king (1713), **14**, 416; marries Princess Elizabeth Farnese, **9**, 530; **10**, 292; attacks Sicily (1718), **10**, 293; accedes to Quadruple Alliance, **9**, 530, 532; abdicates (1724), **10**, 294; claims Austrian inheritance (1740), **14**, 426; death, **10**, 300.

Philip, king of Sweden (1080), **16**, 188.

Philip, son of Amyntas; commands under Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), **4**, 278.

Philip (second century B.C.), a Phrygian; appointed governor of Judea, **2**, 143; regent for Antiochus Eupator, **2**, 151.

Philip, tyrant of Thebes; assassinated (379 B.C.), **4**, 136–138.

Philip (first century A.D.), a Jew; at siege of Jerusalem, **2**, 185.

Philip, son of Menelaus; commands Thessalian cavalry under Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), **4**, 279, 324.

Philip of Alsace (d. 1195), count of Flanders 1168–1195; legislation, **13**, 314, 315; captures Floris III of Holland, **13**, 290; vice-regent of Jerusalem, **8**, 371.

Philip of Anjou, see Philip V, king of Spain.

Philip of Croton (fifth century B.C.), son of Butacides; venerated for his beauty, **3**, 484.

Philip (ca. 1177–1208), duke of Swabia and son of Frederick Barbarossa; strife for Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 112; murdered by Otto of Wittelsbach, **8**, 611.

Philip Augustus, see Philip II, of France.

Philip van Marnix, of Sainte Aldegonde, see Sainte Aldegonde.

Philip Herod, see Herod, Philip.

Philip "the Bold" (1342–1404), duke of Burgundy 1361–1404; power of, **11**, 155, 157, 159; **13**, 351; at war with England, **13**, 353, 356.
Philip "the Good" (1396–1467), duke of Burgundy 1419–1467; accedes to Treaty of Troyes, **11**, 179, 180; revenges his father's murder, **11**, 180–182; abandons English alliance, **18**, 557; war with Gloucester and Jacqueline of Hainault, **11**, 188; reconciled with England, **11**, 188; annexes Holland to Netherlands, **11**, 188; **13**, 284, 346, 468; at siege of Paris, **11**, 203; delivers Joan of Arc to English, **11**, 205; rupture with England, **11**, 220–221; signs truce with Charles VII, **11**, 222; **13**, 354; concludes Treaty of Arras, **11**, 223–224; assembles nobles at Nevers, **11**, 233; seizes Luxemburg, **13**, 310; suggested as emperor of Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 221; at war with Charles VII, **11**, 242–243; crusade against Turks, **11**, 243–244; death, **11**, 253 note; **13**, 356; splendour of administration, **13**, 357; abolishes right of "sanctuary," **13**, 377.
Philip the Magnanimous (1504–1567), landgrave of Hesse 1509–1567; introduces Reformation into Hesse, **14**, 266; in League of Torgau, **14**, 266; assembles conference of Marburg, **14**, 267; restores Würtemberg to Duke Ulrich, **14**, 272; war with Duke Ernest of Brunswick and Goslar, **14**, 282; imprisoned by Emperor Charles V, **14**, 303; liberated, **14**, 311; character, **14**, 290.
Philip, King (d. 1676), American Indian chief of Pokanokets (Wampanoags), son of Massasoit; ill-treatment of, by colonists, **23**, 146; plans attack upon New England settlements (1676), **23**, 146; progress of war waged by, **23**, 146–148; death, **23**, 148.
Philip Andriscus, see **Andriscus**.
Philip, Don (d. 1765), son of Philip V, of Spain, and Elizabeth Farnese; overruns Savoy, **9**, 534, 535; receives sovereignty of Parma and Piacenza, **9**, 536, 537; **10**, 296 and note; reign of, 1748–1765, **9**, 536, 537.
Philip Égalité, duke of Orleans, see **Orleans**.
Philip William (d. 1618), prince of Orange, count of Buren, eldest son of William the Silent; birth, **13**, 501; student at Louvain, **13**, 411, 420; reverence of, for his father, **13**, 509; captivity in Spain, **13**, 420, 530; returns to Holland (1596), **13**, 530.
Philip, see **Philippe**.
Philiphaugh, place near Selkirk, Scotland; battle of (1645), **21**, 294.
Philippa (1312–1369), queen of Edward III; marriage, **13**, 334; intercedes with Edward for men of Calais, **18**, 466–467; death, **18**, 483.
Philippa (d. ca. 1303), daughter of Guy, count of Flanders; marriage negotiations with Edward and Philip the Fair, **18**, 414–415, 418; death, **18**, 419.
Philippa, daughter of Henry IV of England, queen of Eric VII, king of Denmark 1412–1438; defends Copenhagen, **16**, 206.
Philippa (fourteenth century), daughter of Lionel, duke of Clarence; marries Roger Mortimer, earl of March, **18**, 509.
Philippa of Lancaster (fourteenth century), queen of John I of Portugal; marriage, **10**, 454.
Philippe (thirteenth century), son of the emperor Baldwin II; pawned by father to secure debt, **7**, 300.
Philippe Égalité, duke of Orleans, see **Orleans**.
Philippeau, Pierre (1759–1794), French revolutionist; proposes investigation of deputies, **12**, 334; arrests corrupt generals, **12**, 335; arrest and execution, **12**, 336–338.
Philippi, city in Macedonia; battle of (42 B.C.), **5**, 622–624.
Philippics, The, a series of orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon, **4**, 227–229, 235, 236, 473.
Philippicus or Bardanes, Byzantine emperor 711–713 A.D.; reign, **7**, 193–194.
Philippine Islands or Philippines, an archipelago lying between the China Sea and the Pacific Ocean; Magellan reaches, **10**, 487; João V, of Portugal, gives up to Spain, **10**, 521; ceded by Spain to the United States, **23**, 489; in rebellion against the United States, **23**, 489.
Philippists, religious sect, see **Crypto-Calvinists**.
Philippovitch, Joseph (1818–1889), Austrian soldier; invades Bosnia, **15**, 51.
Philippsburg, town in Germany; besieged by the imperialists (1676), **11**, 585; taken by Louis XIV (1688), **11**, 600; **20**, 407; captured by French (1734), **12**, 29, (1799), **17**, 436.
Philippus (fourth century B.C.), a Greek physician; cures Alexander the Great, **4**, 296.
Philippus (d. 325 B.C.), son of Machatas, satrap of India; serves under Alexander, **4**, 362; builds city in India, **4**, 366; death, **4**, 372.
Philippus, tetrarch of Ituræa and Trachonitis 4 B.C.–34 A.D., son of Herod the Great; territories allotted to, **6**, 139.
Philippus, L. Marcius, Roman consul 91 B.C.; agrarian law of, **5**, 402; strife with Drusus, **5**, 411, 412.
Philippus, L. Marcius, Roman consul 56 B.C.; opposes triumvirate, **5**, 508.
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Pulteney, William (1684–1764), earl of Bath, English statesman; Whig leader, **20**, 493, 541; speech against Excise Bill, **20**, 542.
Pultowa, town in Russia; battle of (1709), **17**, 280.
Pultusk, town in Poland; battles of (1703), **16**, 377; (1806), **12**, 555; **17**, 451.
Pu-lan-tien, town in Manchuria; occupied by the Japanese (1904), **24**, 658.
Pulu, see **Tiglathpileser III.**
Pungun-ila, king of Babylon, **1**, 363.
Punic Wars or **Carthaginian Wars,** three wars waged between Rome and Carthage:
(1) 264–241 B.C.: sea-fights at Mylæ and Ecnomus, invasion of Africa by Regulus, battle of the Ægatian Islands, **5**, 215–233.
(2) 218–201 B.C.: Hannibal in Spain, Hannibal's invasion of Italy, battle of Cannæ, Marcellus in Syracuse, Hasdrubal in Italy, Scipio in Spain and Africa, battle of Zama, **5**, 238–295.
(3) 149–146 B.C.: attack on Massinissa, destruction of Carthage by Scipio, **5**, 305–314.
Punitz, town in Posen, Prussia; battle of (1704), **24**, 71.
Punjab or **Panjab,** district in northwestern India; name and geography, **2**, 485, 486; early peoples, **2**, 481, 504; languages of, Aryan, **2**, 490; invaded by Persians (512 B.C.), **2**, 609; conquered by Alexander, **2**, 503; **4**, 360, 362; Sikh wars and annexation to British India (1849), **22**, 150, 151, 153, 158; mutiny (1857), **22**, 172.
Punt, legendary country, placed by some authorities on coast of Africa; legends concerning, **1**, 108–110; tributary to Egypt, **1**, 140, 141.
Punta Arenas, colony of Chili, on straits of Magellan; founded (1843), **23**, 610.
Pupienus Maximus, Marcus Clodius (d. 238 A.D.), Roman emperor 238 A.D.; wars with Maximin, **6**, 411.
Puqudu, Aramæan tribe, **1**, 400.
Puranas, collection of Hindu legends; as sources of history, **2**, 35, 496, 505.
Puritans, name given to the followers of Calvin's teaching in England, including Presbyterians and Independents; under Henry VIII, **19**, 186; increase in England, **19**, 343; persecuted under Elizabeth, **19**, 344, 451; **22**, 615; hearing before James I (Hampton Court Conference), **19**, 475; character and customs, **19**, 493; **20**, 228; under Charles I, **19**, 558, seq. 566; status under Cromwell, **20**, 226; at time of the Restoration, **20**, 227–230; in Holland, **13**, 569, 569 note; **22**, 621–622; **23**, 2; pilgrims to America, **22**, 622 seq.; effect on New England, **22**, 648–651; in Maryland, **22**, 607.
Pursta or **Pulista,** an Asiatic tribe; repulsed by Egypt, **2**, 273.
Puru, an Indian people, **2**, 490.
Purukhumi, tribe of Syria; subdued by Tiglathpileser I (ca. 1100 B.C.), **2**, 395.
Pushkin, Alexander Sergeyevitch (1799–1837), Russian poet; founds literary club, **17**, 516; recalled from exile by Nicholas I, **17**, 539.
Putnam, Israel (1718–1790), American soldier; at Bunker Hill, **23**, 246.

Putten, Nicholas van (of Dordrecht), drives Flemish out of South Holland (1304), **13**, 333.
Puttkamer, Von, German commissioner in Togoland; explores Agotini country (1888), **15**, 558.
Puttkamer, Robert Victor von (1828–1900), Prussian politician; minister of public instruction (1879) and minister of interior (1881), **15**, 539.
Puzur-Asshur, Assyrian king; alliance with Burna-buriash (ca. 1420 B.C.), **1**, 374.
Pydna, in ancient geography a town of Macedonia; battle of (168 B.C.), **4**, 500; **5**, 168.
Pygmalion, king of Tyre and brother of Dido; succession and reign (ca. 800 B.C.), **2**, 284; murders Sychæus or Sicharbas, **2**, 259, 308–309, 360.
Pylades, Roman pantomime dancer during reign of Augustus, **6**, 371.
Pylagaræ, delegates to Amphictyonic Council; set price on head of Ephialtes (480 B.C.), **3**, 323.
Pylas, king of Sidon and Tyre, see **Elulæus.**
Pylians, tribe of Triphylia, Greece, **3**, 101.
Pym, John (1584–1643), English statesman; joins in protest to James I, **19**, 508; complains to Charles I of Montagu's books, **19**, 539; in third parliament of Charles I, **19**, 549, 551; sides with Scotch, **19**, 577 note; presents grievances in Short Parliament, **19**, 578; in Long Parliament, arraigns Strafford before commons and lords, **19**, 583–584, 586–587; reveals Army Plot, **19**, 589; favours abolition of Episcopal system, **19**, 601; Charles I attempts to arrest, **19**, 614; accepts petition against prelates, **19**, 620; encourages lower house to action against Charles I, **19**, 622; death and estimates by Gardiner and Clarendon, **20**, 19–20.
Pyramids, of Egypt; dynastic records on, **1**, 59, 93; description of, **1**, 93, 95–97; builders of, **1**, 65, 98–104.
Pyramids, battle of the (1798), **12**, 464–465; **24**, 448.
Pyrenees, Peace of the, or Treaty of Bidassoa (1659), **9**, 500, 507; **10**, 269, 516; **11**, 521; **13**, 624, 631, 634.
Pyrrho (ca. 360–ca. 270 B.C.), Greek philosopher; defines philosophy, **4**, 15; founds sceptic school, **4**, 28.
Pyrrhus (ca. 318–272 B.C.), king of Epirus; main treatment, **4**, 502–515; sent as hostage to Egypt, **4**, 450–451, 567; conquers Macedonia, **4**, 453, 499, 504; expedition to Italy, **4**, 508–512, 583–584; **5**, 201–209, 215, 329; in Sicily, **2**, 316, 319; **4**, 510; **5**, 207; expedition against Sparta, **4**, 460, 512; death, **4**, 513; character and achievements, **4**, 515, 606; **5**, 201.
Pythagoras (ca. 582–500 B.C.), Greek philosopher; ancestry, **3**, 119; school of, **2**, 161; **3**, 489; termed a sophist by Herodotus, **3**, 460; philosophical principle of, **4**, 18–19, 139; character and influence, **4**, 597–598, 608.
Pytheas (fourth century B.C.), Athenian orator; opposes Demosthenes, **4**, 416, 466.
Pytheas (fourth century B.C.), Greek navigator and astronomer; visits Britain, **18**, 7; promotes commerce between Marseilles and Britain, **18**, 7; publishes account of voyages, **18**, 8.
Pythia, priestess of the Delphic oracle; Crœsus consults, **2**, 454, 456, 460, 462; aids Cleomenes, **3**, 267; credited with "philipising," **4**, 239; announces misfortunes for Hellas, **4**, 242; saves riches of temple from Gauls, **4**, 507; see also **Delphic Oracle.**
Pythian Games, national festival in Greece, celebrated every four years; institution of, **3**, 170; Jason prepares to attend, **4**, 164, 166–167; Philip of Macedon presides at, **4**, 232, 233, 236.
Pythius (fifth century B.C.), a Lydian; entertains Xerxes, **3**, 294–297; Xerxes causes son of, to be slain, **3**, 297.
Pythoclides (fifth century B.C.), a musician at Athens; instructs Pericles, **3**, 416.
Python of Byzantium (fourth century B.C.), dramatic poet; as partisan of Philip of Macedon, **4**, 242; author of *Agen*, **4**, 384.
Pythoness, see **Pythia.**

Q

Qarqar, town in Syria near the Orontes; battle of (854 B.C.), **1**, 387; **2**, 284.
Qobt, see **Coptos.**
Quadi, German tribe; wars with Rome, **6**, 290, 296–298; migrations of, **6**, 519, 547.
Quadratus, Caius Volusenus, military tribune in Cæsar's army in Gaul, **18**, 9.
Quadratus, Ummidius, Roman proconsul in Syria 51–60 A.D., administration of, **6**, 186.
Quadratus, Ummidius (d. 183 A.D.), Roman noble; conspires against Commodus, **6**, 379.
Quadrigarius, Quintus Claudius, Roman historian (b. ca. 100 B.C.), **5**, 644.
Quadruple Alliance, The, a league formed against Spain (1718) by Great Britain, France, Austria, and the Netherlands; origin of, **9**, 531; **10**, 293; Victor Amadeus assents to, **9**, 531; Philip V of Spain accedes to, **10**, 294.
Quadruple Treaty, The, a league formed (1834), against Dom Miguel of Portugal and Don Carlos of Spain; object of, **10**, 396.
Quadruple Treaty, The, concluded at London (1840); settles Egyptian affairs, **24**, 453–454.
Quakers, a religious sect; origin, **20**, 164; persecution in England, **20**, 164, 245; bill for the relief of, **20**, 530; banished from Virginia, **22**, 598; relation to Puritans, **23**, 3; persecution in New England, **23**, 117–119, 141, 145, 147; Virginia legislates against, **23**, 124; in North Carolina, **23**, 51; settle in West New Jersey, **23**, 30; in French and Indian War, **23**, 213.
Quantz, Johann Joachim (1697–1773), German musician; instructs Frederick the Great, **15**, 252.
Quartering Act, an English parliamentary enactment requiring the American colonies to billet British soldiers; effect of, in America, **23**, 232, 234; expires, **23**, 237; introduced anew, **23**, 239.
Quatre-Bras, place in Belgium; battle of (1815), **12**, 625; **15**, 329.
Que, see **Cilicia.**
Quebec, a province of Canada; ceded to Great Britain, **23**, 223.
Quebec, city in Canada; founded by Champlain (1608), **22**, 322, 556; captured by English under Admiral Kirke (1629), **22**, 323; Phips' expedition against (1690), **23**, 186–188; Walker's expedition against (1711), **23**, 166, 193–194; besieged by Wolfe, **23**, 217; battle of, **20**, 589; **23**, 219–222; surrenders to English (1759), **22**, 637; **23**, 222; besieged by Arnold (1776), **23**, 250.
Quebec Act, a parliamentary measure designed to prevent Quebec from uniting with the other colonies; passed by parliament (1774), **22**, 326; **23**, 239.
Queen Anne's War, the American phase of the War of the Spanish Succession (1702–1714); main treatment, **23**, 190–194; relation to European war, **23**, 183.
Queensland, British colony in Australia; penal settlement at, **22**, 249; opened to free settlers, **22**, 249; made an independent colony, **22**, 250.
Queenston, or **Queenstown,** Ontario, Canada; British victory at (1812), **23**, 333.
Quercia, Jacopo della (ca. 1378–1442), Italian sculptor; criticism of, **9**, 394.
Quérouaille, Louise Renée de (1649–1734), duchess of Portsmouth and Aubigny (Madame Carwell), mistress of Charles II; duchess (1672), **20**, 232, 273; discloses religious belief of Charles II, **20**, 311.
Quesada, see **Ximines.**
Quetlavaca (d. 1521), Mexican emperor, repels Spaniards, **23**, 523.
Quia Emptores, statute of Edward I forbidding subinfeudation in England, **18**, 428; text, **22**, 352.
Quiberon, town in France; battle of (1795), **12**, 405–406.
Quiberon Bay, an arm of the bay of Biscay; naval battle of (1759), **12**, 78.
Quiéret, Hugh (d. 1340), French admiral; defeated at Sluys, **11**, 104–106.
Quierzy, Edict of, issued by Charles the Bald to formulate rules for the government of Gaul (877 A.D.), **11**, 6.
Quinctianus, Afranius (d. 65 A.D.); conspires against Nero, **6**, 203.
Quincy, Josiah (1744–1775), American patriot and lawyer; at Boston massacre (1770), **23**, 237.
Quincy, Josiah (1772–1846), American statesman and orator; opposes war of 1812, **23**, 338.
Quinet, Edgar (1803–1875), French philosopher and politician; banished from France (1852), **13**, 124; returns from exile (1870), **13**, 163.
Quinquegentiani, African tribe; subdued by Maximian (297 A.D.), **6**, 436.
Quintanilla, Alonzo de, comptroller of the treasury of Castile; befriends Columbus (1487), **22**, 421; induces Isabella to recall Columbus, **22**, 427.
Quintana, Manuel, president of Argentina, **23**, 617.

Quintilian, Marcus Fabius (40–118 A.D.), rhetorician; his Spanish origin, **6**, 407; belonged to golden age, **6**, 266.
Quintilius, Marcus Aurelius (d. 270 A.D.), brother of Claudius; declared emperor, **6**, 421.
Quintinus (d. 388 A.D.), Roman general; defeated by Franks, **7**, 462.
Quinze-Vingts, hospital founded at Paris by Louis IX (ca. 1260); establishment of, **11**, 67.
Quirinus, name given to deified Romulus; signifies union of Sabines and Romans, **5**, 73.
Quirinus, Publius Sulpicius (d. 21 A.D.), governor of Syria; makes census of Syria (ca. 10 A.D.), **2**, 168; **6**, 29.
Quirites, from the hill Quirinal, name of Roman citizens; first given to Sabines (ca. 716 B.C.), **5**, 66.
Quitman, John Anthony (1799–1858), American general and politician; supports filibustering schemes in Cuba (1854), **23**, 393.
Quito, Kingdom of, see **Ecuador**.
Quitu, legendary king of Ecuador; rule of, **23**, 538.
Qurkhi, people of Asia; Assyrian wars against (1000–831 B.C.), **1**, 377, 381, 383, 384, 387, 389.

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Ra, Egyptian sun god; worship of, **1**, 139, 219–221; name adopted by Egyptian kings, **1**, 119.
Raab, royal free city of Austro-Hungary; siege of (1849), **14**, 656.
Rabelais, François (ca. 1495–1553), French humorist and writer; estimate of, **11**, 331, 423–425.
Rabiah, tribe of Arabs; descent, **8**, 16, 107.
Rabirius, Caius, Roman senator; falsely accused of murder (64 B.C.), **5**, 479.
Rabna, town in Asia Minor; battle of (twelfth century), **14**, 95.
Rabshakeh, The, title of Assyrian general-in-chief; subdues Tabal (732 B.C.), **1**, 394; attacks Jerusalem, **1**, 410; ordered to levy troops, **1**, 426.
Rachel, wife of Jacob; legend of, **2**, 58; **3**, 96.
Racine, Jean Baptiste (1639–1699), French tragic poet; characterisation and criticism of, **11**, 644–645.
Raclawice, village in Russian Poland; battle of (1794), **24**, 93.
Racovitza, Fanariot ruler in Wallachia 1741–1744; rule of, **24**, 145.
Rada, Juan de (ca. 1490–1542), Spanish cavalier; conspires against Pizarro (1540), **23**, 555; assassinates Pizarro (1541), **23**, 556–557.
Radagaisus or Radagais (d. 406 A.D.), leader of army of Vandals and other tribes; capture and execution, **6**, 546.
Radbod, see **Ratbod.**
Radcliffe, James (1689–1716), earl of Derwentwater, English Catholic nobleman; defeated at Preston, **20**, 509; impeached, **20**, 511; executed, **20**, 512.
Radcliffe, Thomas, see **Sussex, Earl of.**
Radcot, town in England; battle of (1387), **18**, 500.
Radetzki, Feodor (1820–1890), Russian general; at siege of Shipka Pass, **17**, 604; at battle of Kezanlik, **17**, 605.
Radetzky, Joseph Wenzel, Count (1766–1858), Austrian field-marshal; at battle of Custozza (1848), **9**, 599; **14**, 644; saves Lombardo-Venetia, **14**, 641–644; **15**, 8; campaign against Sardinia (1849), **14**, 658–659; at battle of Novara, **14**, 659; grants armistice to Sardinia, **14**, 660; death, **15**, 14.
Radhi, caliph of Baghdad 934–940; reign of, **8**, 219–220.
Radisson, Pierre Esprit, French trader; visits Wisconsin (1658), **23**, 66.
Radlu Negru, "Rudolf the Black," prince of Transylvania; founds Wallachia (1290), **24**, 130.
Radom Confederation, confederation formed to prevent reforms in Polish constitution (1768); dissolution of, **17**, 378.
Radomir, Gabriel (d. 1014), Bulgarian king; resists Byzantines, **7**, 246.
Radoslav, see **Stephen III.**
Radowitz, Joseph Maria von (1797–1853), Prussian politician and general; retirement from office, **15**, 457.
Radul (d. 1507), successor to Vlad the Impaler in Wallachia; deposed, **24**, 133.
Radul (d. 1522), monk; elected ruler of Wallachia, **24**, 136.
Radul (d. 1532), prince of Wallachia; submits to Turks (1524), **24**, 136.
Radzin, Stenka (d. 1671), Cossack leader; depredations of, in Russia, **17**, 246.
Rædwald (d. ca. 617 A.D.), a king of East Anglia; rule of, **18**, 46.
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Raffles, Sir Thomas Stamford (1781–1826), English colonial governor; appointed lieutenant-governor of Java, **22**, 125.
Raghib Pacha (d. 1763), Turkish grand vizir; administration of, **24**, 412–413.
Raginbert (d. 701 A.D.), duke of Turin; seizes Lombard throne, **7**, 446.
Raginfrid, major-domus of Neustria; wars of (714–720 A.D.), **7**, 488–490.
Raglan, Herbert of, see **Somerset, Edward.**
Raglan, Lord, see **Somerset, Fitzroy James Henry.**
Ragman Roll, a collection of parchments containing names of those who submitted to Edward I, **21**, 67; given up to Scots, **21**, 116.
Ragnachar (Ragnachas) (d. 509 A.D.), Frankish ruler; holds court at Cambray, **7**, 468, 475; slain by Clovis, **7**, 476.
Ragnar Lodbrok (d. 794 A.D.), traditional king of Denmark; reign, **16**, 36, 39–40; invades England, **18**, 71; death of, **11**, 2; **16**, 40; **18**, 71.
Ragusa, Duke of, see **Marmont.**
Rahl, Colonel, Hessian officer in British service; killed at Trenton (1776), **23**, 260.
Railways, see **Transportation.**
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Rainald, Count de Chatillon (d. 1187), French knight and crusader; marries Constantia, **8**, 364; becomes vice-regent of Jerusalem, **8**, 371; breaks truce with Saladin, **8**, 373; death of, **8**, 374.
Raisuli, bandit chief; seizes an American citizen, **24**, 475.
Rajmahal Kols, Hindu tribe; of Dravidian origin, **2**, 488.
Rajputana, Hindu state; invaded by Scyth-

ians, **2**, 504; part of Buddhist empire (ca. 1 A.D.), **2**, 506.
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Rákóczy, Francis (1676–1735), Hungarian statesman; revolt (1699), **14**, 398; second revolt (1703), **14**, 409.
Rákóczy, George (d. 1648), prince of Transylvania 1631–1648; invades Hungary in alliance with Swedes (1645), **14**, 381.
Rakora, town in Hungary; battle of (1475), **24**, 133.
Raleigh or Ralegh, Sir Walter (1552–1618), English courtier, coloniser and author; early life, **19**, 411; **22**, 557; in Huguenot war, **19**, 411; **22**, 557; at siege of Dunanore, **21**, 410; accompanies Humphrey Gilbert to America, **19**, 457; **22**, 496; rival with Hatton for queen's favour, **19**, 388–389; rivalry with Charles Blount, **19**, 410; attempts to colonise Virginia, **19**, 411, 457–459; **22**, 557–562; obtains grant of land in Ireland, **19**, 412; **21**, 412; introduces cultivation of potato to Munster, **19**, 412; fights against armada, **19**, 412; befriends Spenser, **19**, 412, 413; marriage, **19**, 413; first imprisonment, **19**, 413; expeditions in search of El Dorado, **19**, 413; **22**, 563; at capture of Cadiz (1596), **19**, 414, 415; captures Fayal, **19**, 416; lyric poems of, **19**, 467; rivalry with Robert Cecil, **19**, 472; indictment and trial, **19**, 472–473; sentenced to death, **19**, 473; reprieved, **19**, 474; long imprisonment, **19**, 501; **22**, 567; released to conduct expedition to America, **19**, 501–502; return and execution, **19**, 502–504; indignation of people at execution of, **19**, 504; estimate of, **22**, 563–564; history of, **1**, 11.
Rama, mythological king of India, **2**, 494, 519, 528, 530.
Ramalho, Portuguese claimant to discovery of America, **22**, 401.
Ramalscan, Indian pundit; assists Sir Wm. Jones in translating Sakuntala, **2**, 502.
Ramateya, Median king, **2**, 584.
Ramayana, a Hindu epic, **2**, 483, 496, 537; on Aryan migration, **2**, 492; on high position of merchants, **2**, 519; on gold circulation, **2**, 520; on intoxicants, spices and perfumes, **2**, 521–522; on trade routes, **2**, 523; on conquest of land of Ganges, **2**, 526.
Ramel, Jean-Pierre (1770–1815), French general; arrested by Augereau, **12**, 447; resigns, **12**, 472.
Rameses, see Ramses.
Ramessides, royal dynasty in Egypt 1365–1225 B.C.; lose Syria, **2**, 273.
Ramillies, village in Belgium; battle of (1706), **11**, 620; **12**, 352; **14**, 412; **20**, 475.
Ramiro I, king of Oviedo 842–850 A.D.; succeeds to throne and repels Norse invaders, **10**, 42.
Ramiro I, king of Aragon 1035–1063; reign, **10**, 51.
Ramiro II (d. 950 A.D.), king of Leon and Asturias 930–950 A.D.; succession and reign, **10**, 44; struggle with Abd ar-Rahman, **8**, 206–207.
Ramiro III (967–982 A.D.), king of Leon; his minority and reign, **10**, 45–46.
Ramman, Babylonian deity, **1**, 528; identified with Phœnician Rimmon, **1**, 313.
Ramman or Bin or Adad, Assyrian deity, **1**, 517.
Ramman-nirari I, see Adad-nirari I.
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Ramnes, one of the three tribes of Rome, **5**, 62, 66, 103, 109, 110.
Ramolino, Marie-Lætitia (1750–1836), mother of Napoleon I, **12**, 422.
Ramorino or Remorius, Giovanni Pietro (1790–1849), Italian general; tried and shot, **14**, 660.
Rampon, Antoine-Guillaume, Count (1759–1842), French general; at battle of Montenotte, **12**, 426.
Ramsay, Sir Alexander (d. 1342), Scottish soldier; succours castle of Dunbar, **21**, 136; takes castle of Roxburgh and gets sheriffdom of Roxburgh, **21**, 137; starved by knight of Liddesdale, **21**, 137.
Ramsay, George, see Dalhousie.
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Ramsay, William Mitchell (1851–), Scotch classical scholar; discovers necropolis in Asia Minor, **2**, 434.
Ramses I, or Rameses, king of Egypt ca. 1365–ca. 1355 B.C.; founder of nineteenth dynasty; reign, **1**, 142; relations with Hittites, **2**, 394.
Ramses II (Miamun I), Greek Sesostris, king of Egypt ca. 1345–ca. 1285 B.C., son of Seti I; reign, **1**, 144–154; legends of Sesostris the Great, **1**, 59; Pharaoh of the Oppression, **1**, 141; during lifetime of Seti I, **1**, 143–144; war with Hittites, **1**, 144–146, 150; **2**, 273, 392; treaty with Hittites, **1**, 146, 151; Pentaur's poem describing battle of Kadesh, **1**, 148–150, 257; buildings and monuments, **1**, 147, 152, 199, 246, 290; statue, **1**, 85, 152; literature and religion of period, **1**, 153; condition of infantry in reign of, **1**, 170–171; connects Nile with Red Sea, **1**, 183; edict dividing land of Egypt, **1**, 201; substitutes his name on predecessors' inscriptions, **1**, 287, 617; death and review of reign, **1**, 153–154; mummy, **1**, 156, 157, 158.
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Ramusi, tribe of India, **2**, 488.
Randolph, Edmund Jennings (1753–1813), American statesman; in constitutional convention, **23**, 291; refuses to sign Federal constitution, **23**, 293; appointed attorney-general in Washington's cabinet, **23**, 300.
Randolph, Edward (ca. 1620–1694), English colonial official; secretary of Sir Edmund Andros, **23**, 159, 170; presents claims against Massachusetts, **23**, 149–150; serves writs of *quo warranto* against Rhode Island and Connecticut, **23**, 151.
Randolph, Peyton (1723–1775), American statesman and patriot; president of Continental Congress, **23**, 247.
Randolph, Sir Thomas (ca. 1525–1590), a British diplomat; minister at Edinburgh, **19**, 299.
Randolph, Sir Thomas (d. 1332), earl of Moray, Scotch nobleman, nephew of Robert Bruce; joins Bruce, **21**, 89; submits to king of England, **21**, 90; takes Bruce's banner, **21**, 92; captured by Scots, **21**, 95; known as "great earl of Moray," **21**, 95; takes castle of Edinburgh, **21**, 97; at Bannockburn, **21**, 99–100; at battle of Berwick, **21**, 106–107; invades England, **21**, 108; becomes regent of Scotland, **21**, 109; at battle of Biland Abbey, **21**, 113; ambassador to Rome and France, **21**, 113; his regency, **21**, 129–130; death, **21**, 130.
Randolph, Thomas (d. 1332), earl of Moray, son of the preceding; killed at Dupplin Muir, **21**, 130.
Randon, king of the Alamanni; captures Mogontiacum (368 A.D.), **6**, 519.
Randon, Count Jacques Louis César Alexandre (1795–1871), French general; policy in Mexico, **23**, 634; administration in Africa, **24**, 484.
Ranfurly, Uchter John Mark Knox, 5th Earl of (1856–), British colonial administrator; appointed governor of New Zealand (1897), **22**, 261.
Rangoon, city of British India; occupied by British, **22**, 134; surrender (1856), **22**, 161.
Ranji Singh (1780–1839), Indian prince; relations with Afghanistan and Great Britain, **22**, 151; obtains Koh-i-nur and Kashmir, **22**, 151; death, **22**, 152.
Rantgar, a Frisian; assassinates Grimwald (714 A.D.), **7**, 487.
Rantzau, John, Count (1492–1565), Danish general; commands army in invasion of Ditmarsh, **16**, 346.
Rantzau, Henry, Count (1526–1598), Danish general and governor of Holstein; receives Tycho Brahe, the philosopher, **16**, 354.
Rantzau-Ascheberg, Hans, Count, Danish nobleman; liberates his serfs (1739), **16**, 414.
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Ranuccio I (d. 1622), duke of Parma and son of Alessandro Farnese; reign, **9**, 497.
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Roberval, Francis de la Roque or Roche, Lord of (ca. 1500), French colonist in Canada; obtains commission from France, **22**, 553.

Robespierre, Augustin Bon Joseph (1763–1794), French revolutionist, younger brother of Maximilien Robespierre; gives command of artillery to Napoleon, **12**, 382; execution, **12**, 345.

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Robinson, Sir John (1839–), British colonial statesman; leads agitation for responsible government in Natal, **22**, 319; becomes premier of Natal (1893), **22**, 319.

Robinson, Sir John Beverley (1791–1863), Canadian lawyer and politician; leader of "Family Compact" party in Upper Canada (1828–1838), **22**, 334.

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Roca, Julio A. (1843–), Argentine soldier and politician; becomes president (1880, 1898), **23**, 617.

Rocafuerte, Vicente (1783–1847), statesman of Ecuador; becomes president (1834), **23**, 614.

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Romanzov, or Rumiantzeff, or Rumianzov, Count Peter Alexandrevitch (1725–1796), Russian soldier; in Seven Years' War, **15**, 201; commands Russian forces in Turkish war, **17**, 380 seq.; declines to command Russian army with Potemkin

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Romilly, Sir Samuel (1757–1818), English philanthropist and law reformer; begins movement for reform of English criminal law, **21**, 490–491; death, **21**, 507.

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Roncaglia, village near Piacenza, Italy; diets at, **9**, 20, 46; **14**, 100.

Roncesvalles, place in Navarre, Spain; battle of (778 A.D.), **10**, 42.

Ronge, Johannes (1813–1887), reformer among Catholics; suspended from church, **15**, 417; founds "Christian Catholic" church at Breslau, **15**, 417.

Ronsin, Charles Philippe (1752–1794), French Jacobin; arrest, **12**, 335; execution, **12**, 336.

Rooke, Sir George (1650–1709), English admiral; at La Hogue, **20**, 437; loses Smyrna fleet, **20**, 439; at Cadiz, **20**, 471; conveys Archduke Charles to Lisbon, **20**, 473; forces port of Vigo, **11**, 616; takes Gibraltar, **11**, 619; **20**, 474.

Roos or Ros, Baron Robert de (d. 1274), fights for de Montfort at Lewes (1264), **18**, 381.

Roosebeke, town in Belgium; battle of (1382), **11**, 156; **13**, 329.

Roosevelt, Theodore (1858–), American statesman, twenty-sixth president of the United States; commands "Rough Riders" (*q.v.*) in Spanish-American War (1898), **23**, 488; elected vice-president (1900), **23**, 491; succeeds to presidency on death of President McKinley (1901), **23**, 491; opposes policy of Russia in Manchuria, **17**, 622; elected president (1904), **23**, 493; part of, in Peace of Portsmouth, **24**, 663.

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Ropes, John Codman (1836–1899), American lawyer and military historian; writer on Civil War, **23**, 416.

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Rörik Slyngeband (d. 588 A.D.), king of Denmark; tragedy of "Hamlet" founded on facts in reign, **16**, 29.

Rosamund or Rosamunda (sixth century A.D.), daughter of Cunimund, king of Gepidæ; becomes wife of Alboin, king of Lombards, **7**, 433–434; plans death of her husband, **7**, 438; exile, **7**, 438 seq. story of her lover Helmichis, **2**, 477; **7**, 439; death (573 A.D.), **7**, 439.

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Roscellin or Roscellinus (b. ca. 1050), French scholastic theologian; heresies, **11**, 40 seq.

Rose, Hugh Henry, Baron Strathnairn (1803–1885), English general; successes of, in Central India against the Rani of Jhansi, **22**, 196.

Rosebery, Archibald Philip Primrose, Earl of (1847–), British Liberal statesman; succeeds Gladstone as prime minister, **21**, 650; administration, **21**, 650–651; resigns office, **21**, 651.

Rosecrans, William Starke (1819–1898), American soldier; in campaign in Virginia, **23**, 424; in campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee, **23**, 434; replaces General Buell in command of army of the Ohio, **23**, 434; at Murfreesboro, **23**, 434; at battle of Chickamauga, **23**, 441 seq.; superseded by General Thomas in command of Union forces at Chattanooga, **23**, 442.

Rosen, Conrad, Count de (1628–1715), Flemish soldier in service of James II of England; at siege of Londonderry (1689), **21**, 426, 427 note.

Roses, Wars of the, see **Wars of the Roses.**

Rosetta Stone, a stone bearing inscription which was the first key to interpretation of Egyptian hieroglyphics, **1**, 251–253.

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Ross, John Lesley or Leslie, Bishop of (1527–1596), Scottish Roman Catholic prelate and historian; supporter of Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 320–322, 336; efforts for marriage between Mary and duke of Norfolk, **19**, 335.

Ross, Robert (1770–1814), British soldier; participates in attack and sack of Washington, **23**, 336; killed in attack on Baltimore, **23**, 336.

Rossa, Jeremiah O'Donovan, known as O'Donovan Rossa (1831–), Fenian leader; arrested, **21**, 448; elected member for Tipperary (1867), **21**, 449.

Rossbach, village in Prussia; battle of (1757), **12**, 74; **15**, 202.

Rossi, Count Pellegrino (1787–1848), Italian politician and jurist; murder of, **9**, 596.

Rossignol, Jean Antoine (1759–1802), French Jacobin; arrest, **12**, 334; defeat by Vendeans (1793), **12**, 376; assails Directory, **12**, 421; participation in affair of 18th Fructidor (September 4th, 1797), **12**, 447.
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Rostovtsev, J. T. (d. 1860), Russian soldier and statesman; executes emancipation of Russian serfs, **17**, 587.
Rotfred (d. 966 A.D.), prefect of Rome; assumes government, **8**, 585.
Roth, Hieronymus (d. 1678), Prussian statesman; opposes elector of Prussia, **15**, 140.
Rothari (d. 652 A.D.), Lombard king; codifies laws, **7**, 443, 445.
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Roundheads, members of Puritan or Parliamentarian party during English Civil War; party name comes into use, **19**, 613.
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Rouvier, Maurice (1842–), French statesman; premier (1887), **13**, 193; (1905–1906), **13**, 199.
Roux, Jacques, official at execution of Louis XVI; refuses king's last request, **12**, 294.
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Roy, Count Antoine (1764–1847), French statesman; member of Martignac ministry (1828), **13**, 39.
Royal George, English man-of-war; loss of (1782), **20**, 639.
Royalists, in English history, the supporters of Charles I and Charles II during Civil War and the Commonwealth, known also as Cavaliers; main treatment, **20**, 1–221.
Royal Society, The, founded in London (1660), **20**, 351; influence on society, **20**, 351–353.
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Rubrius, Roman knight; charged with perjury (15 A.D.), **6**, 143.
Rubrius Rex, Roman citizen; conspires against Cæsar (44 B.C.), **5**, 584.
Rubu, Aramæan tribe; attacked by Assyria, **1**, 400.
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Rudini, Antonio di, Marquis of (1839–), Italian statesman; first ministry of (1891–1892), **9**, 632; second ministry of (1896–1898), **9**, 633.
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Rudolf I (d. 1232), count of Habsburg, **16**, 548.
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Rufinus (d. 395 A.D.), chief minister of Theodosius the Great, and later of Arcadius; elevation by Theodosius (395), **6**, 536; rules Eastern Empire, **6**, 536–540, **7**, 30–32; opposed by Stilicho, **6**, 538–540, **7**, 30; murder, **6**, 540; character, **6**, 536.
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Rufus, Marcus Cælius, Roman tribune (52 B.C.); supports Milo, **5**, 513.
Rufus, Fenius (d. 65 A.D.), Roman prefect; appointed captain in the Pretorian guard, **6**, 194; in Piso's conspiracy, **6**, 202–204.
Rufus, Marcus Minucius (d. 216 B.C.), Roman consul; Hannibal defeats, **5**, 252–254.
Rufus, Virginius (d. 97 A.D.), Roman consul; offered the purple in Germany, **6**, 220–221.
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Rumania or Roumania, kingdom of southeastern Europe, comprising the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia; main treatment, **24**, 125–155; original inhabitants, **24**, 125–127; Roman period, **24**, 127–128; barbarian invasions, **24**, 128–130; formation of principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, **24**, 130–131; under Vlad the Impaler and Stephen the Great, **24**, 132–136; tributary to Turks, **24**, 136–138; under John the Terrible and Michael the Brave, **24**, 138–142; successful revolt against Turks, **24**, 141; Turkish dependency, **24**, 142–145; unsuccessful effort of Peter the Great to free, **24**, 144; under Fanariot rule, **24**, 144–147; Russian and Austrian encroachments, **24**, 146–147; status defined in treaty of 1802, **24**, 147; union of the two principalities (1859), **24**, 150; allied with Russia against Turkey, **24**, 152; declared a kingdom (1881), **24**, 152; social conditions, **24**, 154–155; history in outline, **24**, 240–243.
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Runi, legendary Scandinavian king, son and successor of Hödur, **16**, 28.
Runnymede, meadow on the Thames near London; King John grants Magna Charta at, **18**, 347.
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Rupert or Ruprecht (1352–1410), king of Germany 1401–1410; reign, **14**, 194; failure of Italian campaign, **9**, 255; **14**, 194.
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Rupert (d. 1135), German scholar, and abbot of Deutz; elaborates scientific mysticism, **14**, 92.
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Rurik (d. 879 A.D.), a Scandinavian adventurer; founds monarchy in Russia, **17**, 95–96; death, **17**, 96.
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Saint-Romans, Mademoiselle de (eighteenth century), mistress of Louis XV, **12**, 86.
Saint-Saëns, Hélie de, French baron; made guardian of William Clito (1106), **18**, 236.
Saint-Sévères, Marshal de, French soldier; at deliverance of Orleans (1429), **11**, 198.
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Saint-Simon, Claude Henri, Count of (1760–1825), French social economist; effect of teaching of, **13**, 62; **13**, 209.
Saint-Simon, Louis de Rouvroy, Duke of (1675–1755), French soldier, statesman and writer; estimate of memoirs, **12**, 17.
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Saisset, Joseph Théodore (1810–1879), French admiral; leads part of National Guard after siege of Paris, **13**, 182.
Saisset, Bernard de (d. 1314), bishop of Pamiers; trial of (1301), **11**, 79.
Sakarov, or Sacharov, or Sakharov, Victor Victorovitch, Russian soldier and statesman; minister of war (1904), **17**, 623.
Sakuntala, legendary Hindu nymph, **2**, 502.
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Saladin (Salah ad-din Yusuf ibn Ayub or Eyyub) (1137–1193), sultan of Egypt and Syria; reign, **8**, 228–229; wars with crusaders, **8**, 371–409; becomes vizir in Egypt (1169), **8**, 228, 369; succeeds to Fatimite power, **8**, 228, 369; unites Syria and Egypt under his rule, **8**, 369, 370; **14**, 107; defeats Christians near Tiberias, **8**, 373–376; takes Jerusalem, **2**, 305; **8**, 229, 376, 377; **14**, 107; **16**, 156; takes Antioch, **8**, 377; war with Frederick Barbarossa, **8**, 382; **14**, 107, 108; at siege of Acre, **2**, 305–306; **8**, 383–392; **11**, 48; **18**, 311–312; negotiations with Richard, **8**, 395; at siege of Joppa, **8**, 396–402; makes truce with Richard for three years, **8**, 402–403; friendly intercourse with crusaders, **8**, 404; death, **8**, 407; Arab and Christian eulogies of, **8**, 407, 409; generosity, **8**, 395 note, 403; character, **8**, 370, 405.
Saladin Tithe, earliest tax on personal property in England, instituted originally in 1188 in support of crusaders, **18**, 295, 295 note; **8**, 381.
Salado, small river in Spain; battle (1340), **10**, 73.
Salah ad-Dîn, see Saladin.
Salamanca, town in Spain; battle (1812), **10**, 365; **12**, 588; **21**, 478.
Salamanca, Council or Junta of (1486–1487), meeting held at Salamanca to consider projects of Columbus, **22**, 421–424.
Salamis, island of Greece; battle of (480 B.C.), **3**, 337, 345–353.
Salamis, city in Cyprus, naval battle near (306 B.C.), **4**, 566.
Salary Grab (1873), in United States history; popular name for an act of Congress increasing salaries of Federal officers, **23**, 472.
Salatis, king of Egypt ca. 2098–ca. 2085 B.C., **1**, 121–122.
Salazar, Vicente, Spanish-American statesman; president of Ecuador (1895), **23**, 615.
Sale, Sir Robert Henry (1782–1846), British soldier, called the "Hero of Jalalabad"; at siege of Jalalabad, **22**, 142–144; falls in battle of Mudki, **22**, 154.
Salem, city of Massachusetts, U. S. A.; colony founded at (1629), **22**, 643; disfranchised for upholding Roger Williams (1636), **23**, 94, 95; witchcraft delusion at (1692), **23**, 171–177; made seat of government in Massachusetts (1774), **23**, 239; assembly at (1774), **23**, 240.
Salem, city of New Jersey, U. S. A.; Quakers settle at (1675), **23**, 30.
Salentines, Italian tribe; probable origin, **5**, 49; conquered by Romans (ca. 264 B.C.), **5**, 210.
Salerno, city of Italy; siege (1077), **9**, 72.
Salerno, Gulf of, on east coast of Italy; naval battle in (1528), **9**, 455.
Salerno, School of, a once famous medical school at Salerno, Italy; founded by Arabs, **8**, 280; influence, **9**, 182.
Salgar, E., Spanish-American soldier and statesman; president of New Granada 1870–1872, **23**, 602.
Salian Franks, division of the Franks, *q. v.*
Salicetti or Saliceti, Christophe (1757–1809), French revolutionist; presents Napoleon to Carteaux, **12**, 372; denounces the people's representatives, **12**, 485.
Salic Law (Lex Salica), that part of the Salic laws which forbids the succession of women to the throne of any Salic land; effect on the house of Capet, **11**, 46; causes struggle between Philip VI of France and Edward III of England for French crown (1328), **11**, 98, 103; **18**, 455; introduced into Spain by Philip V (1714), **10**, 292; revoked in Spain by Ferdinand VII (1830), **10**, 394; texts, **11**, 653.

Salic Laws, a collection of Frankish laws, **7**, 463–464.
Salinator, Marcus Livius, Roman consul 219 B.C. and 207 B.C.; first consulship, **5**, 274; defeats Hasdrubal at the Metaurus, **5**, 274–277; triumph of, **5**, 278; imposes tax on salt, **5**, 339.
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Salisbury, James Cecil, 3rd Earl of (d. 1683), English statesman; committed to tower, **20**, 284.
Salisbury, Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of (d. 1541); imprisonment and execution, **19**, 186–187.
Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, 3rd Marquis of, Viscount Cranborne, (1830–1903), English statesman; leaves Derby ministry on question of reform, **21**, 633; British representative to Conference of Constantinople, **21**, 640; secretary of state for foreign affairs, **21**, 641; plenipotentiary to Congress of Berlin, **21**, 641; leader of conservative party, **21**, 647; becomes premier (1885), **21**, 647; resigns (Jan. 1886), **21**, 648; second premiership (July 1886–1892), **21**, 648–649; resists Home Rule question, **21**, 648; elementary education made free, **21**, 648; third ministry (1895–1902), **21**, 651–660.
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Salivahana, legendary Hindu prince of southern Behar (Bahar) (1st century B.C.), **2**, 498.
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Salles, Jean Baptiste (d. 1794), French revolutionist; favours decree of inviolability, **12**, 246; spokesman for Gironde, **12**, 291; execution, **12**, 391.
Sallust (Caius Sallustius Crispus) (86–34 B.C.), Roman historian; tribune (52 B.C.), **5**, 513; proconsul of Numidia, **5**, 561; estimate, **5**, 644.
Sallust, prætorian prefect of Julian (ca. 360 A.D.); counsels Julian, **6**, 503; declines emperorship, **6**, 510, 516; ambassador to Persian king, **6**, 512.
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Salmon Falls, town in New Hampshire; attacked by French and Indians in King William's War (1690), **23**, 186.
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Salomon, bishop of Constance (ca. 917 A.D.), **7**, 597–598.
Salter, William, English Lollard clergyman; first victim burned under the *Statute de Heretico Comburendo* (1401), **18**, 521.
Saltonstall, Sir Richard (1586–1658), English-American colonist; becomes interested in Massachusetts Bay Colony, **22**, 640.
Salutati or Salutato, Coluccio de (1330–1406), Italian humanist; estimate, **9**, 202.
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Salviati, Francesco (fifteenth century), Italian prelate; in Pazzi conspiracy (1478), **9**, 366–369.
Salvidienus, Q. Rufus (first century B.C.), Roman soldier; companion of Octavius, **5**, 613; conspires against Augustus, **6**, 121.
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Salza, Hermann von (ca. 1170–1239), German knight; aids Duke Henry of Breslau, **14**, 119.
Salzburg, Austro-Hungarian town; captured by Wrede (1809), **14**, 563.
Saman, Asad ben, sons of, found Samanid dynasty (819 A.D.), **8**, 217.
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Samdan, Assyrian prototype of Hercules; original of Samson legend, **2**, 74.
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Sammonicus, Q. Serenus (d. 212 A.D.), Roman author and bibliophile; library, **6**, 347.
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Samur, river in Russia; battle of (1583), **24**, 371.
Samurai, Japanese military caste; treatment under reformed government, **24**, 627.
Sana, city in Arabia; becomes capital of Yemen (ca. 100 A.D.), **8**, 106.
Sanad, Arabic word signifying list of authorities for oral traditions, **8**, 301, 302.
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Sanchez, Julian, Spanish guerrilla, leader; harasses French (1809), **10**, 353.
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Sancho (I) "the Fat," king of Leon 955–967 A.D.; reign, **10**, 45.
Sancho I, king of Navarre 905–925; relations to Ordoño II, king of Leon, **10**, 44.
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Sancho I (1154–1211), king of Portugal 1185–1211; reign, **10**, 434–436; war with Moors, **10**, 432; relations with clergy, **10**, 435.
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Sanchoniathon or Sanchuniathon, Phœnician writer, of doubtful authenticity; works of, **2**, 302, 349–351.
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Sangha, Hindu god, **2**, 540–541.
Sangiban, king of the Alani 450 A.D.; treachery to Romans, **6**, 585, 587–588.
Sanguineto, Philip (fourth century), Florentine leader; captures Pistoia by strategy (1328), **9**, 151.
Sanhedrim, Hebrew council; condemns to death (ca. 62 A.D.), **2**, 175.
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Sanjar, last Seljuk sultan; defeated by Kara-Khitais (1141), **24**, 272.
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San Juan de Ulua, island near Vera Cruz, Mexico; Cortes arrives at, **23**, 508; fort on, bombarded by French, **13**, 71.
Sankh-ka-Ra, king of Egypt ca. 2600 B.C., **1**, 108.
Sankt Jacob on the Birs, village in Switzer-

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San Marino, state in Italy; independence recognised, **9**, 471; Alberoni seizes, **9**, 541; the last Italian republic, **9**, 579.
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San Pedro de Gormaz, town in Spain; battle of (919 A.D.), **10**, 44.
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San Salvador, name given first West Indian island discovered by Columbus; discovery, **22**, 432.
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Sapieha Rozynckil, Polish soldier; assists Dmitri (1608), **17**, 233; besieges monastery of the Trinity, **17**, 234.
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Sapor I or Shapur, king of Persia ca. 240–ca. 273 A.D.; invades Mesopotamia, **6**, 412; conquests, **6**, 417–418; **8**, 78–79.
Sapor II, king of Persia 310–ca. 381 A.D.; pre-natal coronation, **6**, 467; character, **8**, 80; persecutes Christians, **8**, 81; defeats Constantius, **6**, 467–468; invades Mesopotamia, **6**, 479–481; Julian's campaigns against, **6**, 499–508; defeats Romans, **6**, 511–514.
Sapor III, king of Persia ca. 384–389 A.D.; reign and death, **8**, 83.
Sapor (seventh century A.D.), commander of Armenians; assumes title of emperor (665 A.D.), **7**, 186.
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Saragossa or Zaragoza, capital of province of Saragossa, Spain; council of church held at (380 A.D.), **10**, 12; captured by Christians (1118), **8**, 243; **10**, 59; Philip V of Spain defeated by French at (1710), **10**, 289; **20**, 478; besieged by French (1809), **10**, 349.

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Saratoga, village in New York; battles of (1777), **23**, 264–265.

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Sardanapalus, title given to **Elagabalus,** *q. v.*

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Sardinia, Kingdom of, a former kingdom of Italy, including the duchy of Savoy and the island of Sardinia; constituted (1720), **9**, 532; districts of Milan ceded to (1784), **14**, 434; in latter half of eighteenth century, **9**, 540, 548, 550; in time of French rule in Italy, **9**, 574; insurrection of, subdued by Austria (1820), **14**, 587; Charles Albert, king of, heads war for Italian independence (1848), **9**, 594 seq.; reforms in (1854), **9**, 602; middle Italian states unite with (1859), **9**, 606; in war of Italy with Austria (1859), **9**, 603 seq.

Sardinia, island in the Mediterranean; ceded to Rome (255 B.C.), **5**, 223, 234; conquered by Vandals (534 A.D.) **7**, 93, 96; under Byzantine empire (568 A.D.), **7**, 440; conquered by Saracens (711 A.D.), **7**, 196; conquered by Pisans (1132), **9**, 36; under Spanish rule (seventeenth century), **9**, 486, 531.

Sardis or Sardes, capital of Lydia; legend of, **2**, 246; captured by Persians (546 B.C.), **2**, 432, description of, **2**, 434–437.

Sarduris I (Siduri), king of Armenia (ca. 833 B.C.); at war with Shalmaneser III, **1**, 338, 390; **2**, 388.

Sarduris II, king of Armenia (735 B.C.); at war with Assyria, **1**, 392–393; **2**, 388–389.

Sarduris III, king of Armenia (ca. 644 B.C.); sends ambassador to Asshurbanapal, **1**, 430.

Sargon I (Shargani-shar-ali, Sharrukin), king of Agade in Babylonia ca. 3800 B.C., father of Naram-Sin; reign, **1**, 360–362; legend concerning finding of, **1**, 360, 619; "tablet of omens," **1**, 361–362; in Syria and Cyprus, **1**, 311; invades Egypt, **1**, 312; founds library, **1**, 441; date of, fixed by excavations of Nabonidus, **1**, 455; cylinders show antiquity of Babylonian civilisation, **1**, 535; culture of period, **1**, 569; quotation from inscription of, **2**, 220.

Sargon II, king of Assyria 722–705 B.C.; main treatment, **1**, 397–403; conquest of Samaria, **1**, 397; **2**, 115; expedition against Hamath and towns on Mediterranean coast, **1**, 398; **2**, 285; conquers Hittites, **1**, 398; **2**, 392; policy in Cilicia, **1**, 400; **2**, 416; supremacy recognised in Cyprus, **2**, 621; **3**, 205; relations with Urartu, **1**, 398–399; **2**, 584; conquest of Babylon, **1**, 400–402; founds Dur-Sharrukin, **1**, 403; character and policy, **1**, 403; compared with Sennacherib, **1**, 416; letter to, from Ishtar-duri, **1**, 542–543.

Sasbach, village in Baden; battle of (1675), **11**, 584.

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Scopas (b. ca. 420 B.C.), Greek sculptor, builds temple at Tegea (396 B.C.), **3**, 482.

Scopas, Ætolian leader in Egyptian army (ca. 202 B.C.); defeated by Antiochus the Great of Syria, **2**, 302; **4**, 558.

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Scots or Scoti, a gaelic tribe of Ireland; origin and settlement in Scotland, **18**, 25–26; **21**, 1, 3, 7, 333–334; called Milesians, **21**, 7; see **Dalreudins.**

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Scott or Scot, Sir Michael (d. 1292), Scotch author; renowned in Scotland as a magician and necromancer, **21**, 124.

Scott, Sir Walter (1771–1832), Scottish novelist and poet, **21**, 327.

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Scott, Winfield (1786–1866), American soldier; at battle of Lundy's Lane (Bridgewater), **23**, 334; in frontier warfare, **23**, 361; defeats Santa Anna at battle of Cerro Gordo (1847), **23**, 374; whig candidate for president (1852), **23**, 389; refuses to join Secessionists, **23**, 417; retired from command, **23**, 430.

Scott-Moncrieff, Sir Colin Campbell (1836–), English colonial officer; reforms in Egypt, **24**, 463.

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Scourge of God, The, name to Attila, (*q. v.*).

Scracimir, Ivan (fourteenth century), joint ruler of Bulgaria; rules over Widdin, **24**, 174; defeated at battle of Nikopoli (1396), **24**, 175.

Scribonia, wife of Augustus Cæsar; divorced (39 B.C.), **6**, 116; exile, **6**, 118.

Scribonius, Proculus (d. 67 A.D.), Roman soldier; driven to suicide by Nero, **6**, 216.
Scribonius, Rufus (d. 67 A.D.), Roman soldier; brother of Proculus; driven to suicide by Nero, **6**, 216.
Scrooby, Church of, ancient church of the Pilgrims at Scrooby, England; history, **22**, 616 seq.
Scrope or **Scroope, Henry le,** baron Scrope of Masham (1376?–1415), executed for conspiracy against Henry V, **18**, 530.
Scrope, Henry le, Baron Scrope of Bolton (1534–1592), English soldier; leads army in invasion of Scotland (1570), **19**, 341.
Scrope, Richard le, baron Scrope of Bolton (ca. 1327–1403), lord chancellor; quarrel with Richard II, **18**, 499.
Scrope, Richard (ca. 1350–1405), archbishop of York; leader in insurrections of 1403–1405, **18**, 524; execution, **18**, 525.
Scrope, Sir Stephen, as lord deputy in Ireland, defeats Art McMurrough (1407), **21**, 390.
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Scutage, in English history, the commutation for personal military service, due under the feudal system; instituted by Henry II, **18**, 262.
Scutari, city in Asia Minor, Turkey; besieged by Turks (1479), **9**, 296.
Scylax, Greek admiral; voyage of discovery down the Indus (ca. 512 B.C.), **2**, 609.
Scyllis, Greek sculptor, **3**, 127.
Scytha or **Scythes,** mythical ancestor of Scythians; legends of, **2**, 405–444.
Scythians (Manda), in ancient history the inhabitants of an undefined region in the north and eastern part of Europe and in central and northern Asia; main treatment, **2**, 400–411, 438–444; definition of name, **2**, 400; called Scoloti, **2**, 404, 410, 582; confused with Mada or Medes, **1**, 422, 443; **2**, 559, 567, 573 note, 586; influence in Asia Minor, **2**, 400–401; drive out Cimmerians, **2**, 410, 430, 576; invade Media, **3**, 292; territory invaded by Darius, **2**, 439, 441, 610–611; **3**, 264, 292; war with Cyrus, **2**, 439; war with Cyaxares, **1**, 444; **2**, 576, 582; share in overthrowing Assyrian Empire, **1**, 438, 443; **2**, 567, 585–586; wars with Egyptians, **1**, 183; **2**, 439; wars with Philip and Alexander the Great, **4**, 239, 348; descendants found Parthian empire, **2**, 439; **8**, 47–48; invade Parthia under Arsaces VI, **8**, 51; restore Phraates III to throne of Parthia, **8**, 53; ravage Parthia under Phraates II (ca. 128 B.C.), **8**, 61–62; aid Phraates IV of Parthia against Tiridates, **8**, 69; in India, **2**, 497, 501, 504, 506; subdued by Attila, **7**, 49–51; customs, **1**, 467; **2**, 403–410, 437, 438, **7**, 50.
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Sebastian (fourth century A.D.), Roman general of Emperor Julian; invades Mesopotamia (363 A.D.), **6**, 500, 505.
Sebastiani, Count François Horace Bastien (1772–1851), French soldier and diplomatist; sends home reports of French mission in Levant, **12**, 529; envoy of Napoleon to Constantinople, **12**, 555; **17**, 460.
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Sebastopol or **Sevastopol,** seaport in Taurida, Russia; siege of in Crimean War (1854–1855), **17**, 571–585; **21**, 616.
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Seckendorff, Count Friedrich Heinrich (1673–(1763), German field-marshal and diplomatist; at battle of Braunau, **14**, 431; saves life of Frederick the Great, **15**, 152.
Secular Games, Roman games, so called from *saeculum*, a period of time of about 100 years; celebration of, **6**, 98–101.
Sedan, city in France; battle of (1870), **13**, 157–160; **15**, 526.
Seddon, Rt. Hon. Richard John (1845—), New Zealand statesman, premier of New Zealand 1893–1904; socialistic legislation, **22**, 262–263; death, **21**, 672.
Sedgemoor, tract of land in Somersetshire, England; battle of (1685), **20**, 365.
Sedgwick, John (1813–1864), American soldier; at battle of Chancellorsville, **23**, 437; in Wilderness campaign, **23**, 446–447; death, **23**, 447.
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Sedulius, Cœlius (fifth century A.D.), a Roman Christian poet, **21**, 337.
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Segimund, (first century A.D.), German prince and priest, son of Segestes; taken captive to Rome, **6**, 71, 76.
Segrave, John de (1256–1325), English soldier; sent with an army into Scotland and defeated near Roslin (1303), **18**, 420; **21**, 78.
Segrave (Seagrave), Nicholas de (1238–1295), 1st baron Segrave; fights for Montfort at Lewes, **18**, 381.
Séguier, Pierre (1588–1672), French statesman, chancellor of France; on Day of the Barricades, **11**, 500; estimate, **11**, 529; remodels legislative system, **11**, 540.
Ségur, Count Philippe Paul (1780–1873), French soldier; at battle of Ulm, **12**, 544.
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Sehathor, king of Egypt (ca. 1600 B.C.), **1**, 118.
Sehested, town in Germany; battle (1813), **16**, 431–432.
Seidlitz or Seydlitz, Friedrich Wilhelm von (1721–1773), Prussian cavalry leader; at battle of Rossbach (1757), **15**, 202; at battle of Zorndorf (1758), **15**, 206; at siege of Spitzberg (1759), **15**, 216.
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Sekhent-neb-Ra, king of Egypt (ca. 1635 B.C.), **1**, 124, 125.
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Sékigahara, town in Japan; battle (1600), **24**, 589.
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Selden, John (1584–1654), English jurist and Orientalist; joins in protest to James I, **19**, 508; defends liberty of the subject, under Charles I, **19**, 545; opposes orders of Charles I, **19**, 559.
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Seleucids or Seleucidæ, royal dynasty in Syria 312–ca. 65 B.C.; main treatment, **4**, 552–561; Jews under, **2**, 25–26, 135–146; relations to Parthians, **8**, 53 seq.; see also names of individual kings.
Seleucus (I) Nicator (ca. 358–280 B.C.), Macedonian general, founder of Seleucid dynasty in Syria; reign, **2**, 138; **4**, 552–555; chiliarch in Alexander's army, **4**, 279; marriage, **4**, 377; receives chiliarchy of Perdiccas at Alexander's death, **4**, 428; rise to prominence, **4**, 441, 443; ruler of Parthians, **8**, 49; war with Antigonus, **4**, 443, 444, 491, 564–565; conquers Babylonia (312 B. C.), **4**, 492, 553; sends ambassador to Chandra Gupta, **2**, 504; takes title of king, (306 B.C.), **4**, 446, 496, 554; with allies overthrows Antigonus at Ipsus (301 B.C.), **4**, 449–450, 498, 503; **2**, 301; war with Demetrius Poliorcetes, **2**, 302; alliance with Demetrius, **4**, 450; takes Demetrius prisoner, **4**, 454, 500, 504–505; builds Antioch, **4**, 554; fortifies Seleucia, **1**, 480; war with Lysimachus, **4**, 555; extent of empire, **4**, 455, 499, 500, 506, 554–555; murdered by Ptolemy Ceraunus, **4**, 456, 506.
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Seleucus (IV) Philopator (Soter), king of Syria 187–176 B.C.; reign, **2**, 138–139; **4**, 559.
Seleucus (VI) Epiphanes, king of Syria 96–ca. 95 B.C.; reign, **4**, 561.
Self-denying Ordinances (1645), in English history, a measure intended to remove inefficient commanders from the army, **20**, 27.
Selim I (ca. 1465–1520), sultan of Turkey 1512–1520; reign, **24**, 338–339; rebellion against Bayazid II, **24**, 337; conquers Syria, **2**, 307; war with mamelukes, **24**, 444; conquest of Egypt, **24**, 444–446; buys rights to caliphate, **24**, 445; organises government of Egypt, **24**, 446; makes Barbarossa beyler-bey of Africa, **24**, 477; coalition of European princes against, **19**, 75; character, **24**, 338, 339.
Selim II, the "Sot" (d. 1574), sultan of Turkey 1566–1574; reign, **24**, 367–370; before accession, **24**, 357; accession, **24**, 367; collision with Russians, **24**, 367–368; conquest of Cyprus, **24**, 368–369; battle of Lepanto, **24**, 368; death, **24**, 369.
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Selim at-Teumi (sixteenth century), chief of Tholeba Arabs in North Africa; invites corsairs to Algiers, **24**, 476.
Seljuks, Turkish dynasty, reigning in central and western Asia in eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries, founded by Toghrul or Toghril Bey, grandson of Seljuk; main treatment, **2**, 377–378; **8**, 225–227; **24**, 311; Toghrul establishes his authority in Baghdad, **8**, 224; conquests of Alp Arslan, **2**, 377; **7**, 258 note; capture of Jerusalem, **2**, 377; **7**, 258 note; sultanate of Iconium and Rum established, **2**, 377;

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Selman (sixteenth century), Turkish sea captain (reis); establishes Turkish sovereignty in Arabia, **24**, 346.

Selmer, Christian August (1816–1889), Norwegian statesman; premier of Norway 1880–1883, **16**, 483–484.

Semblançay, Jacques de Beaune, Baron of (1445–1527), treasurer of Francis I, **11**, 315.

Semempses, see **Sem-en-Ptah.**

Semendria, Servian fortress on right bank of Danube; abandoned by Turks (1688), **24**, 595; stormed by Turks (1690), **24**, 399; siege (1789), **17**, 408.

Sem-en-Ptah, or Semempses, or Men-sa-Nefer, king of Egypt ca. 4186–ca. 4168 B.C., **1**, 90.

Seminara, town in Italy; siege and battle of (1503), **9**, 428; **11**, 299.

Seminary Ridge, battle of; see **Gettysburg.**

Seminole, tribe of North American Indians; see **Seminole Wars.**

Seminole Wars, in American history, two wars between the government and the Seminole Indians. 1. Sometimes called Florida War (1817–1818), **23**, 346; 2. (1835–1842), **23**, 361.

Semiramis or Sammurumat, mythical Babylonian queen; legends, **1**, 318–319, 367, 580–593; **2**, 420, 526; establishes weaving factories, 487.

Semites, a group of people, including the Jews and allied races, supposed to have descended from Shem, son of Noah; origin, **1**, 338, 347–348, 358–359; **8**, 3; character, **1**, 346; **2**, 355, 565; religion, **1**, 314; **2**, 171, 202, 433; language, **1**, 87, 310, 345; **2**, 65, 273; drive Sumerians from Babylonia, **1**, 323, 326, 338, 342–343; inscriptions, 357, 564, 575; **2**, 110; influence on Greek literature, **2**, 225; relations with Hittites, **2**, 393–396.

Semmes, Raphael (1809–1877), American naval officer in Confederate service; commands Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, **23**, 448.

Semomyslaw, king of Poland (921 A.D.), character, **24**, 8.

Semnones, German tribe; aid Cherusci, **7**, 427; migrations, **7**, 428.

Semonville, Charles Louis Huguet, Marquis of (d. 1834), French statesman; surrendered by Swiss to Austria, **12**, 363.

Semowit, king of Poland 860–892 A.D.; accession, **24**, 2; character and reign, **24**, 7–8.

Sempach, town in Switzerland; battle of (1386), **14**, 192; **16**, 576–577.

Sempach Letter, military ordinance adopted by Swiss confederates (1393), **16**, 579.

Sempronia (second century B.C.), sister of T. Gracchus; marries Scipio Africanus Minor, **5**, 360; suspected of murdering Scipio, **5**, 370; denounces fraud of Saturninus, **5**, 403.

Sempronian Laws, measures introduced by C. Gracchus (123 B.C.); provisions of, **5**, 374.

Sempronius (Tiberius Sempronius Longus), Roman consul 218 B.C.; Hannibal defeats, **5**, 249–250.

Sempronius, see **Blæsus, Gracchus, and Tuditanus.**

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Seneca, Lucius Annæus (ca. 4 B.C.–65 A.D.), Roman philosopher and statesman; Nero a pupil of, **6**, 184, 206, 208; banishment to Corsica, **6**, 177, 180; decline of political influence, **6**, 194–196; Nero's enmity toward, **6**, 203; suicide, **6**, 204; philosophy, **6**, 310, 312; tragedies, **6**, 102, 346.

Seneca, M. Annæus (ca. 61 B.C.–30 A.D.), Roman rhetorician, **6**, 158.

Senecas, tribe of North American Indians; wars with Susquehannas (1676), **23**, 127.

Senecio, Tullius, nephew of Seneca; implicated in Piso's conspiracy (65 A.D.), **6**, 203, 204.

Seneffe, village in Belgium; battle of (1674), **11**, 584; **13**, 637; **14**, 34.

Senegal, colony in Western Africa; ceded to France (1783), **12**, 139.

Sengun, son of Toghrul; boyhood, **24**, 275; fights Jenghiz Khan (1203), **24**, 276.

Senibaldi, see **Innocent IV.**

Senlac, battle of; see **Hastings.**

Senlis, town in France; assembly of (1301), **11**, 79; treaty of (1493), **11**, 287.

Sennacherib (Sin-Akhe-Erba), king of Assyria 705–681 B.C.; invades Palestine, **2**, 115–116; campaigns, **1**, 177, 311, 403–416; takes Syrian workmen to Nineveh, **2**, 285; opposes Greeks in Cilicia, **3**, 206; constructs canals for Nineveh, **1**, 552; destroys Babylon, **1**, 334; murdered by his sons, **1**, 334; library of, at Nineveh, **1**, 441; will of, **1**, 620.

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Sens, city in France; resists Northmen (886 A.D.), **11**, 9; council of (1140), **11**, 43; siege of (1420), **11**, 180; **18**, 420.

Sentinum, town in Italy; battle of (295 B.C.), **5**, 196–197.

Senussis, religious sect in North Africa; characteristics, **8**, 303.

Seoul, capital of Korea; Japanese troops reinforced in, **24**, 558; Japanese deliver ultimatum at (1894), **24**, 576.

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September Massacres, a series of murders by French Revolutionists (1792); preparations for, **12**, 269; details, **12**, 270 seq.; Carlyle's description of, **12**, 273; Ternaux's account of, **12**, 276; effect in England, **21**, 452.
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Septennial Act (1716), act prolonging to seven years the possible duration of English parliament, **20**, 512–514.
Sequani, Gallic tribe; in wars with Cæsar, **5**, 514, 515.
Sequeira, Diogo Lopes de, Portuguese navigator; discovers Malacca and Sumatra (1509), **10**, 486.
Serapis, Egyptian divinity, worship of, **1**, 63, 653; temple of, at Babylon, **5**, 653; Vespasian's attitude towards, **6**, 232.
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Serenus, bishop of Marseilles; forbids image worship (599 A.D.), **7**, 207.
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Sergius III (d. 913 A.D.), pope 904–911; pontificate of, **8**, 579.
Sergius IV, pope 1009–1012, **8**, 508.
Sergius (ca. 560 A.D.), Byzantine courtier; appointed governor of Pentapolis, **7**, 126; defeat, **7**, 127.
Seringapatam or **Srirangapatam,** town in Mysore, India; siege of (1792), **22**, 111–112; captured by English (1799), **22**, 114–115.
Serrano y Dominguez, Francisco (1810–1885), duke de la Torre, Spanish soldier and statesman; joins revolutionists, **10**, 401; becomes president of provisional ministry (1868), **10**, 402; becomes regent (1869), **10**, 407; second ministry (1872), **10**, 409; establishes military dictatorship (1874), **10**, 415; relations with Europe, **10**, 416.
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Serranus Gavianus, Sextus, Roman tribune 57 B.C.; opposes Cicero, **5**, 506.
Sertorius, Quintus (d. 72 B.C.), Roman general; supports Marius, **5**, 427, 429; withdraws to Spain, **5**, 435; **10**, 8; governs Spain, **5**, 458–459; negotiates with Mithridates, **5**, 459, 467.
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Somerset, Fitzroy James Henry, first baron Raglan (1788–1855), British soldier; at battle of Waterloo, **12**, 630, 632; becomes commander in chief of allied army in Crimea, **17**, 570.
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Sommaruga, Baron von, Austrian politician; founder of Legal and Political Literary Club of Vienna (1842), **14**, 605; becomes minister of education (1848), **14**, 630.
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Sosicles, citizen of Corinth; sent as deputy to Sparta (ca. 494 B.C.), **3**, 256–257.
Sosigenes, Greek or Egyptian astronomer; aids in preparation of the Julian calendar (46 B.C.), **5**, 574.
Sosistratus or **Sosistratos** (d. 314 B.C.), tyrant of Syracuse; expelled by a revolution, **4**, 578–579.
Sosthenes (d. 279 B.C.), Macedonian officer; obtains supreme direction of affairs in Macedonia, **4**, 458, 506; death, **4**, 458, 506.
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South American Revolution, the series of wars by which the Spanish colonies of South America became independent; main treatment, **23**, 581–596.
Southampton, seaport in Hampshire, England; burned by Normans, **11**, 104.
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South Australia, a state of the commonwealth of Australia; main treatment, **22**, 244–247; Wakefield's plan for colonisation, **22**, 244–245; settlement of (1836), **22**, 246; constitution established, **22**, 246; becomes a state in Australian Commonwealth, **22**, 247.

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Southwold, seaport in Suffolk, England; naval battle of (1672), also called battle of Solebay, **20**, 276.

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Spa Fields Riot, a riot following the meeting of reform clubs at Spa Fields (1816), **21**, 501–502.

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Spanish Mark, Frankish possession in Northeastern Spain; conquered by Louis le Débonnaire (ca. 800 A.D.), **10**, 42.

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Speedwell, ship which sailed with the *Mayflower* from England (1615); abandons voyage, **22**, 625–626.
Speicher, mountain pass in Switzerland; battle (May 14th, 1403), **16**, 582.
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Stanley, Edward Henry Smith, 15th earl of Derby (1826–1893), English statesman; resigns office in the Disraeli ministry (1878) on Turkish question, **21**, 640–641; as colonial secretary treats with Kruger (1884), **21**, 644; **22**, 293.

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Stanley, Thomas, 1st earl of Derby (1435?–1504), English soldier and statesman; personal relations with Edward IV, **18**, 605; arrested by order of Richard of Gloucester (1483), **18**, 609; excuses himself for not joining Richard (1485), **18**, 623; at battle of Bosworth Field, **18**, 624; crowns Henry VII on field of battle, **18**, 624; created earl of Derby, **19**, 15.

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Tetuan (1860), **24**, 473.
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Three Kings, Alliance of the (1849), **15**, 456.
Tientsin (1860), **21**, 626.
Tilsit (1807), **12**, 562–564; **17**, 455–456.
Triple Alliance (1668), **11**, 569; **13**, 631; (1717), **20**, 517; (1882), **9**, 631.
Troyes (1420), **11**, 178–180.
Turin (1696), **9**, 508; (1860), **13**, 137.
Turkmantchai (1826), **17**, 544; **24**, 493–494.
Twelve Year's Truce (1609), **13**, 547, 570–571.
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Utrecht (1713), **11**, 627–628, 664; **13**, 652; **14**, 416–417; **20**, 487–488.
Varela (1790), **17**, 404.
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Vergara (1839), **10**, 397.
Versailles (1756), **14**, 437–441; (1786). **20**, 646; (preliminaries) (1871), **15**, 528–529.
Vervins (1598), **11**, 405.
Villafranca (1859), **21**, 627.
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Vossem (1673), **11**, 579.
Walloon Provinces, Reconciliation of, **13**, 481, 508.
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Yandabu (1826), **22**, 135.
Znaim (1809), **14**, 556.
Zürich (1859), **9**, 606; **13**, 137; **21**, 627.

Trebbia or Trebia, river in northern Italy; battles of the (218 B.C.), **5**, 249; (1799), **12**, 471; **17**, 434.

Trebellianus, C. Annius (d. 265 A.D.), one of the Thirty Tyrants of Rome, **6**, 419.

Trebellius, L., Roman tribune (67 B.C.); opposes appointment of Pompey, **5**, 466.

Trebellius Maximus, Roman governor in Britain (ca. 65 A.D.), **18**, 15.

Trebizond, Asiatic port on the Black Sea; attacked by Russia (1771), **24**, 418.

Trebonius, C. (d. 43 B.C.), Roman tribune; introduces *Lex Trebonia*, **5**, 508; in conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 580, 582, 584, 586; killed by Dolabella, **5**, 621.

Trelawney, Jonathan (1650–1721), English prelate, bishop of Bristol; one of the seven bishops to protest against Declaration of Indulgence, **20**, 395; sent to the Tower, **20**, 396–397; trial and acquittal, **20**, 398–400.

Trémouille, see **La Trémoille.**

Trenck, Baron Franz von der (1711–1749), Austrian soldier; organises Pandour band, **14**, 430, 431.

Trent, Council of, a council of the Roman Catholic church, held at Trent, with intermissions, from 1545–1564; convoked, **11**, 335; **14**, 282; removed from Trent to Bologna, **14**, 304–305; increases spiritual power of pope, **9**, 472; Dutch oppose decrees of, **13**, 391.

Trent Affair, The, the seizure on the British steamship Trent, of the Confederate commissioners Mason and Slidell, by Captain Wilkes of the United States Navy, Nov. 8th, 1861, **21**, 631; **23**, 424.

Trenton, city in New Jersey; Washington defeats British at battle of (1776), **23**, 260.

Trepov, D. F., Russian statesman, **17**, 631.

Treschow, Neils (1751–1833), Norwegian statesman; **16**, 471.

Tresckow, Hermann von (b. 1818), Prussian general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 169.

Treslong, William of Blois, Seigneur of, soldier and admiral of Zealand; at siege of Briel (1572), **13**, 428–429; imprisoned (1584), **13**, 511.

Treves or Trier, town in Germany; siege of (1675), **11**, 585; pilgrimage to (1844), **15**, 417.

Treves, Sir Frederick (1853–), English surgeon; operates on Edward VII, **21**, 660.

Trevisa, John or John of (d. ca. 1412), English translator; translates Higden's *Polychronicon*, **18**, 497.

Treviso or Tarvisium, city in Italy; member of Lombard League, **9**, 55, 91.

Trevor, Sir John (1633–1717), English lawyer; expelled from speakership of house of commons (1695), **20**, 448–449, 513.

Trézel, Camille-Alphonse (1780–1860), French soldier; at battle of the Macta, **13**, 67.

Triads, a Chinese secret society; rebel against Manchu dynasty (1853–1855), **24**, 549–550.

Trianon, Grand, villa at Versailles, built by Louis XIV for Madame de Maintenon (1685), **11**, 558.

Triarius, Lucius Valerius, Roman quæstor urbanus 81 B.C.; in Third Mithridatic War (74–67 B.C.), **5**, 468, 471.

Triballi or **Triballians,** Thracian tribe; at war with Macedonia (third century B.C.), **4**, 233, 243, 379.
Tribigild or **Tribigildus,** leader of Ostrogoths; rebellion against Eastern empire (399 A.D.), **6**, 545; **7**, 35–37.
Tribocci, German tribe; colonise Gaul, **6**, 59; **7**, 459.
Tribonian or **Tribonianus** (ca. 475–545 A.D.), Roman jurist; prepares *Justinian Code*, **7**, 132–133.
Tribunes of the Plebs or **Tribuni plebis,** in Roman history, the official representatives of the people; institution (494 B.C.), **5**, 126; rights and duties, **5**, 126–129, 335; elected by tribal assembly (471 B.C.), **5**, 131; cause codification of the laws (451 B.C.), **5**, 132; secure recognition of popular decrees as binding on all (449 B.C.), **5**, 139–140; secure passage of Canuleian law (445 B.C.), **5**, 140–141; secure passage of Licinian Rogations (367 B.C.), **5**, 170–172; reforms of the Gracchi, **5**, 359–380.
Trichinopoli, city in India; siege of (1750), **22**, 49, 50–52.
Tricoupis, see **Trikoupis.**
Triennial Act, in English history a statute directing (1) that no parliament should last longer than three years and (2) that a parliament must be summoned within three years from the dissolution of the last parliament; passed (1641), **19**, 598; repealed (1664), **20**, 245; passed (1694), **20**, 512; replaced by Septennial Act (1716), **20**, 512–514.
Trier, see **Treves.**
Trievna Pass, pass in the Balkan Mountains; Russian army crosses Balkans by (1878), **17**, 605.
Trifanum, town in Italy; battle of (340 B.C.), **5**, 185.
Trikoupis or **Tricoupis, Charilaos** (1832–1896), Greek statesman; prime-minister, **24**, 236–237.
Trimurti, Hindu triad of gods, **2**, 497.
Trincomalee or **Trincomali,** town in Ceylon; battle near (1767), **22**, 75; captured by English (1782), **22**, 101.
Trinidad, British West Indian island; discovered by Columbus (1498), **22**, 448.
Trinkitat, battle of; see **Tokar.**
Trinks, dynasty in Tongking (1545–1737), **24**, 519.
Trinobantes, pre-Roman nation in Britain; location, **18**, 3; submit to Julius Cæsar (54 B.C.), **5**, 526; **18**, 11; at war with Romans (61 A.D.), **6**, 191.
Triocassæ, see **Troyes.**
Triple Alliance: 1. (1668) alliance concluded at the Hague between England, Holland, and Sweden to check the conquests of Louis XIV, **11**, 569; **13**, 631; **16**, 341; **20**, 266; 2. (1717) alliance concluded between England, France, and Holland against Spain, which became Quadruple Alliance with accession of Austria (1718), *q. v.*; 3. (1883) sometimes called Dreibund, an alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, **9**, 631; **15**, 52, 531.
Triple Alliance, War of the, or **Paraguayan War** (1865–1870), a war waged against Paraguay by Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, **23**, 616, 618, 620, 660–661.
Tripola, town in Russia, battle of (1093), **17**, 124.
Tripoli, vilayet of Ottoman empire, on northern coast of Africa; main treatment, **24**, 487; conquered by Arabs (seventh century), **8**, 249; conquered by Turks (1551), **8**, 252; **24**, 354; see also **Tripolitan War.**
Tripoli, capital of vilayet of Tripoli; captured by Genoese (1354), **9**, 267; captured by Ferdinand the Catholic (1510), **10**, 192; bombarded in Tripolitan War (1803), **23**, 319.
Tripolis, Tripoli, or **Tarabulus,** town in Syria, Asiatic Turkey; taken by Moslems (1289), **8**, 453.
Tripolitan War (1801–1805), war between United States and Tripoli (war declared by Tripoli, 1801; hostilities begun, 1803), **23**, 318–319.
Tristan l'Hermite or **Tristan l'Ermite** (fifteenth century), provost of Louis XI of France, **11**, 254.
Tritantæchmes (fifth century B.C.), Persian prince; satrap of Babylon, **1**, 476, 488; in war against Greece, **3**, 303, 337.
Tritogenia, a title of Minerva, **1**, 279.
Triumvirate, in English history name given to the ministry of George Grenville (1863), from the control exercised by Grenville, Egremont, and Halifax, **20**, 601; in Roman history: 1. (60 B.C.) private league between Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus, **5**, 501–504; 2. (43 B.C.) term applied to division of government between Octavian (Augustus), Antony, and Lepidus, **5**, 617.
Trivulzio, Gian Giacomo, "the Great" (1441–1518), Italian military commander; at battle of Fornovo, **11**, 292; at siege of Milan, **11**, 298; at battle of Marignano, **16**, 618–619.
Trochu, Louis Jules (1815–1896), French soldier; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 581; becomes governor of Paris, **13**, 156; becomes president of provisional government of France, **13**, 162; at siege of Paris, **13**, 163, 178–179.
Trojan War, legendary war between Greeks and Trojans waged for recovery of Helen of Troy, **3**, 76–82.
Trojans, Pelasgian tribe of Asia Minor, see **Troy.**
Trolle, Gustavus (d. 1535), Swedish prelate, archbishop of Upsala; animosity toward Christian II, **16**, 229; removed from office, **16**, 229; restored to office, **16**, 230; flees to Denmark, **16**, 240; in uprising against Gustavus Vasa, **16**, 287.
Trollop or **Trollope, Sir Andrew** (d. 1461), English soldier; deserts Yorkist cause, **18**, 574.
Tromp, Cornelis or **Cornelius** (1629–1691),

Dutch admiral; in Great Four Days' Battle in the Downs (1666), **13**, 626; death, **13**, 644.
Tromp, Martin Harpertzoon (1597–1653), Dutch admiral; in battle of the Downs (1639), **13**, 580–581; in war with England, **13**, 617–620; **20**, 125–128, 147–148.
Tronchet, François Denis (1726–1806), French jurist; on civil code commission, **12**, 520; president of senate, **12**, 523.
Trondhjem, Throndhjem or Drontheim, city of Norway; Hakon holds a general assembly at (ca. 940), **16**, 52–53; contributes to defence of country (1814), **16**, 471.
Trons, Covenant of, in Swiss history an agreement between the abbot, all the lords and deputies of the province of Grisons for maintenance of justice (1424), **16**, 588.
Troppau, Congress of, a congress of European monarchs, assembled at Troppau, to consider revolutionary disturbances in Italy (1820), **14**, 588.
Troubadours, bards and poets of Southern France (ca. 1100–ca. 1400), **11**, 51, 71; in England, **18**, 325.
Troubles, Council of, or **Council of Blood** (1567), tribunal in the Netherlands for punishing those hostile to Spanish rule and Roman Catholicism; establishment and atrocities of, **13**, 416–419; suppression of, **13**, 446; sentence pronounced on De Hames by, **13**, 396 note.
Troup, George McIntosh (1780–1856), American politician, governor of Georgia 1823–1827; defies Federal Government, **23**, 351.
Troy, city of Asia Minor; identified with Ilium, **3**, 78; founded by Ilus, son of Tros (ca. 1300 B.C.), **3**, 78; early history, **3**, 78; taken by Hercules, **3**, 75; siege of (ca. 1200 B.C.), **3**, 80–81; historical skepticism concerning, **3**, 76; discovery of site, **3**, 77; legendary connection with Rome, **5**, 58–60, 69–70; legendary descent of Franks from, **7**, 457; see also **Trojan War** and **Trojans**.
Troyes, city in France; protected against Huns by St. Lupus, **6**, 585; captured from English (1429), **18**, 555.
Troyes, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Henry V of England and Charles VI of France (1420), **11**, 178–179; **18**, 540.
Truce of God, name applied at different times in middle ages to a suspension of private quarrels in Germany, France, England, and elsewhere (1040), **11**, 25; (1056), **7**, 644; (1085), **15**, 580–582.
Trückli-Bund, a compact concluded between Louis XIV and the Swiss Catholic States (1715), **16**, 662.
Trussel, Sir William (d. ca. 1331), English judge; condemns the Despensers, **18**, 442–443; declares deposition of Edward II, **18**, 445.
Truvor (Thorwar), Varangian prince; settles in Russia (862 A.D.), **17**, 95.
Truxillo or Trujillo, Decree of, promulgated by Bolivar in New Granada condemning to death all Spaniards convicted of being royalists (1814), **23**, 583.
Truxton or Truxtun, Thomas (1755–1822), American naval officer; in naval war with France (1798–1799), **23**, 314.
Tryggvason, Olaf, see **Olaf Tryggvason**.
Tryggve (tenth century A.D.), Norwegian chief; rules in Vigen, **16**, 55.
Tryon, William (ca. 1725–1788), colonial governor of New York; raid in Connecticut (1777), **23**, 262.
Tryphon (d. 139 B.C.), Syrian ruler; reign, **4**, 560; invades Judea, **2**, 157–158.
Tsarskoi Selo or Tsarskoye Selo, town in Russia; palace of, erected (1762), **17**, 356; lycée of, established, **17**, 502–503.
Tshernigov, see **Tchernigov**.
Tsing, name of the present Manchu dynasty in China, **24**, 543.
Tso, General, Chinese soldier; at battle of Pieng-an (1894), **24**, 558.
Tsongkapa, Buddhist monk; reforms Tibetan Buddhism, **24**, 506; establishes new dynasty in Tibet (ca. 1340 A.D.), **24**, 509.
Tsountas, Chrestos, Greek archæologist; excavations at Mycenæ (1886), **3**, 42–43.
Tsu Tsi (1834–), empress of China; regency (1881–1889), **24**, 555.
Tsung-ching (early seventeenth century), last emperor of Ming dynasty in China; reign, **24**, 544.
Tuaregs, Berber nomads in the Middle Sahara; impossibility of welding into a state, **10**, 2; meaning of name, **24**, 468.
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Valerio-Horatian laws, Roman laws adopted 449 B.C.; the Magna Charta of the plebs, **5**, 139, 335.
Valerius, Marcus, Roman soldier, brother of Publicola; at the battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 94.
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Valerius Potitus, L., Roman consul 449 B.C.; revision of the Twelve Tables in consulate of, **5**, 138–139.
Valerius Potitus, L., Roman master of horse (390 B.C.), **5**, 163.
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Valhalla, in Scandinavian mythology the home of the gods, **6**, 59; **16**, 24, 26.
Valkiala, town in Finland; battle of (1790), **17**, 403.
Valkyries, goddesses of battle in Scandinavian mythology, **6**, 59.
Vallandigham, Clement Laird (1820–1871), American politician; arrest and banishment, **23**, 449–450.
Valley Forge, village in Pennsylvania; sufferings of the Continental Army at, during winter of 1777–1778, **23**, 267.
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Valmy, village in France; battle of (1792), **12**, 280; **14**, 507; **15**, 270.
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Valognes, town near Cherbourg, France; Treaty of (1355), **11**, 128.
Valois, ancient territory of France; Philip II unites to crown of France (1215), **11**, 74.
Valois, House of, French dynasty; direct line, Philip VI to Charles VIII (1328–1498), **11**, 98–293; collateral branch of Valois-Orleans, Louis XII to Henry III (1498–1589), **11**, 293–394; genealogical table, **11**, 380.
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Valtellina, Valtelline or Val Tellina, region in northern Italy; revolt against Grisons (1620), **16**, 644; Spaniards in, **16**, 645, 646.
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Van Buren, Martin (1782–1862), American statesman, eighth president of the United States; elected vice-president (1832), **23**, 360; elected president (1837), **23**, 362; troubles with Canada during administration of, **23**, 367; presidential candidate of "Free-Soil" party in 1848, **23**, 377.
Van Cuyler, president-commissary of New Netherlands; settles on site of Albany, about 1642, **23**, 14.
Vandals, a powerful branch of the Germanic race; main treatment, **6**, 598–602; defeat by Marcus Aurelius (169 A.D.), **6**, 297; by Aurelian (271 A.D.), **6**, 422; colonised in Thrace (278 A.D.), **6**, 430; war with Goths (332–337 A.D.), **6**, 463–464; invade Gaul (407 A.D.), **6**, 547; defeat by Majorian (458 A.D.), **6**, 607–609; Huns force across the Rhine, **7**, 46, 48; invade Spain, **10**, 15; overrun Portugal, **10**, 427; conquered by Wallia, **6**, 570, 598; enter Africa, **6**, 576–579; **10**, 16; capture Carthage, **2**, 325; wars with Eastern Empire, **7**, 61, 87–98, 125–127; slight influence of, on Italy, **7**, 426.
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Vandamme, Dominique Josèphe (1770–1830), French general; at battle of Hondschoote, **12**, 364; surrenders at Kulm, **12**, 604; **14**, 575; **15**, 316.
Van der Donck, Adrian, schout-fiscal of New Netherlands; espouses cause of popular liberty (1642), **23**, 14, 16, 17, 21.
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Van Dorn, Earl (1820–1863), American soldier in Confederate service; appointed to command of Confederate Trans-Mississippi forces, **23**, 422; in battle of Pea Ridge, **23**, 427; defeated by Rosecrans at battle of Corinth (1862), **23**, 434.

Vandyke or Van Dyck, Sir Anthony (1599–1641), Flemish painter; Fromentius' estimate of, **13**, 601 seq.
Vane, Sir Henry (1589–1654), English statesman; as treasurer under Charles I states the king's position to the Short Parliament, **19**, 578.
Vane, Sir Henry or Harry (1612–1662), English statesman; governor of Massachusetts, **23**, 99 seq.; finds papers incriminating Strafford, **19**, 587; supports abolition of bishops, **19**, 600; adds clause to Solemn League and Covenant, **20**, 17; works for commonwealth, **20**, 91; opposes Cromwell, **20**, 131; trial and death, **20**, 241; **23**, 140.
Vangiones, a German tribe; adopt Roman customs, **6**, 59; colonise Gaul, **7**, 459.
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Vannius, a chief of the Quadi and king of the Suevi in Moravia 19–50 A.D.; defeat and overthrow, **6**, 77.
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Van Rensselaer, Killian (1595–1644), Dutch merchant, first patroon of Rensselaerwick; buys land near Albany, N. Y., **23**, 7.
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Varangian Guard, body-guard to Byzantine emperors (eleventh century), **7**, 275, 307.
Vardanes, king of Parthia, see **Arsaces XXI.**
Varela, place in Finland; Treaty of (1790), **17**, 404.
Varennes, Flight to, flight of Louis XVI and royal family to Varennes-en-Argonne, in attempt to escape from France (1791), **12**, 239–242.
Varius (Q. Varius Hydrida), Roman tribune 90 B.C.; impeaches nobles, **5**, 412.
Varius Rufus, Lucius (ca. 74–ca. 14 B.C.), Roman poet, **5**, 648.
Varna or Warna, seaport in Bulgaria; Turks defeat Hungarians near (1444), **24**, 42, 195, 323–324; taken by Russians (1828), **17**, 544.
Varay, Sir Edmund (d. 1642), English royalist soldier; buried at Edgehill, **20**, 8.
Varro, Caius Terentius, Roman consul 216 B.C.; defeated at battle of Cannæ, **5**, 253–256; treatment by Romans, **5**, 257.
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Varro, Marcus Terentius (116–28 B.C.), Roman antiquary, grammarian and philosopher; as legate of Pompey in Spain, **5**, 535; life and literary career, **5**, 645; theory, concerning the seculum, **6**, 100.
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Varronian (b. ca. 364 A.D.), son of Emperor Jovian; fate of, **6**, 516.
Vartan (seventh century A.D.), Roman general; defeated by Mohammedans, **7**, 180.
Varuna, Hindu deity, **2**, 530.
Varus, Publius Atius (d. 45 B.C.), Roman soldier, adherent of Pompey; as governor of Africa, **5**, 536, 555; escape after battle of Thapsus, **5**, 566; death at battle of Munda, **5**, 568.
Varus, Publius Quintilius (d. 9 A.D.), Roman soldier; as proconsul in Syria, **6**, 139; as governor of Germany, **6**, 64–65; campaign against Arminius, **6**, 66–68; defeat and death, **6**, 68.
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Vasa, Eric Johansson (d. 1520), father of Gustavus I; as senator, **16**, 223.
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Vasconcellos, Miguel de (d. 1641), Portuguese statesman; death, **10**, 512.
Vasconcellos, Zacarias de, Brazilian statesman; forms short-lived liberal ministry (1862), **23**, 660; ministry of 1864, **23**, 660; forms new liberal ministry (1866), **23**, 660.
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Vasili I (II), grand-duke of Moscow 1389–1425; reign, **17**, 156–158; acquires Suzdal, **17**, 156; removes ikon from Vladimir to Moscow, **17**, 157; marriage, **17**, 158; death, **17**, 158.
Vasili II (III), grand-duke of Moscow 1425–1462; reign, **17**, 158–165; contest with Iuri for throne, **17**, 158; becomes "Vasili the Blind," **17**, 159; death, **17**, 160.
Vasili III (IV), grand-duke of Moscow 1505–1533; reign, **17**, 184–192; at war with Lithuania, **17**, 184–186; establishes intercourse with France, **17**, 187; at war with Tatars, **17**, 188–189; death, **17**, 192; character, **17**, 184, 192.
Vasili IV (V) (Shuiski) (1552–1612), czar of Russia 1606–1610; reign, **17**, 229–235; organises plot against False Dmitri, **17**, 229; effects canonisation of true Demetrius, **17**, 230; defeats false Peter Feodorovitch, **17**, 231; at siege of Tula, **17**, 232; liberates Polish prisoners, **17**, 233; supported by monks, **17**, 234; deposition and death in Polish prison, **17**, 235.
Vasilje Lupul (seventeenth century), prince of Moldavia; reign, **24**, 142–143.
Vasiltchikov, Count J. V. (d. 1847), Russian statesman; presents act of serf emancipation to Alexander I, **17**, 506; made president of senate, **17**, 557.
Vassilko (eleventh century), Russian prince; plans invasion of Poland, **17**, 125.
Vassy, town in France; massacre of Protestants at (1562), **11**, 357.

Vaston (Vasto), Alphonse d'Avalos, Marquis of (1502–1544), French soldier; at battle of Tunis, **14**, 274.
Vasudeva (Bazadeo), Hindu king (1250 B.C.), **2**, 494, 497.
Vasvar, town in Hungary; treaty of (1664), **24**, 386.
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Vatia Isauricus, P. Servilius, son of the preceding; chosen consul (48 B.C.), **5**, 535.
Vatican Council, twentieth ecumenical council meeting in the Vatican (1869), **9**, 621.
Vaticanus, Roman god, **5**, 352.
Vatinius, Publius (d. ca. 43 B.C.), Roman politician and soldier; as tribune aids Cæsar, **5**, 502–503; chosen prætor, **5**, 508; made consul, **5**, 648.
Vatteville, Charles, Baron of, Spanish statesman; claims precedence (1661) over French ambassador at London, **11**, 564.
Vauban, Sébastien Le Prestre de (1633–1707), French soldier and military engineer; life and work, **11**, 539–540; fortifies Ath, Lille, Tournay, **11**, 571; in war with Holland, **11**, 575, 588; besieges Luxemburg, **11**, 597; in Germany, **11**, 599–600.
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Vaubois, Henri Belgrand, Count of (1748–1839), French soldier; with Napoleon in Italy, **12**, 436.
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Vaucouleurs, town in France; Treaty of (1299) **11**, 78.
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Vaudreuil-Cavagnal, Pierre François de Rigaud, Marquis de (1698–1765), French colonial governor; becomes governor of Canada, **23**, 204; surrenders, **23**, 222; defence of Canada, **12**, 66.
Vaux, in France; Louis XIV'S palace and gardens at, **11**, 530.
Veccus (d. 1298), patriarch of Constantinople; conflict with Michael VIII, **7**, 316; deposed by Andronicus II, **7**, 317, 318 note.
Veda, collective term for the ancient sacred literature of the Hindus, at the basis of which are the Vedas (Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharveda); source of early Indian history, **2**, 476; teachings, **2**, 491–492; authority, **2**, 496; called Bible of Aryans, **2**, 503; laws of Vedas, **2**, 508–519; religion of, **2**, 529–533; reward for memorising, **2**, 532; see also **Manu.**
Vedanta, school of Hindu philosophy, **2**, 501.
Vedas, see **Veda.**
Vega Real, plain in Haiti; battle of the (1495), **22**, 447.
Vegliana, town in Italy; battle of (1630), **11**, 461.
Vehmgericht, tribunal of fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; formation of, in northwestern Germany, **8**, 496.
Veii, city of ancient Italy; traditional wars with Romulus, **5**, 72, 73; aids Tarquinius (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 89; wars with Rome (483–425 B.C.), **5**, 142–143, 152–153; subjected by Rome (396 B.C.), **5**, 143–144.
Veientines, inhabitants of Veii, *q. v.*
Veintemilla, Ignacio (1830—), soldier and politician of Ecuador; revolt under, **23**, 615; presidency of (1876–1883), **23**, 615.
Velasco, José Miguel de (1795–1859), Bolivian soldier and politician; power of, **23**, 612.
Velasco, Luis de, count of Santiago and Marquis of Salinas (1539–1617?), Spanish administrator; negotiations with England, **19**, 478.
Velasquez, Diego (ca. 1465–1524), Spanish soldier and administrator; conquers Cuba (1511), **22**, 469; plans expedition to Mexico, **23**, 508; relations with Cortes, **23**, 508.
Veleda (first century A.D.), German prophetess; influence of, **6**, 58.
Velez Malaga, city in Spain; siege of (1487), **10**, 149.
Velitræ, city of Latium; families of, forced to migrate (338 B.C.), **5**, 185.
Vellore, city in India; besieged by Hyder Ali (1780–1781), **22**, 97; mutiny at (1806), **22**, 122.
Venaissin, old county of France, now included in department of Vaucluse; ceded to pope (1273), **11**, 74.
Vendée, La, War of (1793–), war of Royalists against French republic, chiefly carried on in La Vendée and Brittany; beginning of, **12**, 315; continued activity, **12**, 374, 376; leaders, **12**, 403–404.
Vendidat, a treatise by Zoroaster; composed, **2**, 638.
Vendôme, Louis Joseph, Duke of (1654–1712), French general; at battle of Steenkirke, **11**, 605; captures Barcelona, **10**, 276; **11**, 607, 608; opposes Prince Eugene at battle of Luzzara, **11**, 616; commands in Tyrol and Piedmont, **11**, 616–617; succeeds Villeroi in Flanders, **11**, 621; defeated at Oudenarde, **11**, 623; victorious at Brihuega, **20**, 478; at battle of Villa Viciosa, **20**, 478; conquests of, in Spain, **14**, 416.
Vendôme, François de, duke of Beaufort (1616–1669), French politician and soldier; a leader of the Fronde, **11**, 503, 504, 505.
Venedi or Veneti, a name applied by Romans to **Wends**, *q. v.*
Vènegas, Don Francisco, Spanish viceroy of Mexico; great insurrection breaks out during rule of (1810), **23**, 622.
Veneti (Vannes), Celtic tribe of Gaul; war with Romans (56 B.C.), **5**, 520–521.
Venetia, see **Venice.**
Venezuela, South American Republic; main treatment, **23**, 597–601; origin of name,

23, 562; war of revolution in, **23**, 583–584; joins republic of Colombia under Bolivar, **23**, 589, 591, 597; separation from Colombian republic, **23**, 597; boundary disputes with British Guiana, **23**, 598–600; United States involved with Great Britain over boundary disputes (1895), **23**, 484, 599; boundary disputes settled by arbitration (1897), **23**, 600; presidency of Castro, **23**, 600–601; blockade of by Germany and Great Britain (1902), **23**, 601.

Venice, city of Italy, formerly a republic; republic founded, **9**, 18; origin, **9**, 24–27; invaded by Alaric (400 A.D.), **6**, 545; ravaged by barbarians (452), **6**, 592; relations with Byzantine Empire, **9**, 25–26; aids Eastern Empire against the Normans (1081–1084), **7**, 260–262; **9**, 73, 76; origin of dogeship in, **9**, 27–28; city built (809), **9**, 28; at war with Narentine pirates, **9**, 30–31; subjects Dalmatia, **9**, 31; assists crusaders (1202), **7**, 274–275; **8**, 414, 416, 418, 471, 472, 614; **9**, 33; list of doges (713–1280), **9**, 34 note; grand council formed in (1172), **9**, 35; Pope Alexandar III humiliates Frederick Barbarossa at (1177), **9**, 58–59; forms alliance with Lombard League (ca. 1238), **9**, 94; at war with Genoa (1293–1300), **7**, 301, 309, 319; **9**, 128; (1350–1355); **9**, 266–267; (1372–1380), **9**, 267–268; concludes alliance with Florence (1336), **9**, 158; acquires Treviso, **9**, 158; acquires Bergamo, **9**, 257; relations with Francesco Sforza, **9**, 259; political history (1289–1457), **9**, 269–302; government, **9**, 269–272, 297–300; council of Ten established in (1310), **9**, 271; Italian wars and conquests (fifteenth century), **9**, 275–293; at war with Turks (1463–1479), **9**, 294–296; **24**, 331; (1499–1503), **9**, 425, 431; **24**, 337; (1645–1699), **9**, 518–523; **24**, 390–391; divided between Louis XII and Maximilian by Treaty of Blois (1504), **9**, 428; league of Cambray formed against (1508), **9**, 432; in war of league of Cambray (1509), **9**, 432–433; concludes alliance with Louis XII, **9**, 441; regains lost territories by Treaty of Noyon (1516), **9**, 445; troops take part in battle of Lepanto, **9**, 473–476; in seventeenth century, **9**, 511–518; in eighteenth century, **9**, 542; Napoleon puts an end to republic of (1797), **9**, 553–554; ceded to Austria by Treaty of Campo-Formio (1797), **9**, 569; **14**, 524; ; ceded to kingdom of Italy (1805), **9**, 569; ceded back to Austria (1814), **9**, 578; revolts from Austrian rule (1848), **14**, 642; besieged and taken by Austria (1849), **9**, 601; **14**, 661; ceded back to Italy (1866), **9**, 614–615; slave trade, **9**, 319–323; commerce, **9**, 29–30, 303–325.

Venlo, town in Holland; French capture (1794), **14**, 17.

Venner, Thomas (d. 1661), a London wine-cooper; leads revolt of "Fifth Monarchy men" **20**, 238; execution of, **20**, 239.

Venstre, The, "National Party" in Norway, for protection of national unity; foundation (1871), **16**, 480.

Ventidius Bassus, Publius (first century B.C.), Roman general; in triumph of Pompey **5**, 417; defeats Parthians (38 B.C.), **5**, 627; **8**, 52, 68.

Venusia, city in Apulia; Roman colony, **5**, 204, 252; birthplace of Horace, **5**, 650.

Venus or Aphrodite, Greek and Roman goddess; ancestry, **1**, 280; mother of Æneas, **5**, 60; reputed ancestress of Julian family, **5**, 70, 566, 600, 602, 613; **6**, 42; cult in Rome, **5**, 114, 566, 594; cult in Greece, **2**, 351; **3**, 192, 211; cult in Asia, **2**, 351; cult among Scythians, **2**, 406; cult in Babylonia-Assyria, **1**, 478; **2**, 350, 351; cult in Egypt, **1**, 224.

Vera Cruz, city in Mexico; founded by Cortes (1519), **23**, 511; captured by Americans (1847) in Mexican War, **23**, 374.

Veranius, Quintus (d. 58 A.D.), Roman soldier; as governor of Britain, **6**, 189; **18**, 214.

Vercellæ, place in Italy; battle of (the battle of the Raudian Fields) (101 B.C.), **5**, 397–399.

Vercingetorix (d. ca. 45 B.C.), Gallic chief of the Arverni; leads revolt against Cæsar, **5**, 526–527; captured, **5**, 527; in triumph of Cæsar (46 B.C.), **5**, 564.

Verdun, town in France; captured by allies under duke of Brunswick (1792), **12**, 270, 279; **14**, 507.

Verdun, Treaty of (843 A.D.), **7**, 571–576; **11**, 843.

Vere, Alberic de (d. 1141), English nobleman; pleads cause of Stephen before clergy, **18**, 247.

Vere, Edward de, 17th earl of Oxford (ca. 1540–1604), English nobleman; one of the commanders at the defeat of the Spanish Armada, **19**, 395.

Vere, Sir Francis (1554–1608), English general; commands at battle of Nieuport (1600), **13**, 535–536.

Vere, Sir Horace, Baron Vere of Tilbury (1565–1635); at battle of Nieuport, **13**, 535–536; commander of troops under James I, **19**, 507.

Vere, John de (1313–1364), 7th earl of Oxford, English nobleman; at battle of Crécy (1346), **18**, 461.

Vere, John de (1443–1513), 13th earl of Oxford, English nobleman; joins Henry of Richmond in France, **18**, 621; at battle of Bosworth Field (1485), **18**, 624.

Vere, Robert de, see **De Vere**.

Vérendrye, Pierre Gautier de Varennes de la (1685–1749), French Canadian explorer; attempts to reach Rocky Mountains (1738), **23**, 87.

Vereschagin, Vasili (1842–1904), Russian artist; death of, at Port Arthur, **17**, 623.

Verevkine, Russian general; in war with Khokand (1864), **17**, 600.

Vergara (Bergara), town in Spain; Treaty of, between Carlists and Christinos (1839), **10**, 397.

Vergennes, Charles Gravier, Count de (1717–1787), French diplomat; made foreign minister, **12**, 128; advises King Louis XVI to hush up affair of the diamond necklace, **12**, 142; succeeds Maurepas, **12**, 143; originates plan of armed neutrality, **17**, 393.
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Vergilianus, Juncus (Junius?), Roman senator; conspirator against Claudius (48 A.D.), **6**, 174.
Vergniaud, Pierre Victurnien (1753–1793), French Girondist, orator and statesman; corresponds with king, **12**, 258; a party leader, **12**, 251; a secretary of national convention, **12**, 281; condemns massacres, **12**, 273; pleads for Louis, **12**, 291; votes for king's death, **12**, 292; arrest, **12**, 300; heroic death, **12**, 326.
Verina, Ælia (fifth century A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Leo I; sister of Basilicus, **6**, 613–614; **7**, 61–62.
Vermandois, Héribert (Herbert) II, Count of (d. 943 A.D.); betrays Charles the Simple, **11**, 16.
Verme, Jacopo del (fifteenth century), Italian soldier and condottiere; campaigns against Armagnac and Hawkwood, **9**, 253–254.
Vermont, a state of the United States; first English settlement near Brattleboro (1724), **23**, 195; battle of Bennington (1777), **23**, 264; declared a state (1777), **23**, 288; requests admission to Union, **23**, 288; makes overtures to Canada, **23**, 288; conflicting claims of New Hampshire and New York to territory, **23**, 288; at close of American Revolution, **23**, 288; admitted to the Union, **23**, 302; represented at Hartford convention, **23**, 338.
Verneuil, town in France; battle (1424), **11**, 188; **18**, 547.
Verneuil, Catherine Henriette de Belzac d'Entragues (1579–1633), mistress of Henry IV, **11**, 410, 414.
Vernier, Théodore (1731–1818), French advocate; president of the convention (first Prairial, May 20th, 1795), **12**, 394, 396.
Vernon, Edward (1684–1757), English admiral; captures Porto-Bello, **10**, 299; **20**, 555; defeated in expedition against Spanish West Indies, **10**, 300; **20**, 555.
Vernon, Sir Richard (d. 1403); taken prisoner at Shrewsbury and executed, **18**, 524.
Veromandui, ancient Belgic tribe; wars with Romans (57 B.C.), **5**, 516, 518.
Verona, town in Italy; battles of (249 A.D.), **6**, 413; (268 A.D.), **6**, 420; (403 A.D.), **6**, 546; (1799), **14**, 531; papal residence fixed at (1181), **8**, 607; independent, **9**, 38; under Can' Grande della Scala, **9**, 155–156; taken by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, **9**, 252; revolts against French, **8**, 553.
Verona, Congress of (1872), **10**, 389; **14**, 588; **15**, 388.
Veroneje, town in Russia; battle of (1612), **17**, 237.
Veronese Easter, massacre of French at Verona (April 17th, 1797), **12**, 442.
Veronese Marches, cities of, form league against Frederick I of Germany (1167), **9**, 54.
Verrazano, Giovanni da (ca. 1480–1527), Italian navigator in French service; explorations of, **22**, 452, 458–463; uncertainty as to fate of, **22**, 463–464.
Verres, Caius (ca. 112–43 B.C.), Roman soldier; as quæstor (82 B.C.) plunders Carbo, **5**, 436; extortions of, in Greece and Sicily, **5**, 454–456; impeachment of, by Cicero, **5**, 462–463.
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Versailles, Alliance of (1756), secret treaty between France and Austria; provisions of, **12**, 71; **14**, 437, 438; **15**, 188; effect on European political situation, **14**, 439, 440.
Versailles, Preliminaries of (1871), convention closing Franco-Prussian War, **15**, 529.
Versailles, Treaty of, see **Versailles, Alliance of.**
Verteuil, Château of, near Bordeaux, France; razed in insurrection of the Fronde (1650), **11**, 507.
Verulamium, Roman city in Britain; destroyed by the Iceni (61 A.D.), **6**, 192.
Verus, Lucius Aurelius (originally Lucius Ceionius Commodus) (130–169 A.D.), colleague of Marcus Aurelius in the empire; adoption of, by Hadrian, **6**, 287; reign of (161–169 A.D.), **6**, 294–296, triumph of, **6**, 295; debauchery and death of, **6**, 296.
Verus, Marcus Annius, original name of **Marcus Aurelius,** *q. v.*
Verus Cæsar, Lucius Ælius (originally Lucius Ceionius Commodus) (d. 138 A.D.), father of L. Aurelius Verus; adoption by Hadrian, **6**, 287; character, **6**, 289.
Vervins, town near Laon, France; Peace of (1598), **9**, 481; **10**, 256; **11**, 405; **13**, 531; **19**, 418.
Vesale (Vessalius), Andreas (1514–1564), Belgian physician to Charles V and Philip II, **11**, 350.
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Slavs; later a branch of Slavs; subdued by Charlemagne (789 A.D.), **7**, 544; wars with Saxons, **7**, 602–603, 604–605, 613–614, 645; revolt from Henry IV, **7**, 646–647; peace with Henry the Lion, **14**, 94; see also **Abodriti.**

Wenger, Nicholas von, Swiss magistrate; averts bloodshed (1531), **16**, 635.

Wenkheim, Baron Béla, Hungarian politician; forms cabinet (1875), **15**, 45.

Wenlock, John, Baron Wenlock (d. 1471), English nobleman; killed at battle of Tewkesbury, **18**, 596.

Wentworth, Charles Watson, see **Rockingham.**

Wentworth, Henrietta Maria, Baroness (1657–1686), mistress of Monmouth, **20**, 366.

Wentworth, Sir Peter (1592–1675), English politician; assails Cromwell at dissolution of long parliament, **20**, 131; opposes Cromwell's tax assessments, **20**, 162, 163.

Wentworth, Thomas, Earl of Strafford (1593–1641), English statesman; ancestry and character, **19**, 562, 563; sketch of, **19**, 565; protests against illegal taxation, **19**, 549; on "Petition of Right," **19**, 550, 551; deserts parliamentary party, **19**, 562; created an earl and made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **19**, 577; rule in Ireland (1632), **19**, 606, 607; **21**, 420; impeachment, **19**, 583, 584; trial, **19**, 584–587; bill of attainder against, **19**, 587–588; execution, **19**, 590–592; discussion of conduct and character, **19**, 591–596.

Wenzel of Luxemburg (d. 1383), prince of Brabant; enters Brussels, **13**, 310.

Wenzel, see **Wenceslaus.**

Werdenberg, Count Rudolf of (fifteenth century), share in emancipation of Appenzell, **16**, 583.

Werder, Count August von (1808–1887), Prussian general; defeats Bourbaki (1871), **13**, 169, 170.

Werdt, see **Werth.**

Were (in Anglo-Saxon England), compensation paid by murderer to family of murdered, **18**, 45.

Werner, Count (d. 955 A.D.), Bavarian noble, treason, **7**, 613; killed by Hungarians, **7**, 614.

Werner von Urslinger, German adventurer; forms "the Great Company" (1344), **9**, 242; aids conquest of Naples (1347), **9**, 223.

Werstan, bishop of Sherborne, killed at battle of Brunanburh (937 A.D.), **18**, 98, 98 note.

Werth or Werdt, Johann von (1600–1652), general in Thirty Years' War; campaigns, **14**, 366, 368, 369, 375, 381, 382.

Wesel, fortress in Germany; taken by French (1806), **15**, 293.

Wesen, town in Switzerland; destroyed (1393), **16**, 578.

Wesley, Charles (1708–1788), a founder of Methodism, **20**, 553; in America, **23**, 62.

Wesley, John (1703–1791), a founder of Methodism, **20**, 553; in Georgia, **23**, 62.

Wesselényi, Nicholas, Baron (1794–1852), Hungarian revolutionist; trial, **14**, 614.

Wessenberg, Johann Philipp, Baron (1773–1858), Austrian statesman; makes draft for confederation, **15**, 365.

Wessex, Saxon kingdom in England; foundation (519 A.D.), **18**, 37; boundaries, **18**, 39; relations with Northumbria, **18**, 48; rise, **18**, 62–64; government, **18**, 63; under Ine and his successors, **18**, 64–66; under Egbert, **18**, 66–68; invasion of Northmen, **18**, 68; under Æthelwulf and his sons, **18**, 68–73; struggle with Northmen, **18**, 69; under Alfred and his successors, **18**, 74–118; results of Treaty of Chippenham, **18**, 80–81; effects of Danish settlement, **18**, 81; internal reforms under Alfred the Great, **18**, 81–85; renewal of struggle with Danes, **18**, 85–90; reign of Eadward the Elder, **18**, 93–95; union with Mercia, **18**, 93; subjugation of Northumbrians and East Anglians, **18**, 94; reign of Æthelstan, **18**, 95–100; effects of victory at Brunanburh, **18**, 98–99; reign of Eadmund, **18**, 101–102; conversion of Northumbrians, **18**, 102; conquest of Cumbria, **18**, 102; reign of Eadred, **18**, 103–104; reigns of Eadwig the Fair, Eadgar and Eadward the Martyr, **18**, 104–111; reign of Æthelred the Unready, **18**, 111–117; renewal of Danish invasion, **18**, 112–114; massacre of St. Brice's Day, **18**, 114–115; Sweyn's conquest, **18**, 115–117; reign of Eadmund Ironside, **18**, 118; literature, **18**, 164–165.

West, Joseph, governor of South Carolina 1674–1684; administration, **23**, 54.

West, Thomas, Lord Delawarr or Delaware (1577–1618), governor of Virginia; appointed governor of Virginia, **22**, 577; arrival in Jamestown (1610), **19**, 490; **22**, 578; return to England, **22**, 579; death, **22**, 581.

West African Protectorate, German possession in West Africa, **15**, 558–560.

Westergötlanders, see **Vestergötlanders.**

Westermann, Joseph (1751–1794), French general; coerces Santerre to become leader of Commune forces, **12**, 260; arrested, **12**, 336.

Western Australia, state of Australian Commonwealth; main treatment, **22**, 248–249; becomes a state of the Australian Commonwealth (1900), **22**, 257; temporarily allowed to impose import duties by the Commonwealth Act, **22**, 259.

Western Empire, western part of the Roman empire after the partition in 395 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 377–659; territory as compared with Eastern Empire, **7**, 25–28; chronology, **7**, 361–376.

West Franks, Kingdom of, portion of Charlemagne's empire, given to Charles the Bald by Treaty of Verdun; effect of Treaty of Verdun, **7**, 573, 574; invaded by Northmen (845 A.D.), **7**, 575, 576; invasion led by Ludwig the German, **7**, 577–578; change of boundary, **7**, 585; ravages of Northmen, **7**, 586.

West India Company, Dutch, see **Dutch West India Company.**

West Indies, group of islands between North

and South America; Columbus' first voyage to, **22**, 431–446; Columbus' second voyage to, **22**, 446–447; first conquest of, by Spaniards (1495), **22**, 447; negro slavery in, **21**, 527–528.
West Kappel, Netherlands; battle of (1252), **13**, 294.
Westminster, former city, now a part of London; Treaty of (1380), **11**, 152; (1756), **15**, 188.
Westminster Abbey, famous church in Westminster, London; William the Conqueror crowned in, **18**, 172.
Westminster Assembly or **Assembly of Divines at Westminster,** convocation summoned by the Long Parliament to regulate matters of faith and church government (1643–1649); decrees that book of common prayer shall be laid aside, **20**, 30.
Weston, Thomas (1575–ca. 1624), English adventurer; proposals to Pilgrims, **22**, 624; sends out colony to Massachusetts, **22**, 632; arrives at Plymouth, **22**, 633.
Westphalia, Kingdom of, kingdom formed by Napoleon in 1807; ruled by Jerome Bonaparte, **12**, 563.
Westphalia, Peace of, treaties signed by the powers at close of Thirty Years' War in 1648; provisions of, **15**, 583–589; **11**, 496–497; **13**, 585; **14**, 382–383; **16**, 329, 362, 649; Innocent X publishes bull against, **14**, 384; Louis XIV's transgressions of, **11**, 577.
West Virginia, state of United States; formation and admission to Union (1863), **23**, 420, 461.
Wetherell, Sir Charles (1770–1846), English barrister; attacked by mob at Bristol (1831), **21**, 559.
Wettin, House of, former reigning family in Saxony; rise to power, **14**, 231.
Wexford, city in Ireland; battle of (1416), **21**, 390.
Weyler, Valeriano (1836–), Spanish soldier; relentless policy in Cuba, **10**, 419; succeeded by Blanco, **10**, 420; **23**, 487.
Weymouth, George, English navigator; commands expedition to America (1605), **19**, 489; **22**, 565.
Whalley, Edward (d. 1678), English soldier and regicide; in New England, **23**, 139, 140.
Wharncliffe, Lord, see **Stuart-Wortley, John Archibald.**
Wharton, Thomas, marquis of Wharton (ca. 1640–1715), English politician; author of "Lillibullero," **20**, 390; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 482; resigns, **20**, 484.
Wheeler, Joseph (1836–), American cavalry officer; leads raid of Confederate troops against Fort Donelson (1863), **23**, 441.
Wheeler, William Almon (1819–1887), American statesman; nominated by Republicans for vice-president (1876), **23**, 474.
Wheelwright, John (1592–1679), New England clergyman, brother of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson; censured for liberal opinions, **23**, 102; emigrates to New Hampshire, **22**, 637; founds Exeter, **22**, 637.
Whiggamore Raid, a dash on Edinburgh, made by the Presbyterian party in 1648; gives rise to word "Whig," **20**, 67; **21**, 295.
Whigs: (1) English political party, prominent from end of seventeenth century till about 1832; origin of name, **20**, 298; fight for Exclusion Bill (1681), **20**, 300; persecuted by Tories, **20**, 300–303; propose insurrections in England (1683), **20**, 303; in Rye House Plot, **20**, 303; fall of ministry (1700), **20**, 458; in power under Queen Anne, **20**, 482–483; support war with France (1793), **21**, 454; in coalition ministry of 1806, **21**, 470; party conditions in 1815, **21**, 482; urge reform, **21**, 547, 550–553; pass reform bill (1832), **21**, 562–563; ministry resigns (1839), **21**, 592; (1841), **21**, 599; resume power (1846), **21**, 606; in Tractarian movement (1850), **21**, 611; (2) A political party in the United States (ca. 1828–1856); formed under leadership of Henry Clay; elect Harrison and Tyler (1840), **23**, 367; in campaign of 1844, **23**, 369; elect Taylor and Fillmore (1848), **23**, 377–378; defeated in election of, 1852, **23**, 385; platform of, in 1852, **23**, 389; endorse nominations of Know-Nothings (1856), **23**, 400; disappearance of, **23**, 401.
Whiskey Insurrection, an uprising of distillers in Western Pennsylvania (1794); suppression of, during Washington's second administration, **23**, 302.
Whiskey Ring, an association of distillers and United States government officials, formed to defraud the government; first brought to light (1875), **23**, 472.
Whitaker, Sir Frederick (1812–1891), British colonial statesman; premier of New Zealand, **22**, 261.
Whitby, town in Yorkshire, England; synod of (664 A.D.), **18**, 54.
White, John (fl. 1585–1590), English colonist; governor of Raleigh's proposed colony, **22**, 560; returns to England to solicit aid for Roanoke, **22**, 561.
White, John (1575–1648), English clergyman; attempts settlement on Cape Ann, **22**, 639; establishes colony at Naumkeag, **22**, 639.
White, Sir George Stuart (1835–), English soldier; appointed to command in Natal, **22**, 302, 319; opening campaign in Natal, **22**, 305; besieged in Ladysmith (1899), **22**, 305, 309.
White, Sir Thomas (1492–1567), English philanthropist; founder of St. John's College of Oxford, **19**, 259.
White, Thomas (sixteenth century), English naval officer; in war against Spain, **19**, 410.
White, Thomas (1630–1698), English prelate, bishop of Peterborough; one of the seven bishops to present petition against Declaration of Indulgence, **20**, 395; sent to the Tower, **20**, 396–397; trial and acquittal, **20**, 398–400.

Whiteboys, peasant associations in Ireland; origin, **21**, 437.
White-Caps, see Chaperons blancs.
White City, see Belgrade.
Whitefield, George (1714–1770), a founder of Methodism, **20**, 552; ministry in Georgia, **23**,62; urges Louisburg expedition,**23**,197.
White Huns (Ephthalites, Chazars or Khazars), Turanian people of Central Asia; conquered by Turks (552 A.D.), **24**, 266; hold ports of silk trade, **9**, 312; invade Persia (629 A.D.), **8**, 95.
White Lavender, school of rhetoric in Flanders; moved to Amsterdam, **13**, 593.
White League, The, see Ku Klux Klan.
Whitelocke, Bulstrode (1605–1676), English statesman; at trial of Strafford, **19**, 586; opposes dissolution of Long Parliament, **20**, 130.
White Mountain, battle of, see Prague.
White Terror, reign of violence in France on the return of the émigrés (1815); main treatment, **13**, 12–14.
Whitgift, John (1530–1604), English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury; persecutes non-conformists, **19**, 452; at Hampton Court conference, **19**, 475; opposition of, to Puritans, **19**, 475.
Whithimer, king of the Ostrogoths 376 A.D.; defeated and slain by Huns, **6**, 522.
Whitworth, Charles, Baron Aldbaston and Earl Whitworth (1754–1825), English diplomatist; as ambassador extraordinary to France holds memorable conversation with Napoleon, **12**, 529–530; compelled to leave Russia, **17**, 438; negotiates agreement with Denmark, **17**, 439.
Wibbandun, see Wimbledon.
Wiborg Sound, see Viborg Sound.
Widdin or Widin, town in Bulgaria; besieged by Basil II (1002), **7**, 246; capitulates to Michael the Brave (1595), **24**, 373; taken by Turks (1690), **24**, 399; taken by Russians (1810), **17**, 468.
Widemir or Widimir, king of Ostrogoths (ca. 470 A.D.; at the battle of Châlons (451 A.D.), **6**, 588; **7**, 380; invades Italy and Gaul, **7**, 381.
Wieland, Christopher Martin (1733–1813), German poet; influence of, **15**, 335, 340.
Wielmacker, John, anabaptist in England; martyrdom of (1575), **19**, 453.
Wigfall, Louis T. (1816–1874), American soldier; on Beauregard's staff at fall of Fort Sumter, **23**, 414.
Wight, Isle of, see Isle of Wight.
Wilberforce, William (1759–1833), English statesman and philanthropist; elected to parliament (1784), **20**, 644; advocates abolition of slave trade, **20**, 650; death of, **21**, 569.
Wilderness, Battle of the, battle fought in Virginia, United States, during the Civil War (1864), **23**, 446 seq.
Wilford, Ralph (d. 1499), English impostor; impersonates Warwick, **19**, 35; death, **19**, 36.
Wilfrid, Saint (ca. 634–709 A.D.), English prelate, archbishop of York; friend of Dagobert II, **7**, 482; quarrels with Egfrith, **18**, 55.
Wilhelm, see William.
Wilhelmina Sophia Frederika (1880–), queen of Holland; accession and marriage of, **14**, 66.
Wilkes, Charles (1801–1877), American naval officer and explorer; expedition of, **23**, 368; seizes Mason and Slidell on steamship *Trent* (1861), **23**, 424.
Wilkes, John (1727–1797), English politician and agitator; attacks Grenville administration, **20**, 601; expelled from Commons and outlawed, **20**, 602; reversal of sentence against, **20**, 611; stirs up riots, **20**, 611; re-elected from Middlesex, **20**, 611, 612; as lord-mayor of London (1774), **20**, 624.
Wilkinson, James (1757–1825), American soldier; operations (in War of 1812) during winter of 1813–1814, **23**, 333.
William (I) "the Conqueror," "the Norman," "the Bastard" (1027–1087), duke of Normandy 1035–1087, and king of England 1066–1087; main treatment, **18**, 147–212; parentage, **18**, 135; visits Edward the Confessor, **18**, 136, 137; early prowess of, **18**, 136; succeeds to duchy of Normandy, **11**, 26; **18**, 136; fights battles of Val-des-Dunes, and Mortemer, **11**, 26; forces Harold to promise to aid him in obtaining English crown, **18**, 141–143; claims English crown, **18**, 144; prepares to invade England, **18**, 147, 148; lands in England, **18**, 150, 151; wins battle of Hastings (1066), **18**, 152–156; marches to London, **18**, 169; coronation, **18**, 172; early conciliatory measures, **18**, 173, 174; leaves Odo regent in England, **18**, 174; completes conquest of England, **18**, 175–186; marries Matilda of Flanders, **13**, 289, 311; introduces feudalism into England, **8**, 499; **11**, 28; refuses to swear fealty to Gregory VI, **8**, 598; ravages Wales, **18**, 183; captures Ely and forces Hereward to submit, **18**, 185; invades Scotland, **18**, 186; **21**, 24; and sovereignty of Scotland, **21**, 28–32; revolt of son Robert, **18**, 191; lays waste Hampshire for New Forest, **18**, 195; establishes Domesday Book, **18**, 196; war with Philip I, king of France, **11**, 29; **18**, 198; dying requests, **18**, 199; death, **11**, 29; **18**, 199; burial, **18**, 199–201; results of conquest of England, **18**, 202–212; character, **18**, 136, 201–202.
William (II) "Rufus" (1056–1100), king of England 1087–1100; main treatment, **18**, 212–228; unfilial conduct at father's death, **18**, 199; accession, **11**, 29; **18**, 212; coronation, **18**, 212; revolt of Odo, **18**, 213; expedition into Normandy against rebellious brothers, **11**, 30; **18**, 214–216; besieges Mont St. Michel, **18**, 215; purchases sovereignty of Normandy from Robert, **18**, 217, 218; defeats Hélie de la Flèche, **18**, 219; subdues rebellion of Mowbray, **18**, 221; wages war on Scot-

land, **18**, 219; **21**, 33; repulsed by Welsh, **18**, 220; quarrels with Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, **18**, 224, 225; death, **11**, 30; **18**, 225–226; feudalism in England under, **18**, 223; character, **18**, 227.

William III (1650–1702), prince of Orange, stadholder of the United Netherlands, and king of England 1689–1702; main treatment, **20**, 405–469; birth of, **13**, 612; Charles II of England demands title of stadholder for, **20**, 276; appointed stadholder, captain-general and admiral of the United Netherlands, **13**, 633; **14**, 434; saves Amsterdam by cutting dikes, **11**, 577; **13**, 633; heads coalition against France, **11**, 577; **13**, 636; opposes Condé, **11**, 584; **13**, 637; **14**, 34; defeated at Maestricht, **13**, 639; and peace of Nimuegen, **11**, 588; **13**, 640; plans second coalition against Louis XIV, **11**, 596; principality of, seized by Louis XIV, **11**, 597; promotes League of Augsburg, **11**, 599; visits England, **11**, 588; **20**, 284; marries Princess Mary of England, **11**, 588; **13**, 640; **20**, 285; invades England, **13**, 642; **20**, 405, 407; at Exeter, **20**, 408; proclaimed joint-sovereign with Mary, **13**, 643; **20**, 413–415; coronation, **20**, 423; Scotland and, **21**, 310–316; in Ireland, **20**, 424–429, 431; at battle of the Boyne, **20**, 426; **21**, 428; Irish policy of, **20**, 457, 458; **21**, 434–436; at the Hague, **20**, 430; ecclesiastical appointments, **20**, 431; share of, in massacre of Glencoe, **20**, 432; **21**, 315; Jacobite plots against, **20**, 439, 453; attitude toward Marlborough, **20**, 442, 470; origin of cabinet under, **20**, 444–446; forms grand alliance, **13**, 645; **14**, 406; at battle of Mons, **11**, 605; **13**, 640; defeated at Steenkerke and Neerwinden, **11**, 605; **13**, 643; **14**, 402; **20**, 439; retakes Namur, **11**, 607; **20**, 450, 451; death of Queen Mary prostrates, **20**, 448; and Treaty of Ryswick, **11**, 608; parliament insults, **20**, 456; remodels ministry, **20**, 458; secret treaty with Louis XIV, **20**, 460; wins popularity in England, **20**, 461; American colonies and, **22**, 625, 639; **23**, 135, 137, 159, 161, 169, 184; death, **11**, 614; **13**, 645; **20**, 461; estimates of, **13**, 645–648, **20**, 462–469; friendship for Bentinck, **20**, 465–469; attachment of, to Mary, **20**, 465, 466, 469; as a general, **20**, 463; character, **20**, 405, 449, 458, 464; characteristics of reign, **20**, 420.

William IV (1765–1837), king of England 1830–1837; proclaimed king, **21**, 547; coronation, **21**, 547; passage of the Reform Bill under, **21**, 560–565; assents to Emancipation Act, **21**, 568; summarily dismisses Melbourne ministry, **21**, 571; assents to Municipal Reform Bill, **21**, 576; death, **15**, 404; **21**, 581, 587; estimate of, **21**, 581; affection for Queen Victoria, **21**, 586; summary of life and character, **21**, 582.

William of Holland (1227–1256), king of Germany; elected emperor (1235), **13**, 293; **14**, 117; disgraces imperial dignity, **14**, 126, 127; at war with Margaret of Flanders, **13**, 294; grants municipal privileges, **13**, 294; killed, **13**, 294; **14**, 127.

William I (1797–1888), king of Prussia 1861–1888, emperor of Germany 1871–1888; main treatment, **15**, 481–542; unpopularity of, in revolution of 1848, **15**, 436; exile of, in England, **15**, 436, 437; commander-in-chief in Baden, **15**, 438; becomes regent (1858), **15**, 469, 474; succeeds to Prussian crown (1861), **15**, 481; Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864, **15**, 484, 485; declares German Confederation dissolved, **15**, 487; assumes chief command in Austro-Prussian war, **15**, 488; at battle of Sadowa, **15**, 489, 490; heads triumphal procession through Berlin, **15**, 494; president of North German Confederation, **15**, 498; rejects French claims to German territory, **15**, 499; grants universal suffrage, **15**, 500; reorganises army, **15**, 501; Luxemburg question, **12**, 143, 144; **15**, 502; meets Alexander II at Ems, **15**, 514; at first German customs parliament, **15**, 508, 514; Hohenzollern candidature to Spanish throne, **15**, 514–516; triumphal progress from Ems to Berlin; **15**, 520; at Gravelotte, **12**, 155, 156; at Sedan, **12**, 161; letters of, from Sedan, to Queen Augusta, **15**, 525–527; meets Napoleon III after Sedan, **12**, 161; proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles (1871), **15**, 527; arbitrates Northwestern Boundary dispute between U. S. and Canada, **23**, 471; attempted assassination of, **15**, 536; death, **15**, 540; character, **15**, 533; veneration of people for, **15**, 533.

William II (1859–), king of Prussia and emperor of Germany 1888–; accession, **15**, 543; assumes control of government, **15**, 546; dismisses Bismarck, **15**, 545; reconciled with Bismarck, **15**, 545; dismisses Caprivi, **15**, 550; colonial expansion under, **15**, 554–564; concludes Anglo-German agreement, **15**, 556; leases Kiao-chau Bay from China, **15**, 563.

William I (1772–1843), king of the Netherlands 1815–1840; in campaign against France (1793–1795), **12**, 364, 378; becomes prince of Orange (1806), **14**, 26; triumphal entry into Amsterdam, **14**, 27; becomes sovereign of the Netherlands, **14**, 28; Belgium added to kingdom of, **14**, 28, 29; inauguration as king at Brussels (1815), **14**, 31; opposes Belgian independence, **14**, 51–53; forced to accede to Belgian independence, **14**, 55; unpopularity, **14**, 59; abdication and death, **14**, 59.

William II (1792–1849), king of the Netherlands 1840–1849; serves (as Prince of Orange), in the Peninsula, **14**, 59; at Quatre Bras, **14**, 29; valorous conduct at Waterloo, **14**, 30, 31; sent on mission to

Belgians by William I, **14**, 51; heads Dutch army against Belgians, **14**, 52; accession, **14**, 59; opposes reform party, **14**, 60; grants new constitution, **14**, 61; deficiencies of, as statesman and diplomat, **14**, 60; death, **14**, 59; character, **14**, 59.

William III (1817–1890), king of the Netherlands 1849–1890; court life under, **14**, 63; domestic affairs of, **14**, 64; constitutional reform under, **14**, 65; illness and death, **14**, 65.

William (I) "the Lion" (d. 1214), king of Scotland 1165–1214; main treatment, **21**, 47–50; invades England and imprisoned by Henry II, **21**, 47; treaty with Richard Cœur de Lion (1189), **21**, 48–49; conflict with pope, **21**, 49–50; failure of his line, **18**, 401.

William (I) "the Bad," king of Sicily 1154–1166; reign, **9**, 81; influence of Arabs at court of, **9**, 182.

William (II) "the Good," king of Sicily 1166–1189; reign, **9**, 81–83; death, **14**, 111.

William III, king of Sicily 1193–1195; reign and subsequent captivity, **14**, 111.

William I (1781–1864), king of Würtemberg 1816–1864; accession, **15**, 367; negotiates to make Würtemberg a constitutional state, **15**, 368; liberal ideas, **15**, 382; takes part of Greeks in insurrection of 1821, **15**, 384.

William, Prince, of England (d. 1120), only son of Henry I; marriage, **18**, 236; drowned in the *White Ship*, **18**, 237–238.

William (I) "the Silent" (1533–1584), prince of Orange and count of Nassau, stadholder of the United Provinces; main treatment, **13**, 384–505; ancestry and education, **13**, 384; Emperor Charles V honours, **13**, 381, 384, 385; heads embassy effecting Charles V's abdication of Germany, **14**, 315; in council of the regent Margaret of Parma, **13**, 388; aids in the overthrow of Granvella, **10**, 241; **13**, 388–391; the League of the Gueux and **13**, 397–400; declines to head Calvinists, **13**, 409 and note; retires to Germany, **13**, 411; refuses to appear before "Council of Blood," **13**, 420; openly heads rebellion, **13**, 424; balked by Alva, **13**, 425; furnishes letters of marque to "Sea Gueux," **13**, 428; summons states general to meet at Dort, **13**, 431; effect of Massacre of St. Bartholomew on second campaign, **13**, 434, 435; attempts to relieve Haarlem, **13**, 438; siege of Leyden and, **13**, 447–452; given sovereign power by states general (1574), **10**, 242; **13**, 452, 453; Don John of Austria and, **13**, 465; the pacification of Ghent and, **13**, 462–467; appointed ruward of Brabant (1577), **13**, 467; the Union of Utrecht and (1579), **10**, 243; **13**, 472–475; stadholder of Flanders (1579), **13**, 479; Philip II sets price on head of (1580), **13**, 483; "apology" of, **13**, 483–485; sovereign of the United Provinces (1581), **13**, 487; attempts on life of, **13**, 491–493; 498, 499; assassinated, **10**, 243; **13**, 409–501; religious opinions of, **13**, 386; person and character, **13**, 385, 408 note, 484, 497; marriages and family of, **13**, 434 note, 454, 498, 501; Motley's estimate of, **13**, 501–505.

William II, prince of Orange (1626–1650), stadholder of the United Provinces; marries Mary, daughter of Charles I of England, **13**, 581; **20**, 123; arrests Cornelis de Witt, **13**, 611; foiled in attempt on Amsterdam, **13**, 612; attitude toward England during revolution, **20**, 123; death, **13**, 612; character, **13**, 611.

William III, prince of Orange, see **William III of England.**

William (IV) Charles Henry Friso (1711–1751), prince of Orange-Nassau, stadholder of the United Provinces; made stadholder of Gelderland, **13**, 653, 654; marries Princess Anne of England, **14**, 2; settlement of claim to principality of Orange, **14**, 2; proclaimed stadholder of all seven provinces (1747), **14**, 3; stadholderate under, **14**, 5; death, **14**, 6; character, **14**, 6 note.

William V (1748–1806), prince of Orange, last stadholder of the United Provinces; minority, **14**, 6; powerful party formed against, **14**, 7, 12; power limited by states, **14**, 13; France declares war against, **14**, 16; deserts army and flees to England (1794), **12**, 385; **14**, 19; property of, seized by French, **14**, 21; death, **14**, 26.

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William (d. 1879), prince of Orange, crown prince of Holland, son of William III; quarrels of, with his father, **14**, 63.

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Würzburg, city in Bavaria; attacked by peasants (1525), **14**, 263; taken by Grumbach (1553), **14**, 319; Jourdan defeated at (1796), **14**, 514.
Wute, African tribe; rebels against Germany, **15**, 561.
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Wyatt, Sir Francis (ca. 1575–1644), colonial deputy-governor of Virginia; grants constitution to Virginia (1621), **22**, 586; confirmed as governor, **22**, 589; re-appointed governor (1639), **22**, 592.
Wyatt, Sir Thomas (1503–1542), English statesman and poet; defends Anne Boleyn, **19**, 174.
Wyatt, Sir Thomas (1520–1554), English soldier; leads insurrection in Kent (1553–1554), **19**, 237; marches on London, **19**, 238; execution, **19**, 241.
Wyatt's Rebellion, an insurrection led by Sir Thomas Wyatt and the duke of Suffolk in the interest of Lady Jane Grey; main treatment, **19**, 236–241; punishment following, **19**, 240.
Wycliffe, John (ca. 1324–1384), English religious reformer; begins career as ecclesiastical reformer, **18**, 484; translates Bible, **18**, 484, 495; persecuted by archbishop of Canterbury, **18**, 494; influence of, on England, **18**, 495; death of, **18**, 495; followers burned, **18**, 495; works introduced into Bohemia, **14**, 198; condemned by council of Constance, **8**, 636; **14**, 204.
Wyke, Sir Charles Lennox (1815–1897), English soldier; commands English forces in Mexico (1862), **23**, 630.

Wykeham, William of, see **William of Wykeham.**
Wyndham, Charles, earl of Egremont (1710–1763), English statesman; secretary of state in Bute ministry (1761), **20**, 598; one of the "Triumvirate" in the Grenville ministry (1763), **20**, 601.
Wyndham, Sir William (1687–1740), English statesman; Tory leader at accession of George II (1727), **20**, 541; attacks Walpole, **20**, 546.
Wynford, William Draper Best, Baron (1767–1845), English judge; opposes Reform Bill (1831), **21**, 555.
Wynne, Charles Wynne Griffith- (1780–1865), English politician; secretary of war in Grey ministry (1831), **21**, 549.
Wyoming, state of United States; admitted to Union (1890), **23**, 483.
Wyse, Lucien Napoléon Bonaparte (1844–1895), French engineer; secures contract for Panama Canal, **23**, 604.

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Xandrames, see **Dhanananda.**
Xanthian marbles, ancient sculptures excavated at Xanthus; acquired by England, **1**, 555.
Xanthippe (fifth century B.C.), wife of Socrates; home life of, **4**, 39.
Xanthippus (fifth century B.C.), Athenian soldier, father of Pericles; alleged ostracism of, **3**, 249; impeaches Miltiades (490 B.C.), **3**, 281; commands Athenian fleet (479 B.C.), **3**, 378.
Xanthippus (d. 430 B.C.), son of Pericles; death by plague, **3**, 547.
Xanthippus, Lacedæmonian soldier; commands Carthaginian army (256 B.C.), **5**, 223.
Xanthus, city of Lycia; destroyed by Persians (546 B.C.), **2**, 418, 592; besieged by Brutus (42 B.C.), **5**, 621.
Xantrailles, Jean Poton de, see **Saintrailles.**
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Xavier, Francis, Saint (1506–1552), Spanish Jesuit missionary, known as "the Apostle to the Indies"; visits India, **10**, 492; in Japan, **24**, 590.
Xenia or Olga (d. 1622), mistress of False Demetrius; life and character, **17**, 228.
Xenias, Greek soldier; commands mercenaries of Cyrus the Younger (405–401 B.C.), **4**, 49, 52.
Xenophanes (ca. 570–480 B.C.), Greek philosopher, **3**, 493.
Xenophon (ca. 430–357 B.C.), Greek historian and soldier; travels in Assyria, **2**, 633; continues history of Thucydides, **3**, 510; disciple of Socrates, **4**, 34; at court of Cyrus the Younger, **4**, 52; conducts retreat of Ten Thousand, **1**, 614; **4**, 60–63; death, **4**, 64; Spartan sympathies of, **4**, 111; his *Anabasis*, **1**, 6.
Xenophon, son of Euripides (d. 427 B.C.), Athenian soldier; commands at siege of Potidæa (430 B.C.), **3**, 544; defeat and death, **3**, 560.
Xenophon, physician in Rome; assists in the murder of Claudius (54 A.D.), **6**, 178.
Xeres de la Frontera, city in Spain; Saracens defeat Goths at (711 A.D.), **7**, 493; **8**, 193; **10**, 36.
Xerxes I, king of Persia 485–465 B.C.; reign, **2**, 614–615; re-conquers Egypt, **1**, 76, 309, 474, 480; invades Greece (481–480 B.C.), **3**, 285–351; army of, **3**, 292, 301–304; bridges the Hellespont, **3**, 295–297; in Thessaly, **3**, 314–319; at Thermopylæ, **3**, 320–329; occupies Athens, **3**, 335–340; at battle of Salamis, **3**, 340–348; returns to Asia, **3**, 348–351; character, **3**, 379; correspondence with Pausanius, **3**, 386–387.
Xerxes II, king of Persia 424 B.C.; reign, **2**, 562, 618.
Xerxes (sixth century A.D.), Persian prince; defeats Romans in Mesopotamia, **7**, 122.
Ximenes or Jimenes, Francisco (1436–1517), Spanish cardinal; relations with Moors, **10**, 161; sends expedition against Africa, **8**, 250; appointed regent of Castile, **10**, 193; regency in Spain, **10**, 196–197; reforms under, in Spain, **10**, 197; inquisition under, **10**, 197; death, **10**, 198; character, **10**, 198–199; as founder of University of Alcalá, **10**, 200; Bible or Complutensian Polyglot of, **10**, 201; compared with Richelieu, **10**, 201.
Ximines de Quesada, Gonsalo (1498–ca. 1597), Spanish-American soldier; conquers New Granada, **23**, 562.
Ximo, Japanese island; Portuguese visit (sixteenth century), **24**, 591.
Xiphilin (eleventh century A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople, **7**, 253.
Xorus, a reputed founder of Carthage, **2**, 360.
Xystus I and II, Saint, see **Sextus I and II.**
"X. Y. Z. Affair," name applied to attempt of French agents disguised as "X," "Y" and "Z," to bribe American embassy (Pinckney, Marshall, and Gerry) sent to France in 1797, **23**, 313.

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Yahveh or **Jehovah**, the god of Israel; worship of, adopted from Kenites, **2**, 6, 14, 20; Baal supersedes in northern Israel, **2**, 15; sacrilege of Antiochus Epiphanes towards, **2**, 151; form of worship of, **2**, 205–208; worship of, by Ptolemy III, **4**, 571.

Yahya (d. 1025), successor of Muhammed II in Spain; death, **8**, 238.

Yahya al-Kadi (eleventh century), king of Toledo; reign, **8**, 240.

Yahya ben Gania (d. 1148), Moorish captain; victorious at Fraga, **10**, 59.

Yahya ben Salma (eighth century A.D.), viceroy of Spain; deposed, **8**, 198.

Yakin, king of Bit-Yakin; defeated by Shalmaneser II (ca. 850 B.C.), **1**, 389.

Yakinlu (seventh century B.C.), king of Arvad; submits to Assyria, **1**, 419, 427; **2**, 286.

Yakub (d. 879 A.D.), founder of dynasty of Saffarids; attacks Baghdad, **8**, 217.

Yakub, Ottoman soldier; captures Corinth (1395), **7**, 332.

Yakub ben Yusuf (d. 1199), Mohammedan ruler; reign in Spain and Africa, **8**, 246–247; victorious at Alarcon, **8**, 246; **10**, 61.

Yakub Khan (1849–), amir of Afghanistan (1879); deposed by British, **22**, 208; **24**, 503.

Ya' lu, king of Kedar (ca. 672 B.C.), **1**, 423.

Yalu, river in Corea; battles of the (1894), **24**, 558, 576, 654; (1904), **17**, 623; **24**, 658.

Yamagi, Motoharu, Viscount (ca. 1840–), Japanese soldier; occupies Ying-kau, **24**, 578.

Yamama, district of Arabia; resists Islam, **8**, 13.

Yaman, king of Ashdod; defeated by Sargon II (711 B.C.), **1**, 400.

Yamassees or **Tamasi**, Indian tribe in North America; at war with Carolinas, **23**, 59, 194.

Yan, Babylonian divinity, **1**, 316.

Yandabu, Treaty of (1826), between the king of Ava and the English; provisions, **22**, 135.

Yangtse Pass, battle of (1904), **17**, 624.

Yaou, emperor of China ca. 2300 B.C.; reign, **24**, 525, 542.

Yaqebar, king of Egypt ca. 2000 B.C., **1**, 105.

Yarmuk, river in Syria; battle of (636 A.D.), **8**, 14, 156–157.

Yaroslav, see **Iaroslav**.

Yatburu, Aramæan tribe; conquest by Assyria (711–709 B.C.), **1**, 400–401.

Yaua, see **Jehu**.

Ya-ubidi or **Il-ubidi** (eighth century B.C.), ruler of Hamath; war with Assyria, **1**, 398.

Yauta-ben-Bir-Dadda, Arabian chief; defeat by Assyrians (ca. 648 B.C.), **1**, 437; **8**, 103.

Yauta-ben-Hazael, ally of Abiyate; defeated by Assyrians (645 B.C.), **1**, 436; **8**, 103.

Yazid I, caliph 680–684 A.D., son of Moawiyah; leads forces against Constantinople, **8**, 175; proclaimed caliph, **8**, 176; subjects in rebellion, **8**, 177; death, **8**, 178.

Yazid II, caliph 720–724 A.D.; reign, **8**, 186; edict against images in Christian churches, **7**, 208.

Yazid III, caliph 744 A.D.; reign, **8**, 188.

Yazid ben Muhallab (eighth century A.D.), governor of Irak; favoured by Caliph Suleiman, **8**, 185; in rebellion against Yazid II, **8**, 186.

Yeamans, Sir John (ca. 1605–ca. 1676), English colonial governor; appointed governor of Clarendon, **23**, 48; succeeds to government of South Carolina, **23**, 53.

Yeardley, George (ca. 1580–1627), English colonial governor; becomes governor of Virginia, **22**, 581; convenes first colonial assembly, **22**, 582; re-appointed governor of Virginia, **22**, 590; death, **22**, 590.

Yedo or **Yeddo**, see **Tokio**.

Yehudah (second century A.D.), Jewish rabbi; collects codes and laws, **2**, 200–201.

Yellow Ford or **Bellanaboy**, locality in Ireland; battle of (1598), **21**, 415.

Yelverton, Sir Henry (1566–1630), English statesman; chosen speaker of house of commons, **19**, 417.

Ye-lu, see **Kara-Khitai**.

Ye-lu-ta-shi, Turkish emperor of China 1004–1020; character and reign, **24**, 271.

Ye-lu-tchutsai (thirteenth century), leader of Chinese party in Mongol Empire; controls election of 1229, **24**, 285.

Yemen, district of southwestern Arabia; ancient gold mines in, **2**, 336; early history, **8**, 6, 106; invaded by Persians (570 A.D.), **7**, 143; **8**, 89.

Yesuguei Bahatur (twelfth century), father of Jenghiz Khan; work and influence, **24**, 272.

Yezdegerd or **Yesdigerd I**, king of Persia ca. 399–420 A.D.; reign, **8**, 83.

Yezdegerd II, king of Persia ca. 438–457 A.D.; reign, **8**, 84.

Yezdegerd III, king of Persia ca. 632–651 A.D.; reign, **8**, 96–98, 152–154; death, **8**, 155.

Ying-Kau, place in Manchuria; Marshal

Yamagi occupies (1895), **24**, 578; taken by Japanese (1904), **24**, 658.
Ynglingar, ancient kings of Sweden and Norway; reign, **16**, 21, 34.
Yokohama, city of Japan; opened to foreign trade (1858), **24**, 623.
Yolande (d. 1478), sister of Louis XI of France, governs Savoy counties, **9**, 503; **16**, 597 seq.
Yolande (fifteenth century), duchess of Anjou, mother-in-law of Charles VII of France; allies Anjou and Lorraine against England, **11**, 189; influence over Charles VII, **11**, 230.
Yolande de Lusignan (thirteenth century), princess of Jerusalem; married to Frederick II (1225), **8**, 425; **9**, 91; **14**, 115.
Yonge, Sir William (d. 1755), English politician; a parliamentary supporter of Walpole, **20**, 541.
Yoriiyé, shogun of Japan (1219), **24**, 587.
Yoritomo (twelfth century), leader of Minamoto clan in Japan; overthrows Taira house, **24**, 586; work and influence, **24**, 587.
York, city in England; Severus dies at, **6**, 390; taken by William the Conqueror (1068), **18**, 177; besieged by Anglo-Danes (1069), **18**, 180; taken by Parliamentarians (1644), **20**, 21.
York, House of, English royal family reigning from 1461–1485; descent and right of, to throne, **18**, 515, 569.
York, Edmund of Langley, 1st Duke of (1341–1402), son of Edward III; administration during Richard II's minority, **18**, 501.
York, Edward, 2nd Duke of (d. 1415), grandson of Edward III; killed at Agincourt, **18**, 536.
York, Edward, Duke of; see **Edward IV.**
York, Frederick Augustus, Duke of (1763–1827), English general, second son of George III; commander of Anglo-Hanoverian troops in army of the allies (1793), **12**, 362–363; **21**, 455; attacks Dunkirk, **12**, 364; takes Landrecies, **12**, 377; defeated in Holland, **12**, 474; **21**, 459; in war of Sixth Coalition, **15**, 316.
York, James, Duke of, see **James II.**
York, Margaret of, see **Margaret of York.**
York, Richard, 3rd Duke of (1411–1460), English statesman, head of the house of York; successes in Normandy, **18**, 557; regent of France, **18**, 557; **21**, 391; lieutenant of Ireland, **18**, 566, 569; **21**, 391; proposed as heir to throne, **18**, 570; takes up arms against Henry VI, **18**, 570; becomes protector of England, **18**, 571; precipitates Wars of the Roses, **18**, 559, 560, 572; ancestry and right to throne, **18**, 569; defeats Lancastrians at St. Albans, **18**, 572; at battle of Blore Heath, **18**, 574; attainted by parliament, **18**, 574; **21**, 391; escapes to Ireland, **18**, 575; compromises with Henry, **18**, 576; death, **18**, 577; indignities to corpse of, **18**, 577.
York, Richard, Duke of (1474–1483), second son of Edward IV; murdered in the Tower, **18**, 615, 616.
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Yorke, Charles, Lord Morden (1722–1770), English jurist, son of first Lord Hardwicke; accepts lord-chancellorship on dismissal of Lord Camden (1770), **20**, 615; suicide, **20**, 615.
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Yorktown, town in Virginia; British surrender at (1781), **23**, 279; siege of (1862), **23**, 430.
Yoshisada, Nitta (fourteenth century), shogun of Japan; destroys Kamakura, **24**, 588.
Yoshitsuné (twelfth century), Japanese leader, half-brother of Yoritomo; part in overthrow of Taira clan, **24**, 586.
Young, Sir Henry Edward Fox (1808–1870), British colonial administrator; becomes governor of South Australia (1848), **22**, 246.
Young, Sir John, Lord Lisgar (1807–1876), British politician; governor of New South Wales, **22**, 240.
Young, Thomas (1773–1829), English archæologist; studies the Rosetta stone, **1**, 252–253.
Young Germany, group of German writers (nineteenth century); account of, **15**, 356–358.
Younghusband, Frank Edward (1863–), English soldier; signs treaty with Tibet (1904), **24**, 510; **21**, 668.
Young Italy, society of Republican agitators in Italy, founded by Mazzini; account of, **9**, 587–588.
Young Pretender, The, title given Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir, *q. v.*
Ypres, town in Belgium; siege of (1678), **11**, 588; taken by Pichegru (1794), **12**, 380.
Ypsilanti, Alexander (d. 1792), Greek statesman; hospodar of Wallachia (1774), **24**, 243; executed by Turks, **24**, 229.
Ypsilanti, Alexander (1792–1828), Greek patriot; favours Greek revolution, **24**, 147, 148, 229.
Ypsilanti, Constantine (d. 1816), Greek statesman, hospodar successively of Moldavia and Wallachia; supports Servian revolution, **24**, 147; hospodar of Moldavia, **17**, 459; dismissed and reinstated by Porte, **17**, 460.
Yu, emperor of China (ca. 2200 B.C.); reign, **24**, 542.
Yue-chi, nomad people in Asia; subjugated by Hiong-nu, **8**, 60.
Yuen or Yun, Tatar dynasty in China; reign, **24**, 306, 543, 588; replaced by Tai-Mings, **24**, 306.
Yungay, place in Peru; battle of (1839), **23**, 612.
Yung-ching (d. 1735), emperor of China; succeeded by Keen-lung, **24**, 545.
Yunnan, province in China; France obtains mining rights in, **24**, 559.
Yupanqui, Tupac, see **Tupac Yupanqui.**
Yussuf, Turkish commander; defeated by Russians at Matchin (1791), **17**, 410.
Yusuf I, Moorish king of Granada 1333–1354; reign, **8**, 255.

Yusuf II, king of Granada 1391–1408; reign, 8, 256.
Yusuf III, king of Granada 1408–1423; reign, 8, 256.
Yusuf IV, king of Granada 1432; throne contested by Muhammed VII, 8, 256–257.
Yusuf Abu Yakub (twelfth century), Moorish ruler, son of Abdul-Mumin; reign, 8, 246.
Yusuf al-Fehri (d. 759 A.D.), governor of Spain 746–759 A.D.; in civil war, 8, 200; death, 8, 201.
Yusuf ben Tashufin (d. 1106), Almoravid prince of northern Africa; aid of, solicited by Moslem Spain, 8, 240, 242; usurps rule over Almoravids, 8, 241–242; invades Spain, 8, 242; death, 8, 242.
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Zab, see **Numidia.**
Zab, river in Asiatic Turkey; battle of the (591 A.D.), **7**, 146; **8**, 92, 189.
Zabergan (sixth century A.D.), king of Huns; threatens Constantinople, **7**, 104, 127–129.
Zabibieh (eighth century B.C.), queen of Arabia; pays tribute to Tiglathpileser III, **8**, 103.
Zacharia, Genoese seigneur of Thasos (1272); commands fleet of Eastern Empire, **7**, 313.
Zachariah, patriarch of Jerusalem; carried to Persia (615 A.D.), **7**, 157.
Zacharias, pope 741–752 A.D.; aids Liutprand, **7**, 206, 454; receives Carloman, **7**, 505; re-purchases Christian slaves, **8**, 422; authorises coronation of Pepin, **7**, 508; peace with Lombards, **7**, 509; death, **7**, 510.
Zacharias or **Tchet** (fourteenth century), Tatar prince; founds family of Godunov, **17**, 214.
Zack, Anton von (1747–1826), Austrian soldier; captured at Marengo, **12**, 502.
Zadok, Israelitish high priest (ca. 970 B.C.); a companion of David, **2**, 94; promoted by Solomon to succeed Abiathar, **2**, 100; sect of Sadducees founded by, **2**, 160.
Zahara, town in Spain; battle of (1481), **10**, 141.
Zähringen, Berthold I, Duke of (d. 1078), German prince; revolts from Emperor Henry IV, **16**, 538.
Zähringen, Berthold II, Duke of (d. 1111), surrenders ducal office (1097), **16**, 539; Helvetia conferred upon, **16**, 539.
Zähringen, Berthold IV, Duke of (d. 1186), accession (1152), **16**, 539; beneficent rule, **16**, 540.
Zähringen, Berthold V, Duke of (d. 1218), reign, **16**, 540–542; founds Bern, **16**, 541; sons poisoned, **16**, 541; overcomes Burgundians, **16**, 541; gives Bern to Emperor Henry VI, **16**, 542; death, **16**, 542.
Zähringen, Conrad, Duke of (d. 1152), aids Guelfs, **14**, 91; Frederick Barbarossa takes the field against (1139), **14**, 91; invades Poland, **14**, 92.
Zaid, liberated slave of Mohammed; converted to Islam (ca. 612 A.D.), **8**, 115; leads army against Romans, **8**, 126.
Zaid (eighth century A.D.), grandson of Husein; heads revolt against Omayyads, **8**, 187.
Zaïmis, Greek prime minister; retires from office (1902), **24**, 238.
Zajonzcek, Joseph (1752–1826), Polish soldier; serves under Kosciuszko, **17**, 418; viceroy of Poland, **17**, 520.
Zakupi, class of half-free in Russia; favoured by Vladmir Monomakh, **17**, 127.
Zallaka, locality in Spain; battle on plains of (1086), **8**, 242.
Zalmoxis (sixth century B.C.), Dacian sage and legislator; teachings, **24**, 126.
Zaluzianski, Adam, Polish botanist; author of *Methodus Herbaria*, **24**, 47.
Zama, town in northern Africa; battle of (202 B.C.), **5**, 287–292.
Zama (d. ca. 732 A.D.), Arabian viceroy of Spain; enters Gaul, **7**, 494; lays siege to Toulouse, **7**, 494; defeated by Eudo, **7**, 494.
Zamamu-shum-iddin, king of Babylon 1210 B.C., **1**, 329.
Zamora, town in Spain; battle of, **10**, 43.
Zainab, a wife of Mohammed; poisons Mohammed (628 A.D.), **8**, 124.
Zanardelli, Giuseppi (1829–1903), Italian statesman; ministry of, **9**, 634.
Zanini, Austrian statesman; becomes minister of war (1848), **14**, 631.
Zankov, Dragan (1828–), Bulgarian statesman; leads liberal party, **24**, 181; in conspiracy against Alexander of Bulgaria, **24**, 181, 184.
Zannekin or **Zannequin, Nicholas** (d. 1328), Flemish patriot; leads communes at defeat of Cassel, **11**, 99–100; **13**, 321.
Zano (d. 534 A.D.), Vandal soldier; conquers Sardinia, **7**, 93–94; death, **7**, 94.
Zápolya, John (1487–1540), king of Hungary 1526–1540; summoned to aid Wallachia, **24**, 136; makes alliance with Turkey, **24**, 349.
Zápolya, John Sigismund or **Stephen,** king of Hungary 1540–1571; invades Austria, **24**, 358; received by Suleiman I, **24**, 358.
Zaporogians or **Zaporogs,** see **Cossacks.**
Zara, seaport of Dalmatia; siege of, by Venetians and Crusaders (1202), **8**, 415; **9**, 33–34.
Zaragossa, see **Saragossa.**
Zarathustra, see **Zoroaster.**
Zarmihr (fifth century A.D.), Persian prince; restores order in Persia, **8**, 85.
Zarub (d. 1684), Bohemian nobleman; embraces Islamism, **14**, 398; defends citadel of Neuhäusel, **14**, 398.
Zarucki (d. 1614), Polish adventurer; welcomes Dmitri II, **17**, 232; forms party round Marina, **17**, 235; commands at siege of Moscow, **17**, 236; impaled, **17**, 237.
Zavadowski, becomes favourite of Catherine II (1776), **17**, 393.
Zazanu, place in Persia; battle of (521 B.C.), **2**, 606.
Zealots (first century A.D.), a Jewish sect, founded by Judas the Gaulonite; principles of, **2**, 168, 174; dominance in Judea, **2**, 177–179; revolt crushed, **2**, 200–201.

Zebulun, Hebrew tribe of, **2**, 70.
Zechariah, king of Israel 741 B.C.; assassination, **2**, 114.
Zedekiah, or **Mattaniah**, or **Zidka**, king of Judah ca. 597–586 B.C.; war of, with Assyria, **1**, 407–408, 450–451; **2**, 24, 119.
Zedekiah (ninth century A.D.), a Jewish physician; alleged poisoner of Charles the Bald, **7**, 583.
Zedlitz, Karl Abraham, Baron von (1731–1793), Prussian statesman; dismissal of, **15**, 260.
Zeianids, dynasty in North Africa, **24**, 469.
Zela, town in Pontus; Mithridates defeats Romans at (67 B.C.), **5**, 471; Cæsar gains victory at (47 B.C.), **5**, 551.
Zelewski, Captain von, German soldier; defeated by Wahehe tribes in East Africa (1891), **15**, 557.
Zemstvos, local elective assemblies in Russia; original importance of, lessened, **17**, 612; petition for legislative and governmental reforms (1904), **17**, 625.
Zemzem, holy well at Mecca; origin, **8**, 268.
Zendavesta, more properly **Avesta**, the sacred books containing the teachings of Zoroaster, *q. v.*
Zends, rulers in Persia in eighteenth century, **24**, 493.
Zenger, John (1680–1746), an American printer; prosecuted by Governor Cosby of New York, **23**, 166–167.
Zeno or Trascalisseus, emperor of the East 474–491 A.D.; reign, **6**, 617–618; **7**, 62; marriage to daughter of Leo I, **6**, 613; appoints Odoacer administrator of Italy, **6**, 622; **7**, 378; treatment of Theodoric, **7**, 381, 383.
Zeno of Elea (fifth century B.C.), Greek philosopher; instructor and friend of Pericles, **3**, 417, 463; tuition fees of, **3**, 471–472; long life, **3**, 507.
Zeno (sixth century A.D.), an orator of Constantinople; defeated by Anthemius, **7**, 79.
Zeno, Carlo (fourteenth century), Venetian admiral; aids in siege of Chioggia, **9**, 268.
Zeno, Nicolo and Antonio (fourteenth century), two Venetian navigators; claimants to discovery of America, **22**, 401.
Zenobia, queen of Palmyra 267–273 A.D.; character and conquests, **6**, 422; war with Romans, **6**, 423–424; capture by Aurelian, **6**, 425; in triumph of Aurelian, **6**, 426; life in Rome, **6**, 427; supported by Sapor I, **8**, 79.
Zenon, king of Armenia (ca. 17 A.D.); accession, **6**, 136.
Zenta, town in Hungary; battle of (1697), **9**, 523; **11**, 614; **14**, 398; **24**, 402.
Zephaniah (seventh century B.C.), Hebrew prophet; literary style of, **2**, 218.
Zerubbabel or Sheshbazzar (sixth century B.C.), Hebrew high priest; leader of the Jews in the return from captivity, **2**, 126–129.
Zeser, see **T'er-sa**.
Zeser-ka-Ra, see **Amenhotep I.**
Zet (eighth century B.C.), king of Egypt; reign, **1**, 179.
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A LIST OF THE AUTHORS QUOTED, WITH SPECIFIC (VOLUME AND PAGE) REFERENCE TO THE WORKS FROM WHICH THE EXCERPTS ARE MADE AND SIMILAR REFERENCE TO THE PAGES OF THE PRESENT WORK; CONSTITUTING A GUIDE TO THE LITERATURE OF WORLD-HISTORY AS REPRESENTED IN THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

When the first pages of THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY went to the printer, it was intended to accompany each excerpt with specific reference to the work from which it was taken. It soon became evident, however, that this arrangement presented mechanical difficulties which rendered its expediency more than doubtful. The introduction of the names of authors and books with the customary bibliographical data (including date and place of publication, and exact volume and page reference), as at first intended, was seen to break in on the flow of the narrative, threatening the very essentials of the work as an artistic production, and making alarming demands upon space. The reader who has scanned the volumes is aware that, whereas the excerpts sometimes cover many pages, it is not at all unusual to find several excerpts upon a single page, in cases where no single available author met all the editorial requirements. Such pages have been spoken of as "artistic mosaics." They are generally conceded to have the continuity of a single narrative, though drawn from various sources. But it must be obvious that they would altogether lack this essential continuity, were the extended references in question interpolated. Even were such references given as footnotes, the page would be disastrously cumbered, and (since an author may be quoted many times in a given chapter) the loss of space involved in repeated footnotes would be, in the aggregate, enormous.

These difficulties becoming tangible, it seemed necessary to find a different arrangement; and the expedient was hit upon of using the superior letters in the manner with which the reader has become familiar. The plan was an altogether novel one, and it involved some difficulties, yet on the whole it proved admirably effective. It gave a flexibility to the use of authorities which would not otherwise have been possible — permitting in particular the modification of an author through omission and substitution in a way not otherwise feasible. Even the best authority falls occasionally into error, or is superseded as to certain parts of his narrative by new discoveries, while his story as a whole retains all its original importance. The conventional method of dealing with such cases as this is to retain the faulty statements and to modify them with footnote references. Our method is to omit the faulty statement and to substitute a correct one, clearly indicating both the fact of the substitution and the source of the new matter with the aid of the superior letters, and yet achieving in the end an unbroken narrative that is authoritative and up to date. The old method makes the false statement and then contradicts it, cumbering the page meantime with footnotes. Our method avoids both these disadvantages.

It is quite unnecessary, however, to remind the reader of this work of the advantages that have been attained by the use of superior-letter references. But it remains to say a word as to one obvious disadvantage. The reader who has become familiar with our method finds it a perfectly simple matter, with the aid of the Brief Reference Lists, to keep himself informed as to the author quoted. The one defect is the lack of specific reference to the volume and page. That defect was inherent in the method. It is a defect that concerns comparatively few readers — since few indeed have access to a library where more than a fraction of the works quoted could be examined; yet to these few, biased by scholarly predilections, it might seem important. Important or otherwise, this defect is remedied by the present bibliographical index. Here the reader will find specific reference, in the case of all important quotations, to the precise edition of each work that we have used, and to the volume and page where the original citation may be found. The alphabetical arrangement here employed makes such reference as easy as could be desired, and the reader who keeps the index volume at hand will be able to trace any given quotation to its source with all the accuracy that the most exacting scholarship could demand.

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A WORD OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

THE foregoing list includes the names of all the historical works from which direct quotations are made in THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY. The editors take pleasure in acknowledging their indebtedness to each of these works, and to a large number of others that were at one time or another consulted, though not specifically quoted. For the former it is hoped that the Bibliographical Index will in itself be taken as a specific acknowledgment of our sense of obligation. Editorial indebtedness to each work there named is implied in the reference itself. But in addition we desire to make further acknowledgment of the courtesy of various authors and publishers who have granted us permission to make sundry extracts from their copyright works, as named below. Our appreciation is none the less marked because in many cases we were unable to avail ourselves of the opportunity thus courteously extended.

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APPENDIX A

CHRONOLOGICAL ERAS OF ALL NATIONS, TOGETHER WITH A TABLE OF CORRESPONDING DATES

In order to obtain an accurate measurement of the lapse of time, it is necessary first to have a stable unit of measurement, and secondly a fixed point from which to measure. In the infancy of the world mankind had not learnt the value of either of these standards, and it was only when their importance came to be realised that reliable history became possible.

The Egyptians, for instance, reckoned by the years of a reign, and their reigns and dynasties had no fixed point from which to start; so that this double uncertainty probably means that the exact dates of Egyptian chronology will remain for ever insoluble. Similarly in early Indian history there are no fewer than eighteen separate eras, and the difficulty of reconciling these with one another, or with other eras, makes any early Indian date very uncertain.

But very gradually this uncertainty disappeared. The annual cycle, in one form or another, became recognised as the unit of time, and the Julian year has been accepted by western nations since its inauguration by Julius Cæsar in 46 B.C. The chronological basis of history became gradually simplified as nations or groups of nations successively adopted the annual cycle and a fixed starting-point. The most important of these groups in ancient times were the Babylonian, the Greek, and the Roman.

In the history of Babylonia the fixed point from which time was reckoned was the era of Nabonassar, beginning with the year 747 B.C. Among the Greeks the reckoning was by Olympiads, a group of four years, the point of departure being the year in which Corœbus was victor in the Olympian Games—namely in 776 B.C. The Roman chronology started from the foundation of the city of Rome, different dates being assigned for that event, but the one generally adopted being that given by Varro—753 B.C. It is noteworthy how nearly contemporaneous these three epochs are, all coming near the middle of the eighth century B.C.; but the era of Nabonassar was the only one that came into actual usage at the time of its date. The reformation of the calendar by Julius Cæsar led to the adoption of the Julian era, beginning on January 1st, 45 B.C., which was used with various modifications throughout the time of the Roman Empire. The Christian era, which is now in general use in Europe and throughout the civilised world, was introduced into Italy in the sixth century. In addition to it the other eras in modern use are the Hegira, the Jewish Calendar, China's Anno Regni, the Saka and Vikramâditya eras in India, and the Meiji era in Japan.

THE ERA OF NABONASSAR

This era is of great importance in the history of astronomy, having been generally followed by Hipparchus and Ptolemy. It is believed to have been in

use from the very time of its origin; for the observations of eclipses which were collected in Chaldea by Callisthenes, the general of Alexander, and transmitted by him to Aristotle, were for the greater part referred to the commencement of the reign of Nabonassar, founder of the kingdom of the Babylonians. It is the basis of the famous Canon of Kings, also called the Mathematical Canon, preserved to us in the works of Ptolemy, which before the days of modern excavations in Babylonia was the sole authentic monument of Assyrian and Babylonian history. The epoch from which it is reckoned is determined by numerous celestial phenomena recorded by Ptolemy, and corresponds to Wednesday at midday, February 26th, 747 B.C. The Babylonian year was of the same length as the Egyptian year, consisting of 365 days without any intercalation; and on account of this difference in length from the Julian year, the conversion of dates from the era of Nabonassar to the Christian era is attended with considerable trouble, and frequently cannot be accurately accomplished unless the month and the day are also known. In the table printed on p. 673, the dates given are only approximate.

THE OLYMPIADS

The Olympic Games, so famous in Greek history, were celebrated once in four years, the victor giving his name to the Olympiad. The first who received this honour was Corœbus, and the starting-point of the Olympic periods was July 1st, 776 B.C. It is material to observe that as the Olympic years begin in the middle of the Julian year, the first six months of our year correspond to one Olympic year, and the last six months to another. This circumstance naturally gives rise to some confusion in Greek history, unless the month as well as the year is known. In transferring a date from the Olympic era to the Christian era the computation varies according to whether the year is before or after Christ, and whether the event took place in the first or second half of the year. Before Christ, if the event took place between January and July, the year of the Christian era will be found by subtracting the number of the Olympic year from 776; if between July and January, from 777. If the year is after Christ, either 776 or 777 must be subtracted from the Olympic year to find the corresponding year of the Christian era.

THE ROMAN ERAS

No fewer than five separate dates are assigned by various Roman historians for the foundation of their city, and a knowledge of these variations is necessary to reconcile the different historians with each other; but for practical purposes it is sufficient to know that the generally accepted date was that given by Varro of 753 B.C., and this was the date from which the early Republican era was reckoned. But the Romans employed two kinds of year, the civil year and the consular year, and it is according to the latter that their history was written. As the initial date of the consulate was never fixed, and varied according to the political exigencies of the moment, a consular year, generally speaking, comprehended a part not only of two Julian years, but also of two civil years, thus introducing a fresh element of doubt into the transference of a date from the Roman to the Christian era. In 46 B.C. Julius Cæsar reformed the calendar by making the civil year correspond with the solar year, by commencing the year on January 1st instead of March 1st, and by introducing a leap year every four years, and this method of computing time was in general use until Pope Gregory XIII again reformed the calendar. In the later history of Rome many

eras were used at different epochs, such as the Cæsarean era, the Julian era, the era of Spain, the Augustan era, and the Diocletian era; but all of these were founded on the Julian reckoning.

THE CHRISTIAN ERA

The Christian era, which is now universally employed in European countries and amongst some Eastern nations, is supposed to date backwards and forwards from the birth of Christ, or from January 1st in the 776th Olympic year, the 753rd from the foundation of Rome, and the 4614th of the Julian period. This epoch was introduced into Italy in the sixth century by Dionysius the Little, a Roman abbot, and began to be used in Gaul in the eighth century, though it did not come into common use in that country until a century later. From extant charters it is known to have been in use in England before the close of the eighth century. Before its adoption the usual practice in Latin countries was to distinguish the years by their number in the cycle of Indiction, that being a cycle of fifteen years commencing on January 1st, 313 A.D. An inconvenience of the Christian era to the scientific historian is that its commencement is placed at an intermediate point in world-history, necessitating a double reckoning. As there is no year 0, which should logically and mathematically intervene between 1 B.C. and 1 A.D., there is an interruption in the regular succession of the numbers; and in the years preceding the era, the leap years instead of falling on the fourth, eighth, twelfth years, etc., fall or ought to fall on the first, fifth, ninth, etc. These discrepancies do not exist in the Julian period, which is superior on purely mathematical grounds.

The Christian era, moreover, is divided within itself into two systems, called respectively the New Style and the Old Style. After the lapse of many centuries it was discovered that the 365¼ days allowed in the year by the Julian Calendar was too much. The true length of the year is 365·24219 days, which for convenience is made 365·2425 days, or three days less than the Julian reckoning in 400 years. In 1582 A.D. the difference between the calendar year and the solar year amounted to ten days, and the calendar was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII, who omitted ten days from the current year, and decided that thenceforward leap year should not count in the three odd hundred periods of four centuries. Thus the years 1600 and 2000 are leap years, but 1700, 1800 and 1900 are common years. The Gregorian Calendar or New Style was not adopted in England until 1752, when the error amounted to eleven days. It is now used in all European countries with the exception of Russia, Servia, and Greece, which still cling to the Julian Calendar or Old Style. The difference between the two styles since 1900 has been thirteen days. The adoption of the New Style in England was the occasion of popular indignation, and it is related that working men paraded the streets carrying banners inscribed with the words, "Give us back our eleven days."

ERA OF THE "CREATION OF THE WORLD"

As the Greek and Roman methods of computing time were connected with certain pagan rites and observances which the Christians held in abhorrence, the latter began at an early period to imitate the Jews in reckoning their years from the supposed period of the creation of the world. The chronological elements on which both Jews and Christians founded their computations for determining this period were derived from the Old Testament narratives, which have been transmitted to us through three distinct channels. These are the

Hebrew text of the Scriptures, the Samaritan text, and the Greek version known as the Septuagint. In respect of chronology the three accounts are totally irreconcilable with each other; and no conclusive reason can be given for preferring any one of them to another. We have no concurrent testimony with which to compare them; nor is it even known which of them was regarded as the most probable by the Jews themselves, when the books of the Old Testament were revised and transcribed by Ezra. Many different computations as to the supposed historical age of the world have been made, the best known up to recent times being:

7388	B.C.	according to	the modern Greeks
7382	„	„	Josephus, the Jewish historian.
5829	„	„	Scaliger, the inventor of the Julian Period.
5508	„	„	The ancient Greeks.
5499	„	„	Sextus Africanus.
5411	„	„	William Hales, *New Analysis of Chronology.*
4968	„	„	*L'art de verifier les dates.*
4905	„	„	Nennius, *Historia.*
4004	„	„	The Bible margins derived from Archbishop Ussher.
3760	„	„	The modern Jews.

But the latest excavations in Egypt and Assyria have revealed historical remains dating back to 6000 or 7000 B.C., and even then the Egyptians and Babylonians were at an advanced stage of civilisation; so it is shown that the longest of these periods is far too short, and that the era of the Creation is a purely conventional epoch.

THE JEWISH ERA

Until the fifteenth century the Jews usually followed the era of the Seleucidæ or of Contracts, which dates from the time of the occupation of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator in 311 B.C. Since that time they have generally dated their era from the creation of the world, which according to their computation took place 3760 years and 3 months before the Christian era. The year is luni-solar, and, according as it is ordinary or embolismic, consists of twelve or thirteen lunar months, each of which has 29 or 30 days. It is occasionally made a day more or less than the mean value in order that certain festivals may fall on proper days of the week for their due observance. Owing to these irregularities and complications in the Jewish Calendar it is exceedingly difficult to transfer with exactness a date from the Jewish to the Christian era.

THE MOHAMMEDAN ERA

The era in use among the Turks, Arabs, and other Mohammedan nations is that of the Hegira, dating from the flight of the prophet Mohammed from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D. Its commencement precedes the day of the flight by sixty-eight days. The era begins from the first day of the month of Moharram preceding the flight or first day of that Arabian year, which coincides with Friday, July 16th, 622 A.D. The years of the Hegira are purely lunar, and always consist of twelve lunar months, commencing with the approximate new moon, without any intercalation to keep them to the same season with respect to the sun, so that they retrograde through all the seasons in about thirty-two and a half years. In order to convert a Moslem date into the terms of the Christian era, it is necessary to deduct three per cent from the Moslem year and add 622. Thus $1325 - 40 = 1285$, and $1285 + 622 = 1907$, the date of the corresponding year in the Christian era.

THE INDIAN ERAS

In addition to the Hegira, which is commonly used by Mohammedans in India, a number of different Hindu eras are found throughout Indian history, General Cunningham enumerating no fewer than eighteen in his *Book of Indian Eras*. The chief of these are the Kaliyuga, Vikramâditya, Saka, and the Buddhist and Jaina eras. The Kaliyuga or fourth age of Hindu chronology is the ancient historical era, which is supposed to date from the Mahabharata war in 3102 B.C. The era of the Kaliyuga was in use down to the time of Varâha Mihira (505 A.D.), who first introduced the use of the Saka era into astronomical works. The Vikramâditya Samvat, or era of Vikramâditya, is reckoned from the vernal equinox of the year 57 B.C. and the completion of the Kaliyuga year 3044. It is used all over northern India, except in Bengal, where the Saka era has been generally adopted. The Saka era is more generally used than any other Indian era, being specially employed by Indian astronomers after the time of Varâha Mihira. The reckoning of the era begins with the vernal equinox of the Kaliyuga year 3179, or 78 A.D. But as the Indians count only by completed years, the year 1 begins with the vernal equinox of Kaliyuga 3180, or 79 A.D. In northern and southern India it is usually employed together with the luni-solar calendar; but in Bengal it is generally used with the solar calendar. In converting Saka dates into Christian reckoning, 78 years must be added to the given date. The Buddhist and Jaina eras date respectively from the deaths of Buddha and Mahavira, which are themselves more or less uncertain. Mr. Vincent Smith, the latest authority, assigns 487 B.C. for the death of Buddha, and places that of Mahavira a few years previously; but the traditional dates are 544 B.C. and 527 B.C. respectively.

THE CHINESE ERA

Since the year 163 B.C. Chinese writers have adopted the practice of dating the year from the accession of the reigning emperor. An emperor on succeeding to the throne, gives a name to the years of his reign. He ordains, for example, that they shall be called Ta-te. In consequence of this edict the following year is called the first of Ta-te, and the succeeding years the second, third, fourth, etc. of Ta-te, and so on, until it pleases the same emperor or his successor to ordain that the years shall be called by some other appellation. The periods thus formed are called by the Chinese Nien-hao. According to this method of dating the years a new era commences with every selected reign; and the year in the Christian era corresponding to a Chinese date can only be found when we have before us a catalogue of the Nien-hao with their relation to the years of the Christian era.

JAPANESE ERAS

The Japanese, like the Chinese, reserve for the emperor the privilege of appointing year-names (*nengo*), and for that reason the attempt to introduce the Gregorian Calendar into Japan has been a failure, while at the same time the multiplicity of year-names is a great source of confusion in chronology. Hardly any Japanese knows all the year-names even of his own country. There are a few salient periods which stand out for their connection with history or art, such as the Nara period (eighth century A.D.); the Engi period (901-923 A.D.), celebrated for the legislation then undertaken; the Heian period, lasting for about eleven centuries, from the Nara period to the beginning of the present Imperial régime; the Genroku period (1688-1704), a

period of great activity in various arts; the Tempo period (1830-1844), the last brilliant period of feudalism before its fall; and the Meiji period, a period of modern progress, which has lasted from the revolution in 1868 down to the present time. The fortieth year of the Meiji era corresponds with the year 1907 A.D.; but before the beginning of that era, it is impossible to say without much study the number of years in any particular period. Hitherto the year-names have not coincided even with the reigns of the different emperors, but it has been decided that they shall do so in future.

JULIAN PERIOD

The Julian period is not, properly speaking, a chronological era, but it is very generally used by astronomers on account of its affording considerable facilities in the comparison of different eras with one another, and in marking without ambiguity the years before Christ. It was first proposed by Joseph Scaliger, and is formed by taking the continued product of the three cycles of the sun, of the moon, and of the indiction, and is consequently $28 \times 19 \times 15 = 7980$ years. It is reckoned from the year 4713 B.C., when the first of these several cycles would coincide. In the course of this long period no two years can be expressed by the same numbers in all the three cycles. Hence when the number of any proposed year in each of the cycles is known, the number in the Julian period can be simply determined. Moreover, the period is of sufficient duration to comprehend the beginning of all other eras. The "indiction" which enters into the computation of the Julian period is not an astronomical cycle, but has reference to the fifteen-year periods at which certain judicial acts of the Greek emperors had to be performed. In connection with the nineteen-year cycle of the moon, the "Golden Number" is used to indicate the position of any given year in the lunar cycle.

CALENDAR OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

At the time of the French Revolution the republicans introduced a new era, initiating from September 22nd, 1792, though the new calendar was not actually introduced until November 22nd, 1793. The years contained twelve newly named months of thirty days each. The remaining five days of the 365 were public festivals, representing September 17th–21st in the Gregorian Calendar, and were dedicated to Virtue, Genius, etc. On the fourth years there was a sixth extra day: *Jour de la Revolution.* This revolutionists' calendar never saw its sixteenth anniversary, for Napoleon ordered the readoption of the Gregorian style from January 1st, 1806.

For additional information on calendars the reader may consult the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, articles on "Calendar" and "Chronology"; W. S. D. Woolhouse, *Measures, Weights, and Moneys of all Nations*; James C. Macdonald, *Chronologies and Calendars*; General Alexander Cunningham, *Book of Indian Eras*; Vincent Smith, *The Early History of India*; and William Bramsen, *Japanese Chronological Tables.*

In the table on the following page equivalent dates of the centuries of the Christian era (both before and after Christ), and of the beginnings of eleven other eras, are given in terms of the Julian period, and of the Greek, Roman, Babylonian, Jewish, Mohammedan, and Indian eras respectively so far as they are mutually applicable.

TABLE OF CORRESPONDING ERAS

	Christian Era.	Julian Period.	Olympian Era.	Roman Era.	Era of Nabo-nassar.	Jewish Era.	Moham-medan Era.	Kali-yuga Era.
Julian Period .	4713 B.C.	1						
	4000 „	714						
Jewish Era . .	3760 „	954	...	...	...	1		
Indian Era . .	3102 „	1616	...	...	...	650	...	1
	3000 „	1714	...	...	...	762	...	101
	2000 „	2714	...	...	...	1762	...	1101
	1000 „	3714	...	...	...	2762	...	2101
Olympian Era .	776 „	3938	1	...	...	2986	...	2325
Roman Era . .	753 „	3961	6	1	...	3009	...	2348
Nabonassar's Era	747 „	3947	8	6	1	3003	...	2354
	500 „	4214	70	254	246	3262	...	2601
	400 „	4314	95	354	346	3362	...	2701
Seleucid Era .	311 „	4413	117 II	443	435	3451	...	2790
	300 „	4414	120	454	446	3462	...	2801
	200 „	4514	145	554	546	3562	...	2901
	100 „	4614	170	654	646	3662	...	3001
Julian Era . .	45 „	4669	183 IV	709	701	3717	...	3057
Christian Era .	1 A.D.	4713	195	754	747	3762	...	3102
	100 „	4813	219 IV	853	...	3861	...	3201
	200 „	4913	244 IV	953	...	3961	...	3301
	300 „	5013	269 IV	1053	...	4061	...	3401
	400 „	5113	294 IV	1153	...	4161	...	3501
	500 „	5213	...	...	...	4261	...	3601
	600 „	5313	...	...	...	4361	...	3701
Hegira . . .	622 „	5335	...	...	...	4383	1	3723
	700 „	5413	...	...	...	4461	81	3801
	800 „	5513	...	...	...	4561	184	3901
	900 „	5613	...	...	...	4661	287-8	4001
	1000 „	5713	...	...	...	4761	391	4101
	1100 „	5813	...	...	...	4861	494	4201
	1200 „	5913	...	...	...	4961	597	4301
	1300 „	6013	...	...	...	5061	700	4401
	1500 „	6213	...	...	...	5261	906	4601
	1600 „	6313	...	...	...	5361	1009	4701
	1700 „	6413	...	...	...	5461	1112	4801
French Era . .	1793 „	6506	...	...	...	5554	1208	4894
	1800 „	6513	...	...	...	5561	1215	4901
Japanese Era .	1868 „	6581	...	...	...	5629	1283	4969
	1900 „	6613	...	...	...	5661	1318	5001
	1907 „	6620	...	...	...	5668	1325	5008

APPENDIX B

MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONEYS OF ALL AGES, TOGETHER WITH A TABLE OF CORRESPONDING UNITS

LINEAR UNITS

Of all common things that affect our daily life, weights and measures are amongst the most prominent. They enter into every transaction of sale or exchange, and affect the amount of food we eat, of liquid we drink, and of raiment that we put on. This must also have been the case throughout all the ages since the dawn of civilisation, and it necessarily becomes a question of the greatest fascination how far back in history we can find the use of weights and measures at all, how clearly we can trace the descent of our own measures from those of the earliest known races, and how much they have developed with the growing complexity of civilised life.

The latest excavations and researches in Egypt reveal a surprising uniformity between the early Egyptian measures and those of modern England. Sir Charles Warren, in his book on the ancient cubit in its relation to our weights and measures, seems to prove conclusively that the English measures are derived directly from the Egyptian, and not from the Roman and Grecian systems, which came from Babylonia. The modern metric system, of course, which is in general use upon the Continent, has severed all connection there with the ancient world. By these researches it seems also to be shown that the original unit of linear measurement used by the Egyptians, as was only natural, was taken from the human body, the easiest standard of measurement, which a man always carries about with him. Different men, of course, have different proportions within certain limits; but the Egyptians accepted a conventional standard of four fingers or digits to a palm, three palms to a span, six palms to a cubit, and four cubits to the stature of a man. The common cubit is known to have been 17·6 to 17·7 inches, and this gives the stature of a well-grown man at 5 feet 10 inches, corresponding closely with the average masculine height of the present day. But as the cubit came to be used in building measurements, the science of numbers, as then understood, required that it should have seven spans instead of six, and so the building cubit or royal cubit of Egypt, with an additional span, came to measure about 20·6 inches. There are in existence several cubit rods which date back to 1000 B.C., averaging 20·65 inches. It is also shown by Prof. Flinders Petrie's measurement of the Great Pyramid of Gizeh that its base-line yields 40 cubits of $20\frac{11}{18}$ British inches, thus proving that the British inch exactly corresponds with the primitive inch. In addition to this, the British mile contains 8 furlongs of 220 yards or double cubits each; ten acres measure 220 yards or double cubits a side; and the mean between our Imperial and Winchester bushels gives 2,184 cubic inches, as compared with an Egyptian measure of 2,187 cubic inches. Thus all these measurements show

direct traces of Egyptian origin. The standard yard of 36 inches (1496 A.D.) still exists, and is probably the same length as the old Saxon yard of 950 A.D. This in turn probably came from the Britons. Similarly our bushels and gallons seem to have come from the old Egyptian cylinder, which was displaced by the apit of Aahmes in 1600 B.C.; and thus we find traces of a very ancient civilisation in Britain, and also see how in this respect we have preserved our connection with the past better than continental countries.

Babylonia used the unit of the royal cubit nearly as early as Egypt. Buildings in Assyria and Babylonia show a cubit of 20·3 to 20·6 inches, and the temples of Ephesus and Samos in Asia Minor show one of 20·55 and 20·62. On the sitting statue of Gudea found at Telloh (Larsa) in Southern Babylonia is a plan of a tower, and alongside it a scale known as the scale of Gudea. There is no certainty what the scale means, but the strong presumption is that it indicates the linear measures of that period for building purposes; and as it is the only vestige of an early linear measure yet found out of Egypt, it is naturally a scale of considerable importance in investigations of the lengths of early cubits. "It may have been used," says Sir Charles Warren, "only locally, or throughout the land; it may have been used for temples, or for all building purposes; but whatever purpose it was designed for, it is evidently a linear measure of some kind." The early measures of capacity and weights of the Babylonians, as well as their linear units, seem to have coincided with the early Egyptian system; but in later years the two nations developed along different lines, and the Babylonians evolved two systems, one of which was adopted by the Semitic races and the other by the Sumerians and Akkadians. The Hebrew system of weights and measures which is found in the Bible was derived from Babylonia; the Solonian and Early Roman measures of capacity are identical with those of Babylon; while the Grecian and Roman measures are larger by about two per cent.

WEIGHTS

The texts, such as the Ebers papyrus and the Rhind Mathematical papyrus, which give so much information on the measures of ancient Egypt are disappointingly silent on the subject of weights. "That the art of weighing was known in Egypt from the earliest historic times," says Mr. Griffith, "is proved by an ancient stone weight, on which is engraved the cartouche of Khufu. There is also in the British Museum a greenstone weight, of conical form, which was found in Egypt, and dates back to 3000 B.C. Balances are figured in the tombs of the Xth, XIth, XIIth, and XIIIth Dynasties; there is the well-known vignette of weighing the soul in the *Book of the Dead*; and some Middle Kingdom texts are full of references to justice as typified by the equipoise of the balance. Yet in the inscriptions and papyri there is only one reference to weights before the XVIIIth Dynasty. Even in that dynasty it appears that the only substances ordinarily weighed are minerals, gold, silver, copper, and lapis lazuli. In later times incense, and in Ptolemaic times honey and drugs are added to the list. Bartering gold and silver must have led to the invention of the scales, and it was only by slow degrees that weighing was applied to an ever-widening range of practical and scientific uses."

Weights appear to have originated independently of measures, but based on the same unit of measurement, the palm; at first the cubic palm, crammed with grains of barley, which were found to number on an average 4,000. As time went on, weights were connected up with measures, and it was found that a cubic palm of water by weight was more easy to deal with than grains of barley

for testing larger measures; and then was introduced the measurement by rain-water, the weight still remaining in grains. Thus a cubic inch of rain-water varied from about 220 grains of barley in Egyptian measure to 222⅔ grains of barley in Babylonian measure. The cubic palm (25·51 cubic inches) of water weighs about 5,600 ancient grains; but as this number was not convenient for the arithmetical processes of antiquity a conventional palm cube of 5,700 grains was adopted as the standard measure of the ancients. From this measure both the Babylonian *log* and the Egyptian *hon* can be derived. Sir Charles Warren claims that it is the common measure of the ancients, the first weight on which everything else is founded. The *log* is 1¼ palm cube, or 7,200 grains; the shekel is $\frac{1}{30}$ palm cube, or 192 grains; the *hon* is $1\frac{1}{24}$ palm cube, or 6,000 grains; and the *kat* is $\frac{1}{48}$ palm cube, or 120 grains. The Egyptian *kat* is the earliest weight of which we have record. It weighs 120 ancient or 136 imperial grains. From this standard came the trade *mina* of Greece of 9,650 grains, and from it again the Roman *libra* of 4,950 grains, or probably half of the Greek mina. Thence again our modern weights are derived, with the exception of the metric system.

MONEY

As money is in its essence simply a medium of exchange, among the early moneys of many nations there figure cattle, slaves, knives, fish-hooks, hoes, tripods, and caldrons. A step farther is taken when for metallic articles are substituted the metals out of which they can be manufactured, such as iron and bronze. At this stage the love of ornament steps in, and to the useful metals are added the ornamental ones such as silver and gold. "It is not known," says Mr. Griffith, "how far back in antiquity true money, that is, pieces of metal of definite weight and value for use in exchange, can be traced; but we know that at the time of the XVIIIth Dynasty in Egypt the precious metals were kept in dust, in ingots, and in ornamental forms, but more especially in rings. At that time these metals were bought and sold by weight, and goods of all kinds might be valued at a certain weight of metal in order to be exchanged against each other. The Rhind Mathematical papyrus, dating from the Hyksos period, offers the earliest example of the metals as a medium of exchange;" but as yet they were not stamped, and so were not true money. At first the stamp acted only as a hall-mark of value, not of weight, and in this form the Chinese cubes of gold may have been the earliest money. The second step was to certify the weight as well as the fineness of the metal, thus completing the invention. Herodotus attributes the first use of coined gold and silver in this complete form to the Lydians, while in another passage he mentions that the first Greek coinage was made at Ægina, by Pheidon of Argos.

The standard Babylonian talent for silver and merchandise was represented by the weight of a Babylonian cubic foot of rain-water, the foot being two-thirds of the cubit, and this talent was divided into 80 units or pounds for commercial purposes. For monetary purposes it was also divided into 60 minæ, 3,000 shekels, or 6,000 drachmæ. The weight of the Babylonian and Æginetan talents was 654,520 imperial grains, while the Euboic and Solonian talents were of less weight. In the ancient world coins were always struck on the basis of the weight-standards in use for commercial purposes, and in Greece the *stater* of gold or silver always bore a simple and definite relation to the talent and mina in use in the place where they were struck. In Rome the *as* was originally merely a standard pound of copper. The equivalents of the Greek coins in purchasing power cannot be determined. It can only be roughly said that in

many respects a silver drachm in the fifth century in Greece would go almost as far as a sovereign with us. The Roman libra or pound was from the earliest times used alike for money and other commodities. At first pieces of copper were cast, in all parts of Roman Italy, of the weight of a pound and of the various fractions of a pound. Soon the standard of the coins fell rapidly, but the weight remained unchanged. When, at a far later period, the coinages of silver and gold were introduced at Rome, the gold and silver pieces were struck so many to the pound; and this standard remained unchanged as late as the time of Diocletian and Constantine. Owing to the depreciation of the denarius, Constantine put the Roman monetary system on a gold standard, striking 72 aurei and 1,000 milliarense to the pound of gold; but silver never recovered its position, and by the end of the fourth century had disappeared from circulation. Thenceforward the money of Rome was gold and bronze exclusively, and this system descended to the nations that inherited Rome's imperial position. The Burgundian laws make no mention of silver, and the Franks coined little or none of it before the era of Pepin and Charlemagne. From Charlemagne dates the adoption of the *libra denariorum*, with its divisions into 20 silver *solidi*, and 240 silver pence, as the standard money of the greater part of Europe. The English system of pounds, shillings, and pence was derived from the Tower pound, abolished in 1527, which in turn was derived through the Saxon pound of 5,400 grains from the Alexandrian talent, consisting of 60 minæ of 5,463 grains each. Thus our money, like our weights, is of Saxon, not Norman descent, though it also owes a debt to the coinage of Charlemagne.

THE METRIC AND DECIMAL SYSTEMS

Though no line can be drawn between ancient and modern metrology, yet, owing partly to neglect and partly to the scarcity of materials, there is a gap of more than a thousand years over which the connection of units of measure is largely guess-work, and even our knowledge of the coinage systems of Europe is only drawn from isolated references in Froissart and similar writers. This state of uncertainty was brought to an end on the Continent by the adoption of the metric system by France in 1799. This system is now obligatory in France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, the Argentine Republic, Spain, Greece, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Servia, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Venezuela; while it is permissive in Egypt, the United States, Great Britain and part of the colonies, Japan, Russia, and Turkey. Along with it goes the decimal system of coinage; but as a rule the coinage of a country is first put on a decimal footing. In no country is the metric system in use without decimal coinage; but Denmark, Russia, Canada, and the United States have for many years used a decimal coinage without the metric system.

According to the metric system the unit of weight is the gramme, which is the weight of a cubic centimetre of water distilled to its maximum of density. The multiples of the gramme, proceeding in decimal order, are distinguished by the prefixes deca-, hecto-, kilo-, and myria- from the Greek, and the subdivisions by deci-, centi-, and milli- from the Latin. But in popular usage the terms kilo and gramme are alone employed, and 9 kilos 7 hectogrammes 5 decagrammes 3 grammes become 9 kilos 753 grammes. The unit of measure of length is the metre, which represents a very close theoretical approximation to the ten-millionth part of the distance from the equator to the North Pole, on the meridian of Paris. The multiples and subdivisions of the metre are the same as those of the gramme, and as in the case of the gramme the

subdivisions are commonly omitted, the terms metre, centimetre, and millimetre alone being popularly employed. This system is an entire departure from historical continuity, and merely follows the dictates of pure mathematics in the arrangement of weights and measures.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE UNITS

With a few notable exceptions the Japanese weights and measures are decimal. Ten *bu* (lines) make a *sun* (inch), 10 *sun* a *shaku* (foot), and 10 *shaku* a *jo*; but the *ken* or double-yard is more frequently used than the *jo*, and for maritime use, when it is called *hiro*, exactly corresponds to the English fathom. The English mile and chain are also used on all railways, and the "knot" obtains for maritime distances. In weight 10 *mo* make 1 *rin*, 10 *rin* 1 *fun*, and 10 *fun* 1 *momme*, while 160 *momme* make 1 *kin* (1·3 lb.). Some foreign commodities have a smaller pound of 120 *momme*, which almost exactly corresponds to the English pound. The Chinese *tsun* = 1·41 in., 10 *tsun* make 1 *chik* = 14·1 in., and their *li* = 1800 *chiks*; in weight the *tael* = 580 grains, and 16 *taels* make 1 *catty* ($1\frac{1}{3}$ lb.).

MODERN STANDARDS OF MEASUREMENT

The only standards at present used in scientific work are those belonging to the British (Imperial) and Metric systems. The Imperial standard yard is a bronze bar 38 inches long, one inch square; the defining lines, 36 inches apart, are cut on gold studs, sunk in holes, so that their surface passes through the axis of the bar. This standard is in actual use for all important comparisons at the Standards Office. Four copies which are all equal to it, within $\frac{1}{6}°$ of temperature, are deposited in other places in case of injury or loss of the standard. The standard pound is a thick disc of platinum about $1\frac{1}{6}$ inches across, and one inch high, with a shallow groove round it near the top. Four copies are deposited with the copies of the standard yard. For public use there is a series of end-standards exposed on the outer wall of Greenwich Observatory; and a public balance at Greenwich Observatory, which shows the accuracy of any pound weight placed upon it. The most delicate weighings are all performed in a vacuum case with glass sides, which is so constructed that the weights can be exchanged from one arm to the other without opening the case, so as to obtain double weighings. The first French standard metre (of 1799) is a platinum bar end-standard of about 1 inch wide and $\frac{1}{7}$ inch thick; the standard of the International Metric Commission is a line-standard of platino-iridium, 40 inches long and 8 inches square, grooved out on all four sides. The standard kilogramme is a cylinder of platinum of equal diameter and height. These metric standards are preserved in the International Metric Bureau at Paris, to which seventeen nations contribute in support and direction.

For additional information on weights, measures, and moneys the reader may consult the *Encyclopædia Britannica* articles on "Weights and Measures" and "Money"; Sir Charles Warren, *The Ancient Cubit and our Weights and Measures*; Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie, *Inductive Metrology* and *Pyramids and Temples of Gizeh*; F. L. Griffith, "Notes on Egyptian Weights and Measures" in the *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archæology*, vol. xiv. (1891); Sir William Smith, *Dictionary of Antiquities*; W. W. Carlile, *The Evolution of Modern Money*; and F. A. Crichton, *Metric System*.

On the following page will be found a table of corresponding measures, weights, and moneys of the chief ancient and modern countries.

TABLE OF CORRESPONDING MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONEYS

COUNTRY.	MEASURES.				WEIGHTS.			MONEYS.		
	DIGIT.	PALM.	CUBIT.	DISTANCE.	GRAIN.	OUNCE.	POUND.	COPPER.	SILVER.	GOLD.
BRITISH	inch	foot = $\frac{2}{3}$ cubit	yard = double cubit.	mile	grain	ounce	pound	penny	shilling	pound
EGYPTIAN	inch (primitive)	palm = 3 ins.	cubit = 20·6 ins.	ater = 4 miles	grain (ancient)	kat = 120 grs.	uten = 10 kats	...	...	talent (Alexandrian)
BABYLONIAN	inch	Babylonian foot = 12·4 ins.	Assyrian cubit = 21·3 ins.	...	shekel = 260 grs.	mina = 250 shekels	talent = 60 minas	...	silver shekel	gold shekel
HEBREW	...	...	Persian cubit = 25·1 ins.	...	gerah = 16 grs.	shekel = 320 grs.	talent = 960,000 grs.	...	shekel	talent
GREEK	daktulos = ·7281 in.	pous = ·9708 ft.	orguia = 5·8 ft.	parasang = 3·3 miles	drachm = 67·5 grs. (Solonian)	mina = 26,750 grs.	talent = 405,000 grs.	obol = 1½d.	drachma = 10d.	mina = £4
ROMAN	uncia = ·9708 in.	pes = ·9708 ft.	cubitus = 1·45 ft.	mille passuum = ·9193 mile	scrupulum = 17 grs.	uncia = 420 grs.	As or libra = 5050 grs.	sestertius = 2¾d.	denarius = 10d.	aureus = £1
MEDIÆVAL	pouce = 1·0658 in.	pied = 12·78 ins.	toise = 76·73 ins.	lieue de poste = 2·4 miles.	ounce	mark = 8 oz.	pound = 16 oz.	penny (silver) (Charlemagne)	solidus (Charlemagne)	libra (Charlemagne)
METRIC	centimetre = $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	decimetre = 4 ins.	metre = 1 yd. $3\frac{3}{8}$ ins.	kilometre = ·6214 mile.	dekagramme = 25$\frac{5}{8}$ drs.	hectagramme = 23 oz. 8$\frac{3}{8}$ dr.	kilogramme = 2.2 lbs.	centime (Latin Union)	franc (Latin Union)	10 fr. (Latin Union)
INDIAN	...	...	gaz = 1 yard.	kos = 2½ miles	tola = 180 grs.	seer = 1 kilogramme	maund = 40 kilos	anna = 1d.	rupee = 1s. 4d.	gold mohur = £1
JAPANESE	sun = 1 in.	shaku = 1 ft.	ken = 6 ft.	ri = 2½ miles	rin = 1 gr.	momme = 58 grs.	kin = 1·3 lb.	sen	yen = 2s.	20 yen = £2

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